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EDITED BY

WILLIAM KEITH LEASK, M.A.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

At the inaugural meeting of the New Spalding Club, in 1886, one of the issues mentioned as contemplated was "Selections from the writings of Arthur Johnston, illustrative of Northern History and Antiquities": to be edited by Principal Geddes. In the fourth Report by the Council, dated 1890, such Selections are formally put on the programme of the Club to form part of a Musa Latina Aberdonensis, including "such *poetae minores* as Wedderburn, the Leeches, Dr. William Johnston, and Dr. Patrick Dun — the whole to be accompanied by an *interpretatio*, biographical sketches, and critical and illustrative notes".

In 1892 the first volume was issued to members, containing Arthur Johnston's Parerga as printed by Raban in 1637. This was followed in 1895 by a second volume containing his Epigrammata of 1637 and remaining secular poems, together with a Bibliography of the poet by Colonel William Johnston, C.B.

Sir William Geddes had projected a third volume of the *Musa* to deal with the Latin writings of the minor poets of Aberdeen in the 16th and 17th centuries, and had prepared a list of writers deserving inclusion (see fourteenth Report by the Council, pp. 6, 7); but at his death in 1900 the project fell into abeyance. In 1906, at the request of the Council, the work of editing the minor poets was undertaken by Mr. William Keith Leask, and the result of his labours is now issued to members. The portrait of William Johnston which forms the frontispiece has been presented by Colonel Johnston.

P. J. A.

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INTRODUCTION.

The selection of writers included in this volume deals mainly with the period of Patrick Forbes and the Aberdeen Doctors. The issue to be decided was clear: it was whether the University of Aberdeen should remain national or become the mere appanage of the Crown and a theological party in reaction.

On that period it is well to be explicit. The men themselves have been so often lauded and so utterly misunderstood, that it is necessary to say that the laudations are unjustified by history, that the manifesto of a party, the 1635 Forbes *Funerals*, has been mistaken for fact, while the highly coloured narratives of the local chroniclers, Gordon and Spalding, have been followed far too implicitly by uncritical writers.

The geographical position, and how it coloured the whole area affected, is admirably presented by Hill Burton. His balanced judgment leaves little or nothing to alter or reject (vi. 206-7):

"Separate districts had organizations of their own, by which, under any weaker government than the Monarchy and the Estates, they would have grown up into separate principalities, like the German grand-duchies and margraviates. The greatest proprietor in such a district, of course, had the chief influence. The heads of houses were not always isolated in their separate fortified mansions. They had their winter hotels in the head burgh of the county, or other chief central town; and here, around the chief lord of the district, a social circle was created, which had in it something of the nature of a court.

"Perhaps the most isolated and compact of these half-independent communities was that district which owned the city of Aberdeen for its capital. It was peculiarly endowed with the characteristics of a seat of government. It was a

cathedral city; and it had its universities, around which gathered a group of scholars who were not all ecclesiastics. Many of them—such as the Johnstons, the Forbeses, Baron, and others—had a reputation for scholarship widely spread over Europe. The commerce of the district had made it affluent for the period. Many rich landed proprietors had their town residences there, and among these was the Marquis of Huntly, the most powerful subject of Scotland. The map shows the district to be naturally separate from the rest of Scotland, stretching far eastward into the German Ocean. It had thus the means of uninterrupted communication with the European continent by sea. In the minds of the zealous Protestants there were horrible suspicions as to the doctrinal poison thus brought into the land, not only in the shape of Popish books and symbols of idolatry, but of seminary priests and other zealots, who, on their arrival, were protected and encouraged in their devilish labours by the pestilent Popish house of Huntly.

"The community of this district felt themselves strong enough to venture on a policy of their own, and it was not that of the supplicants and the covenant. Nor do they appear to have favoured Laud's innovation. They desired to see things remaining as they were—the bishop with his limited powers, and the old Book of Common Order with its restricted ritualism. At all events the majority among them refused to accept the covenant, and were condemned as schismatics, who must be brought to order. With Huntly and his popery they had as little in common; but a political alliance with him was natural, and in a manner inevitable. Looking to his lowland domains alone, he was the greatest feudal lord of the district. That north-eastern district had been from time immemorial inhabited by a people of an expressively Teutonic character. Up in the mountains towards the west, Huntly had a following of a totally different origin."

But it is no less true that the position of Forbes and the Doctors rested on a basis that is seldom recognised. They had been put by the Crown in possession of power, absolute power, and for a specific purpose.

"The Commissary Courts were suppressed: and the power of judging in matrimonial and testamentary causes, and in all others of a mixed kind, was transferred to the bishops in their several dioceses. Large sums of money were expended by the king in buying back the alienated episcopal lands and revenues, that the bishops might live in a style suitable to their rank. Archbishop Spotswood was made an Extraordinary Lord of Session, to prepare the way for the restoration of the episcopal order to the place which they had formerly held in that court. But nothing contributed more to the advancement of their designs than

the power which they received from the court to modify or fix the stipends of the ministers. At last the power of the bishops was carried to the highest pitch to which the king could raise it, by the introduction of the English Inquisition —the Court of High Commission. This detestable court, whose procedure was regulated by no fixed laws or forms of justice, was armed with the united terrors of civil and ecclesiastical despotism. It had the power of receiving appeals from any ecclesiastical judicatory, of calling before it all persons accused of error or immorality, and all preachers and teachers in schools or colleges, charged with speeches which were impertinent, contrary to the established order of the church, or favourable to those who had been confined or banished for ecclesiastical offences; and, on finding them guilty, it was empowered to depose and excommunicate, to fine and imprison them." [1]

The result of it all was to put the King in possession of what he had so long sought for in Scotland and had secured in England, the power by royal prerogative to use the goods of his subjects at pleasure, without form or process of the common law. Gladstanes, in his letter of 18 February, 1610, was as servile as lucid in his exposition of the situation : " Your majesty may look for uniform and constant service from all my brethren, the prelates, whom also your majesty will please to encourage, partly when places in the Session shall vaik by promoting some more to the same, whilk will both repair the decay of our livings and patrimony, and procure the dependance of the rest of the ministry, *who have their fortunes and estates subject to the pleasure of that judicatory*." To be a Lord of Parliament, Privy Council, Session, Exchequer, Royalty, Modifier of Stipends, and Royal High Commissioner is to be a person not likely to be impartial. It was not expected of him by his royal creator that he should be, but the reverse.

Farquhar Shand, the editor of Forbes' *Funerals*, who ecclesiastically suffers under no imputation of diminishing the halo of his hero, has yet explicitly to admit that the object of Forbes and his party was to reduce the University of Aberdeen, or King's College

[1] M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, 1856, pp. 304-5. Gardiner's exposition in his *aureus libellus*, *The Puritan Revolution*, leaves nothing for other men to say.

at least, to the position of a church training college for the education of a sect. Many persons may also think that fraternal feeling should have remembered John Forbes, Moderator of the Aberdeen Assembly, who died an exile in Holland about the year 1634. Indeed, the educational and political attitude of Forbes and his following was wholly antagonistic to the historical position of the National Universities, and to "the means of uninterrupted communication with the European continent by sea". In this volume will be seen the unique influence exerted by Aberdonians on the Continent. The output of Aberdonians abroad, the result of two universities in a little town on the German Ocean, is nothing other than a phenomenon, to be best felt by those who can trace and estimate it in detail.

It is curious to note how long the type has lasted. An article in *The Spectator*[1] of 6 October, 1900, on the late Thomas Davidson, M.A., 1860, discusses his position; the writer of the sketch regards him as "a really great scholar, who might have easily laid claim to having been, at the time of his death, one of the dozen most learned men on this planet". The subject is one of great interest, and an attempt will be made here to deal with it in a fuller way than has yet been done.

The earliest of the Wanderers whom we can see in clear outline is Peter Davidson. Sheriff Aeneas Mackay, in an interesting article contributed to the University Magazine, has thus sketched this forgotten worthy.[2]

"The name of Peter the Scot is to be found in all the Danish histories relating to the period of his life. The Chronicum Skibbyense, a Chronicle which derives its name from having been found in the Church of Skibby, a rural parish in Sealand, and which was written between 1524 and 1544, probably by Paul Eliasen, a Carmelite monk, who lived in the reigns of Hans Christiern I. and

[1] Reprinted in *Alma Mater*, 24 Oct. 1900: article on Davidson, with portrait, by present writer in *Alma Mater*, 6 Nov. 1901.

[2] *Alma Mater*, 5 March, 1890.

Frederick I. of Denmark, gives the following account of him: "In the year 1520, on the eve of St. James' Day, there died at Copenhagen of the plague a man of the highest character and most worthy through the whole of his long life, Magister Petrus de Scotia, a Doctor of Theology. For he, when a public Academy was erected in that town, which had been in 1479 sanctioned by the Most Holy Father, Sixtus IV., at the request of Christian I., came from Cologne, and having been made the new Moderator and Regent of the new Academy, presided over it for forty-two years. He was exceedingly learned in Scholastic Theology, and especially in the method of Thomas Aquinas, and was so devoted to the Philosophy of Aristotle, which was usually the mark of the followers of Thomas, that he neither learned nor taught any other philosophy, even when he reached mature old age, for he had passed, unless I am mistaken, his 70th year at the time of his death. May God have mercy on his soul, for He dealt with him during his life that he never coveted anything, content always with the scanty income derived from his labours and studies, nor did he ever fall under the suspicion of any heretical opinions. He was by precept and example the occasion to many of living an honest life and a good pattern of life. In this our age, there are many students of the old theology and the old learning, but few of these are cultivators and imitators of the old piety, to the great loss of both piety and learning. Some are averse to learning, because its lovers being devoid of piety lead a life of license. Others calumniate piety as the mother of superstition. Thus a pious erudition and an erudite piety are alike wanting in all. Unlearned rusticity, indeed, is less offensive than learned malice and perversity.

"So far the old monk of whose rustic and somewhat wordy style the above is a literal version. Let us hope he possessed the piety which he valued above learning. Living at the time of the Reformation, which swept away the monasteries in Denmark, as in England and Scotland, his Chronicle, only saved from destruction by being hidden in the wall behind the altar of the Church of Skibby, utters from its faded pages a wail not unnatural at the progress of the new Lutheran doctrines, and the overturning of the old Church and the old Philosophy.

"Arrild Hintfeldt in his Danish chronicle, first printed in 1599, in his account of the foundation of the University of Copenhagen, mentions that Christiern I. called from Germany three learned men to inaugurate its studies, Peter the Scot, a Bachelor of Divinity: Peter Albrettson, a Licentiate in Law, and Tilemand Slecht, a Licentiate in Arts, who were all promoted to the degree of Doctor at the same time. The conferring of the degree on Peter the Scot is also chronicled under the year 1498, when Thange was Dean of Copenhagen and Vice-Chancellor of the University. In noticing his death in 1520 he adds that he came from Cologne and was one of the Masters of the Sorbonne.

"The historian of the early years of the University of Copenhagen, Thura, has fortunately noted what other writers had passed over, the surname and birthplace of Peter the Scot, whom he calls[1] 'Petrus Davidis de Scotia Aberdonensis,' which may be probably translated Peter Davidson (filius Davidis) an Aberdonian. From another author[2] we learn that Peter was not only a Professor but a diplomatist, and was sent by Hans in 1496 on an Embassy to Russia which secured the alliance of Ivan the Terrible for the Danish King in his war against the Swedes in return for a cession of the Swedish part of Finland. These notices enable us to fix the principal dates in the life of Peter Davidson. He was born in 1450 either in the town or the diocese of Aberdeen, educated in Paris, where, as he became Master of the Sorbonne, he must probably have been at least as late as 1474, proceeded from there to Cologne, where he remained till 1479, when he was called by Hans to Copenhagen to superintend the faculties of arts and theology in the New University, and he remained in the Danish service till his death of the plague in 1520."

Mackay conjectures that Davidson was probably educated at one of the monastic schools of his native city, but the Grammar School is as probable a source. He also noticed the migration from Paris to Cologne as a fair indication that he belonged to the Old Guard of the Sorbonne, as Cologne was in Germany what Paris was to France, the citadel of the academic generation passing away before the Reformed spirit. It may be remembered that the year 1498, when Davidson received the doctorate, was that in which Reuchlin visited Rome. In 1509 he was consulted by the Emperor Maximilian I., to decide the question moved by the Dominicans of Cologne, that all Jewish books except the Bible should be burned. Reuchlin opposed the decree, and the appearance in 1511 of his *Speculum Oculare* led to his condemnation by the Inquisition. After that, the battle passed to Ulrich von Hutten, and the opponents of the Obscurantists (*Dunkelmänner*) of Cologne. Davidson therefore stood at the parting of the ways.

The earliest Aberdonian to see his book in print was James

[1] Thura, *Idea historiae Academiae Hafniensis*, p. 10.

[2] Herberstein, *Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii* (Basiliae, 1571), p. 117.

Ledelh[1] or Liddel, a name that can be traced in the city since 1327. The notes on the fly-leaf,[2] of Du Boulay's *Remarques sur la dignité, etc., du recteur de l'université de Paris* (Paris, 1668) in the handwriting of Thomas Innes, the father of critical and scientific Scottish history, led to an interesting discovery. Innes had noted, under the year 1484, 8 February: "*M. Jacobus Ledel, dioec. Aberdonen. elect. Procurator Nationis*". "Now there reposes in the Advocates' Library," Mr. Johnstone writes, "at Edinburgh, in a small room where are treasured some of its most precious possessions, a little gilt-edged volume, containing two treatises by Jacobus Ledelh, without place of publication, date, or printer's name. Such omissions are indicative of early press work, and we considered the coincidence strong enough to justify the inclusion of the Treatises in our Notes on Local Bibliography. Subsequent examination not only proved the correctness of the conjecture, but enabled us to fix approximately the date of publication of one of the tracts. . . . Until the discovery of the Innes MS. fly-leaf led to our identification of their author, they had lain unnoticed, and nothing is known of how they came into the Library, or whence or when. . . . The Innes extract from the French Register proves that he belonged to Aberdeen or its neighbourhood; that before 1484 he had graduated Master of Arts, and in that year was elected Procurator of his Nation in the University of Paris. The subjects and internal evidence of his tracts indicate that he was occupied in scholastic work. His appointment as Procurator constituted him a member of the University Court, which at that period was composed of the Rector, the Procurators of the Four Nations, and the Deans of the four faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts." His writings are *Tractatus Conceptuum et Signorum*, sm. 8vo [1494]; *Ars*

[1] *Scottish Notes and Queries*, x. 1 (with facsimiles): article by Mr. Kellas Johnstone.

[2] *Scottish Notes and Queries*, ix. 3: article by Mr. P. J. Anderson.

Obligatoria Logicalis, sm. 8vo [*ante* 1497]. "Both books are educational; the tiny fountain heads of that never-ceasing but ever-increasing stream of Student Aids which the Aberdeen teacher, from that time to the present day, in all branches of learning, has produced for the benefit of youth."

Gilbert Crab, whose name is associated through the family with the Crabstone and Craibstone Street in his native city, came of a Flemish stock settled in Aberdeen since the days of Robert Bruce.[1] He was M.A. of Paris in 1503, and Regent of the Burgundian College there. He died, aged 40, at Bordeaux, in 1522, a member of the Carmelite Order. His *Tractatus Notitiarum* is without date; his *Textus ethicorum aristotelis ad nychomachum* appeared at Paris in 1500; his *Aristotle* in 1517 at Lyons.[2] These works by Liddel and Crab form the earliest known bibliographical items in the annals of Aberdeen. The next is the hitherto unknown and absolutely unique copy in black letter of a work by Hector Boece, representing doubtless his logic prelections in Aberdeen. The book is without title page or colophon; but, from a passage in which he contrasts Paris and Aberdeen, it clearly dates from a period subsequent to his principalship. It is the property of the University of Glasgow, and now ranks as the earliest item in the university bibliography, preceding the *Vitae* by Boece in 1522 and the first edition of Vaus's *Latin Grammar* in the same year at the Ascensian Press in Paris.[3]

Alexander Scot, a graduate of King's College, settled at Carpentras, near Avignon, and practised as advocate and judge. He studied at Bourges and became the associate of Cujas, under whom Principal Alexander Arbuthnot was. He died at Carpen-

[1] See Tytler, *History of Scotland* (ed. 1892), vol. i. pp. 134, 167. Mackenzie in his Barbour's *Brus*, 1909, p. 466, fully traces John Crab.

[2] *Scottish Notes and Queries*, x. 33; vii. 10 (Second Series).

[3] *Aberd. Univ. Quater. Studies*, vol. i. p. 387.

tras in 1615. "He is best remembered as a grammarian, his earliest published work having been a Greek Grammar which spread his name and established his fame throughout Christendom. The *Universa Grammatica Græca* was first published at Leyden in 1593. Its success was phenomenal, for it had no sooner appeared than it passed through many editions in rapid succession, being republished in most of the Continental university cities. It completely superseded the *Institutes* of Nicholas Clenard, which was till then the established classbook, and it maintained its position for nearly a century. The book is a rather ponderous and closely printed octavo, about six times bigger than the *Geddes*, whose acquaintance Greek students made at Aberdeen Grammar School. But his greatest work was his famous annotated edition of the *Commentaries of Cujas*, which is still used as a book of reference, and quoted authoritatively by French lawyers. No edition of the works of his illustrious master has since been published without including the mass of notes and original matter with which Alexander Scot enriched them."[1]

Aberdeen appears to have held by Clenardus as late as 1647-48, for his Grammar was officially recommended for the first class at both King's and Marischal Colleges.[2] It is curious to find Bennet Langton remarking to Dr. Johnson that he had read a good deal in Clenardus's *Greek Grammar*, and had taken the pains to learn by heart the Epistle of St. Basil, which is given in that grammar as a praxis. "Why, Sir," was the reply, "who is there in this town who knows anything of Clenardus but you and I?"

James Cadenhead was Professor of Logic in Padua and died 31 August, 1679. "It is singular to note how the pent-up patriotism of a representative of the old local family of Cadenhead, who

[1] Mr. Kellas Johnstone, *Scottish Notes and Queries*, xi. 3.

[2] *Notes on Evolution of the Arts Curriculum*, by Mr. P. J. Anderson (1908), pp. 4, 5.

had settled in Padua, finds expression in two poems in honour of the Restoration, and of the marriage of Charles II." [1]

David Chalmers, the judge under Queen Mary, was a son of Andrew Chalmers of Strichen, took orders in Scotland, and studied in France and Italy. On his return to Scotland, he became in 1565 a Senator of the College of Justice, mainly through the influence of Bothwell. Charged with complicity in the murder of Darnley, he fled to Spain, returned in 1583, took his seat on the bench again in 1586, and died in 1592. The works of this David Chalmers, Lord Ormond, published in France are to be carefully distinguished from those of a totally different David Chalmers, who gives, perhaps in a rather exaggerated tone calculated to impress the foreigner, the earliest account of the discipline of King's College, of which he was an alumnus.[2]

The bibliography of the hitherto confused Chalmers family may thus be tabulated:—

1. Works by David Chalmers, Lord Ormond: (*a*) *Histoire abbregee de tous les Roys de France, Angleterre et Escosse* (Paris, 1579); (*b*) *La Recerche des singularitez plus remarquables concernant l'estat d'Escosse* (Paris, 1579); (*c*) *Discours de la legitime succession des femmes aux possessions des leurs parens*, etc. (Paris, 1579).
2. David Chalmers ('*Fintraeus*'): (*a*) *De Statu hominis veteris simul ac novae ecclesiae* (Catalauni, 1627); (*b*) *De Scotorum fortitudine, doctrina et pietate* (Paris, 1631).
3. William Chalmers ('*Fintraeus*'): (*a*) *Selectae disputationes philosophicae* (Paris, 1630); (*b*) *Introductio ad Logicam* (Andegav. 1630); (*c*) *Sanctorum Patrum monimenta* (Paris, 1634); (*d*) *Antiquitatis de novitate victoria* (Fastemb. 1635); (*e*) *Tractatus in quo omnium animarum indivisibilitas luculenter probatur* (Paris, 1638); (*f*) *De*

[1] *Scottish Notes and Queries*, ix. 3; viii. 9.

[2] [illegible], p. 307.

Peccato, etc (Paris, 1638). (*g*) [illegible] (Paris, 1638); (*h*) *Dissertatio theologica* (Brix. 1638); (*i*) *Disputationes theologicae* (Paris, 1639); (*j*) *Dissertatio theologica* (Redon. 1641); (*k*) *Scoticanae Ecclesiae infantia, virilis aetas, senectus* (Paris, 1643; 2nd ed. 1647); (*l*) *Hierarcha et imperator* (Paris, 1647).

4. George Chalmers, the friend of John Leech (Dempster, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 172); (*a*) *Sylva Leochaco suo sacra, sive Lycidae desiderium* (Paris, 1620); (*b*) *Emblemata amatoria* (Venet. 1627).

"Dr. Thomas Forbes was Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa in Italy" (Maidment's *Catalogues*, p. 115). He acted from about 1658 to 1662,[1] when he returned to Aberdeen and practised as a physician for many years.

"ALEXANDER Andersonus Aberdonensis liberalia Parisiis studia excoluit munificentia CL. V. Domini Beaulieu, status Gallici ut vocant secretarii, cujus testamenti tabulis etiam honoratus legata percepit; vir vivacis ingenii, ac summa diligentia, cui mathematico praestantissimo Petronii novam editionem inscripsit Joannes Bourdelotius. Edidit

Apollonium Pergaeum Redivivum	lib. I.
Apollonii Redivivi Supplementum	lib. I.
Ad Angularum Sectionum Analyticen Theoremata καθολικώτερα .	lib. I.
Aetiologiam	lib. I.

Vivit adhuc Lutetiae, et plura indies posteris juvandis procudit. Nuper V. CL. Henricus Savilius eques Oxoniae professionem mathematicam instituit septingentis aureis dotatam, memorabili sane exemplo, ut sint omnia in homine illo rara. Dignus ei visus Alexander Andersonus unicus, qui tantum dignitatis subeat, sitque primus matheseos in regno Anglicano, bono omine, professor."—

Dempster i. 63, 64.

"*In Alexandri Andersoni Abredonensis Exercitationes Mathematicas.*
[Paris 1619.]

Ista Mathematicae iam respirantis imago.
  Dicite io gentes, et bona vina date.
Dicite io gentes, positâ quas Gorgone Pallas
  Dirigit, in curas, ingeniosa, suas.

[1] *Scottish Notes and Queries*, xii. 8.

Quis tamen ô diuûm superas reuocauit in oras?
    Quis tulit afflictae spemque, manumque Deae?
Certe illam modo barbaries immissa premebat:
    Et prope fatali condiderat tumulo:
Membra eluxatam: foedatam turpiter ora,
    Et nullâ similem denique parte sibi.
Cui desperatae licuit promittere vires?
    Vulnera quâ poterant tanta coire manu?
Muneris, Andersone, tui hoc totum, ilicet vnus.
    Tu Phoebus laesae, Phillyridesque Deae.
Saepe homini poterant diuique hominesque salutem.
    Te prior hanc ipsis sed dare nemo Diis."—

Leech, *Musae Priores*, Eleg. ii. 37, 38.

These items throw fresh light on one of the greatest mathematicians of his time, who is regarded by De Morgan as "an excellent geometer". Little has been hitherto known about him except his residence in Paris and the dates of his works. There is no reason to doubt Dempster's statement, which is quite probable. Anderson was the cousin of the brothers David Anderson of Finzeauch—"Davie do a' things"—and John Anderson, house-painter in Edinburgh, to whom his nephew, George Jamesone the artist, was bound apprentice[1] before starting, like "John Philip of Spain" in similar circumstances, as a portrait painter. It was from the Anderson branch that the remarkable mathematical ability of the Gregory family, through so many descents, was inherited; David Anderson's daughter married the Rev. John Gregory of Drumoak.

James Cheyne of Arnage, M.A. of King's College, studied at Paris and Douai, and died at Tournay in 1603 as Canon of Tournay. He enjoyed a great reputation. The Innes fly-leaf referred to above preserves fresh items in his record, and the career of others.

[1] For this most important discovery in the life of Jamesone, see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, viii. 1.

1579. April 7. M. Jacobus Chynaeus, dioec. Aberdon., elect. procur.

1594. Octob. 9. M. Johannes Fraser, dioec. Aberdonen., elect. procurator nationis.[1]

1596. Idem M. Johannes Fraser, dioec. Aberd. electus concorditer Rector Universitatis Parisiensis. Erat philosophiæ professor in Collegio.

1603. M. Jacobus Chynaeus, dioec. Aberdon. electus concorditer Rector Universitatis Parisien.

1611. Thomas Dempster, a Muresk, regens Lexovaeus electus procurator.

Catholics abroad of distinction were John Forbes and George Leslie (*Edinb. Bibliog. Soc.* i. 1890-1); Andrew Youngson at Madrid (*Records of Scots College*, i. 196, 202), and John Strachan, the ex-Regent of King's College (i. 190; *King's Coll. Off. and Grad.* 56); George Conn, born at Turriff, studied at Douai, Paris, Rome and Bologna, dying at Genoa in his forty-second year, in 1640. James Laing, born at Auchterless, enjoys a disreputable reputation as a controversial writer (*Coll. Aberd. and Banff.* 506; M'Crie's *Knox*, note GGG). William Barclay (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*, i. *s.v.*), the jurist, had a European fame, exceeded by that of his more famous son John, author of the *Argenis*. Andrew Baird, second son of George Baird of Auchmedden, was Professor of Philosophy at Lyons, 1595-1619. "Andrew got a university education in Scotland, and was sent to France to finish his studies, where he became one of the best scholars of that kingdom. He was made Professor of Philosophy and other sciences at Lyons. His letters to his elder brother, which still remain, show him to have been a man of learning, virtue and sense. They are writ from 1595 to 1619. At last he embraced a monastic life. He came over from France, at least once, to see his friends in Scotland. He had a good income by his Professor's chair, became rich, discharged his patrimony to his own family, conferred several liberalities to his nearest relations, and lived in great

[1] Author of the quaint tract—"*An offer to a gentleman of qualitie to subscribe and embrace the ministers of Scotland's religion, if they can sufficientlie prove that they have the true Kirk and lawful calling.*" 8°. Paris, 1604.

esteem. The time of his death is not known, only he was alive in 1632."

James Cargill (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 149), and Robert Morison (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1639; M.D. Angers, 1648), keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Blois, were botanists of repute and have each given their names to a genus of plants, the *Cargillia* and *Morisonia*.

A more remarkable name is that of William Davidson, First Professor of Chemistry (1647-51) and Director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, afterwards Physician to the King of Poland.[2] Born in the county of Aberdeen in 1593, he left for the Continent in 1614, settling in Paris after a possible residence at Montpellier. He was a graduate of Aberdeen, and almost certainly of King's College. Guy Patin styled him "docteur en médecine de la faculté d'Aberdeen en Ecosse". Sir William Geddes, in correspondence with Dr. Hamy, was unable to trace him on lists, "but they are not sufficiently full to justify any doubt as to his being a graduate of Aberdeen University". John Evelyn the diarist saw him in Paris, 21 October, 1649. "I went to hear Dr. D'Avinson lecture in the Physical Garden, and see his laboratory, he being Prefect of that excellent garden, and Professor Botanicus." His portrait, painted by Schultz in 1662, engraved by Lambert, is given by Small and Hamy. He died soon after 1669. Many of the Aberdonians abroad in France and elsewhere were naturally Catholics, but Hamy speaks of the distinguished rank attained by Davidson "malgré son attachement à la Réforme".

Nearly all the early principals of Marischal College had studied

[1] *Account of the Surname of Baird*, Edinb. 1857, with letters by Andrew Baird, p. 17.

[2] Notice of W. D. by John Small, F.S.A., *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland*, x. 265-80; Innes, *Fasti Aberd.* 1854, p. 400; *William Davisson* (Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle), par Dr. Hamy, Membre de l'Institut. Paris, N.D.

abroad.[1] "Robert Howie was born in Aberdeen or its neighbourhood, and educated at King's College there. In company with [John] Johnston, his fellow-countryman, and probably his fellow-student, he went to the Continent and spent a number of years in foreign universities. He studied under two distinguished divines, Caspar Olevian, at Herborn, and John James Grynaeus, at Basle; and during his residence at the last of these places gave a specimen of his theological knowledge to the public. On his return to Scotland he became one of the ministers of Aberdeen. When Marischal College was erected he was appointed principal of that academy, in which situation he continued until the year 1598."[2] Gilbert Gray, second principal, had studied at Heidelberg; Andrew Aedie, the third, had resided at Dantzic (Irving, *Scotish Writers*, ii. 3), and several of his theses printed there are preserved in the Kirkwall Bibliothek.; William Forbes, the fourth, had a varied experience of Helmstedt, Heidelberg, and Leyden; Patrick Dun, the fifth, was M.D. of Basle; James Leslie, the seventh, "after his travells in France and the Low Countries came home to Aberdeen, and was called to be physician to the toune be the Counsell thereof". Henry Farquharson, one of the founders of the Russian Navy, entered Marischal College in 1691.[3] Patrick Copland, an early graduate of Marischal College, has left his mark in America.[4] Thus every European country, with the exception of Turkey, has been familiar with the Aberdeen Wanderer. *Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris!* It is a remarkable list, and is probably unequalled by that of any other city in Scotland at the time.

In the present volume we can see other examples of the type.

It had begun with Florence Wilson, in the earliest days of King's College. We can see Walter Donaldson the Huguenot Principal

[1] See *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 27, 28.
[2] M'Crie [illegible]
[3] *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, vol. i. s.v.
[4] *Fasti Acad. Mar.* vol. i. s.v.

at leisure," asks Professor Masson, "for turning up old books of Latin epigrams, epistles, elegies, and epithalamia by seventeenth century scholars? . . . Unread now, alas! and utterly uncared for, except perchance by some rare bookworm or zealot in Latinity here and there, those elaborately conserved productions, the growth of hours and months of the linguistic skill, and even, in some cases, the real thought and heart throbbing, of men once alive as we are, but whose dust lies long scattered and untraceable now in Scottish and foreign earth."[1]

I have done my best for the integrity of the text in the face of considerable obstacles. It may be that some mistakes have unavoidably crept in during the transcription by me of the copies from their various sources. The text of the *Delitiae* itself is not impeccable: mistakes occur there frequently, even when learned printers on the Continent were common. In many cases the text has had to be constructed from poorly printed and badly punctuated copies, but the greatest care has been taken to ensure that the work now done need never be undertaken again. It would have been easy to emend the text by alterations more or less sweeping here and there; but I believe, except in a few obvious cases where the writer was justly entitled to such treatment, that I have resisted the temptation, and have correctly reproduced what the printer believed to be the text before him. I am aware that on this all-important question of the authority of any printed text during the period there has been considerable diversity of opinion. "From whatever original we suppose either the quartos or the first folio [of Shakespeare] to have been printed, it is more than questionable whether the proof-sheets had the advantage of any revision other than that of the printing office. Steevens was of opinion that authors in the time of Shakespeare never read their own proof-sheets; and Mr. Spedding, in his recent edition of Bacon,

[1] *Drummond of Hawthornden*, pp. 26, 249.

comes independently to the same conclusion. We may be very sure that Heminge and Condell did not, as vicars, take upon themselves a disagreeable task which the author would have been too careless to assume."[1] I trust that any alterations made in the text are either mentioned in their place or are so obvious as to need no allusion. I do not disguise from myself that at times the writers have lapsed into false quantities, and no writer in this volume has reached the finish and ease of Arthur Johnston in the two first, though John Leech in variety and feeling has far surpassed that master of elegiac verse; but, except in cases of the worst kind, I have not thought it necessary to obtrude on the reader's notice what he himself probably would not see. Such slips I have dealt with in the Miltonic spirit: "Some natural tears I dropped but wiped them soon". The contributors are well entitled to such benefit of clergy. No other city in Scotland, not even Edinburgh, has called forth for centuries the same amount of devotion in her children as Aberdeen has done. She has, as Sheriff Aeneas Mackay has noted, "contributed more to Scottish history than the inhabitants of any other part of Scotland," and accordingly in a volume devoted to the Latinity of the city, where each writer fondly trusted, like Byron at a later day—

> To twine
> My hopes of being remember'd in the line
> Of my town's language—

I hope that I have done my very best for the very poorest. There are obvious degrees of merit among the contributors, but they were all, whatever their religious and political differences were, good Aberdonians. Each, as Mr. Kellas Johnstone has fitly said, was familiar with "the granite gray, Balgownie's brig, Aulton towers and crown, St. Nicholas' steeple with the long-past memories of Auld Lowrie's curfew, and his motto was Bon-Accord."

[1] J. Russell Lowell, *Essays: Camelot Series*, 1888, p. 96.

In preparing the work I have derived the greatest assistance from a list of names and bibliographical references compiled in 1896 by Colonel William Johnston, C.B., of Newton Dee. My best thanks are given to the Rector of the Grammar School, Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, M.A., who has read with me through the press the whole of the book with as much care and accuracy as if it had been his own. For any expression of opinions throughout the work he is not in any way responsible: all such are purely my own, but his interest in the task of proof-revision deserves the heartiest recognition, none the less expected, perhaps, from one who on all occasions where Aberdeen is concerned has shewn himself the genuine successor of her Cargills and Wedderburns, and, though a stranger to her by birth, to be in all essentials *Aberdonensibus ipsis Aberdonensior.*

To Mr. Kellas Johnstone and to Mr. P. J. Anderson it is necessary to refer only in a word. They have so made their own the subjects of Aberdeen Bibliography and the Aberdeen Graduate, that all who deal with these topics find it alike a pleasure and a duty to acknowledge a debt to their work. The Carlylean demand for a copious Index is fully met by the very careful and complete work of Miss Jean E. Kennedy.

WM. KEITH LEASK.

ABERDEEN, [illegible] *May*, [illegible].

MUSA LATINA ABERDONENSIS.

WILLIAM AIDIE.

William Aidie was M.A. of Marischal College in 1625, and Regent, succeeding William Wedderburn, probably in 1633, as Professor of Greek, teaching the Bajan class. He was alive in 1644, when he witnessed a deed. *Fasti Acad. Mar.* p. 34.

ON WILLIAM, EARL MARISCHAL.

ARGUMENT.

If the Muses formerly wept for you, great George, when the gr[illegible] you, more would he wail these ashes who beholds the lofty and kindly shrine of the Aberdeen Muses. For the father under the auspices of heaven laid its foundations, and the son crowns the work. Graced by ancestors descended from the stock of the Chatti, ennobled by the blood of Camus, with many a scion, chiefest he whom happy France cherishes in her bosom; presiding over the Council of the Nobles, marshalling them, that discord may not stain the honour of the realm. Therefore, ye Muses, now shed your tears, and let them that haunt the rich lands of Fetteresso, be they Fauns, or Dryads, shew their grief in sighs and tears. He has fallen, the chiefest stay of the race of Keith, with whom alike the rich man found a welcome and the poor man a refuge. He has fallen, and the end of the year that comes to others is to him but the bright opening of a new life.

IN WILHELMUM COMITEM MARESCHALLANUM.

[illegible]

Si Musae flevere olim te, Magne Georgi,
  Funereo cum te tegmine pressit humus,
Lugeat hos cineres magis is, qui respicit alta
  Abredonum Musis hospita tecta sacris.
Namque horum, auspicibus Divis, fundamina jecit
  Prima pater, gnati facta coronis habet.
Quem decorant proavi Chattorum ab origine prima,
  Sanguine gens magni nobilitata Cami,
Quem decorat soboles numerosa, sed eminet ille
  Dulci quem gremio Gallia laeta fovet;
Concilio procerum qui praefuit, ordinis auctor,
  Dissidiis regni ne violetur honos.
Ergo Pierides lachrymas nunc fundite vestras,
  Quique Feteressae pascua laeta colunt,
Seu Fauni, seu sint Dryades, pia turba, querelas
  Consignent gemitu flebilibusque modis.
Occidit heu gentis Kaetheiae maximus Atlas:
  Divitis hinc portus, pauperis inde quies.
Occidit, atque aliis qui nunc venit exitus anni,
  Illi laetitiae fulget origo novae.

Posuit Gulielmus Aidius Aberdonensis
Graecarum Literarum in Academia
Mareschallana Professor.

[illegible] Charter with notes, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* [illegible]

[illegible] Woodhead [illegible] in the [illegible]

9. numerosa. Post Aug. use.

10. See Blackhall's (s.v.) *Lachrymae*, 65-67.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM BARCLAY.

William Barclay (1570?–1630?), the Laureat of To[illegible] member of the house of Towie or Tolly which, at a later period, produced the Russian general Barclay de Tolly, who succeeded Kutusoff and commanded at Leipsic the Russian troops against Napoleon. He states the place of his birth. "Collonia (sic castrum vocatur in quo primum terram tetigi) sita est in littore quod tam vasto atque aperto mari pulsatur. Est in eodem littore, in territorio gentis Barclayanae, portus quidam, qui nostra lingua *Auld-heaven* appellatur" (*Praefatio* to 1599 Paris ed. of Lipsius' *Tacitus*). He [illegible] the Franco-Aberdonian jurist of the same name, but was a brother of Sir Patrick Barclay of Tolly, and apparently studied abroad. There seems no authority for regarding him (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*, 339) as M.A. of King's College, and the place from which he held the degrees of M.A. and M.D. is unknown. He studied under the great scholar Justus Lipsius at Louvain, and Baillie Skene (*Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 308) heard from one who had it from the lips of Lipsius himself that, were he to die, he should wish his pen to fall to Barclay above all others. He appears to have taught in the University of Paris, and to that city he professes himself strongly attached.

His co-religionist Dempster, who doubtless was acquainted with him, is the authority for the few facts known of his life (*Histor. Eccles.* i. 120, ed. Irving).

"Gulielmus Barclaius, nobilissimo loco ortus, baronis Tauvi frater, generis magnitudinem ingenii felicitate depressit. Parisiis humaniores literas cum ingenti omnium admiratione professus est, quas Lovanii in schola Lipsii didicerat, cujus ad eum est epist. xxxiii. centur. iii. Inde in Scotiam profectus aliquantisper substitit, donec ministri illi Sathanae magna eum molestia afficientes solum vertere coegerunt, qui in Galliis iterum docere bonas artes sustinuit Nanneti in Britannia Minore. Vivit adhuc in Scotia, et medicinam, ut aiunt, popularem exercet."

But, as Joseph Robertson notes, "the only prosecution to which he appears to have been exposed was a summons from the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, to answer for the sin of incontinence, and he escaped without even a rebuke" (*Aberdeen Observer*, 23rd Sept. 1836: *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 310 *n.*).

Barclay's works are :—

1. Gulielmi Barclayi Oratio Pro Eloquentia. Paris, 1598. 8vo.

2. C. Cornelii Taciti Opera quae extant, ad exemplar quod J. Lipsius quintum recensuit. Guil. Barclayus Praemetia ex Vita Agricolae libavit. Paris, 1599. 8vo.

3. Nepenthes, or the Vertves of Tobacco. By William Barclay, Mr of Art and Doctor of Physicke. Edinb. 1614. 8vo. This rare tract is republished in Vol. i. of *Spald. Club Miscell.*, and shows Barclay, like Salvation Yeo in Kingsley's *Westward Ho*, as the Eulogist and medical exponent of that 'holy herbe'. Compare the remarkably similar Eulogy in the Epigram by J. D[avies], in Cunningham's *Marlowe*, p. 268, xxxvi. 'Of Tobacco'.

Barclay prefaces his work by *A Merie Epistle of the Author to the Printer.* "Good Master Hart,[1] I have sent you here a parasiticall Pamphlet, which, I am sure, will bee as farre ben at euery banket as Gnatho himselfe or Pseudolus. It will be a meet piece for Tipplers at Tavernes, and for Pedlers to helpe away with their rotten Tobacco. So that by this worke, I feare I shall be better loued amongst fine scoalers[2] then famous schollers. But if I find fauour in this Essay, I shall send you shortly God willing a scholasticall subiect, and a curious little worke: fit only for those which aspire to the top of Pindus. The one wil bring to your Shop the Common Sort of people, the other the most learned." He dedicates the tract to Patrick Barclay, his nephew, 'Sonne and Heire to Sr Patricke Barclay of Tolly, Knight'. His nephew is appealed to by his uncle, a 'bough of that old and vnfading tree,' to testify in favour of the weed and "to continue with discretion in the practise of this precious Plant". He adds a few "pages which I thought not meet to leaue emptie," of verses to friends, admitting he had never "sleeped in Parnassus, but beeing a valley Poete, I persuade myselfe that my verses shall be read more for the merites of the matter, than for the value of the workeman". He has lines to his 'good and olde friend M. Alexander Craig' (Craig of Rose Craig, near Banff: Walker, *Bards of Bon-Accord*, p. 44; Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 12), and others.

4. "Callirhoe, commonly called the Well of Spa, or the Nymph of Aberdene, Resvscitat by William Barclay, Mr of Art and Doctor of Physicke. What diseases may be cured by drinking of the Well at Aberdene, and what is the true vse thereof." Andro Hart. Edinb. Anno Domini 1615. The well had been praised in the 1580 *Ane Breif descriptioun of the qualiteis and effectis of the vvell of the vvomanhill besyde Aberdene* (reprinted in Bannatyne Club, 1860). Barclay's work was reprinted by John Forbes, younger, 1670, and by Burnett & Rettie in 1799. For the well, and its restoration by George Jamesone, the painter, see G. M. Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen*, 1905, pp. 137, 138; Walker's *Bards of Bon-Accord*, pp. 48-50. On the 1670 reprint, see Act of Council of Burgh of Aberdeen in Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 113.

5. The Nature of the new found Well at Kinghorne. Andro Hart. 1618 [Aldis, *List of Books printed in Scotland before* 1700. Edinb. 1904, p. 15.] Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 14.

6. Guil. Barclayi, Amoeniorum Artium et Medicinae Doctoris, Sylvae Tres. Edinburgi. Excudebat Andreas Hart. 1619 (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, July, 1904, p. 10).

7. Guil. Barclayi Iudicium de Certamine G. Eglisemmii cum G. Buchanano, pro Dignitate Paraphraseos Psalmi ciiii. Lond. 1620. 8vo.

8. *Delitiae Poet. Scot.* (1637), i. 137-41.

Lines by Barclay in Garden's *Theatre of the Scotish Kings* (Abbotsford Club, 1845, p. xxiv.). See under Thomas Cargill.

[For this ardent son of Bon-Accord consult Irving's *Scotish Writers*, i. 230-3; *Collections of Aberd. and Banff*, Spald. Club, p. 489; *Book of Bon-Accord*, pp. 308, 309.]

[1] Andro Hart (d. 1621), the well-known Edinburgh publisher and printer, had his shop in the High Street of Edinburgh, on the north side, opposite the Cross. Its site is famous in literature as the identical shop of Archibald Constable, from 1795 to 1825 (Chambers's *Biog. Dict.* s.v.; Masson's *Drummond of Hawthornden*, p. 37).

[2] *Scoalers*, drinkers:—

> "There from the flowing bowl
> Deep drinks the warrior's soul,
> *Skoal!* to the Northland! *Skoal!*
> Thus the tale ended."
>
> LONGFELLOW (*Skeleton in Armour*).

I. TO AN ITINERANT QUACK.

An attack by Barclay, as 'Mr of Art and Doctor of Phisicke,' on the [illegible] loper. *Spalding*, ii. 292, describes under Nov. 1643, "ane Doctor Pont, who had some stage playis, quhilk drew the people to behold the sport; syne vpon the stage sold certain balmes, oyllis, and vther phisicall oyntments, quhairof he maid gryte gane. Thairefter he went north to vther burrowis and did the like." Barclay in his *Nepenthes* (*Spald. Club Miscell.* i. 267) is severe on "the galls of dogs and superstitious characters vsed by a number of ignorant deboshed Vagabondes and Montebanckes". The catalogue of the curious Kirkwall Bibliotheck (*Craven*, at Kirkwall, 1897, p. 31) has 'William Reid. Advertisement of Medicines to be Sold from a Stage at Edinburgh. 4to'. This is doubtless the prospectus of the famous Reid. "The king's (James VII.) rage for making converts was driven to such a height by his obsequious ministers, that an ignorant negro, the Servant or slave of *one Reid, a mountebank*, was publickly baptised after the Catholic ritual upon *a stage* in the High Street of Edinburgh" (*Tales of a Grandfather*, ch. liv.).

Argument.

Worst of rogues, you deserve no hendecasyllabics but trenchant iambi. Your stall stinks with rotten wares, and yokels buy colocynth and death. You don't drink wine; what of that? Our home-brewed makes people more drunk. You soak in all the taverns, you whose whole stock is valued at a bawbee! You claim the name of surgeon, but do not venture on opening a vein, a Galen in the eyes of your drunken cronies. O my dear native place, 'twixt Dee and Don, let the impostor drink the poison he himself brews! If a town's officer has gone to the shades below, let him learn to handcuff the fellow. To free his hands, I will gladly send him stinging and hanging lines.

I. IN VAPPAM CIRCULATOREM.

[*Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 139, 140.]

Vappa pessime, vappa pessimorum,
Nullos hendecasyllabos mereris
Manes melliflui pios Catulli:
Sed merere celerrimos iambos,
Acria Archilochi venena linguae.
Abundat tua toxico catasta,
Foetet materie officina putri
Quam Batavia misit exoletam
Ante annos aliquot tibi ut recentem.
Hinc miselli operâ tuâ coloni
Emunt et colocynthidem atque mortem.

Sed tu vappa loquacior cicadis,
Et mendacior omnibus Pelasgis.
Inter pocula crimen innocentes
Iu morbos iacis, interimque celas
Turpem avaritiam calumniator.
Vinum non bibis; at quid inde? nostras [Biere, or Aile]
Fermentum facit ebriosiores,
Quo madescis in omnibus tabernis,
Dives pharmacopola, cuius omnes
Merces unius aestimantur assis.
Chirurgi quoque vindicas honorem,
Nec audes tamen aut secare venam
Aut interritus ulcus intueri.
Inter garrulus ebrios sodales
Es sodalibus unicus Galenus.
O vitâ mihi carior vel ipsâ,
O dulcissima patria inter amnes [Aberdonia]
Duos edita qui dedere nomen,
Impostor reus hauriat cicutam,
Bibatque ipse domesticum venenum,
Qui dat civibus exterum venenum;
Aut portetur in insulam scelestus,
Ne solatia sentiat suorum:
Aut saltem iubeatur urbe vestra
Clitellas redeat cito ad paternas.
Aut detur remanere in urbe vestra,
Sit inter capite, absque honore, censos.
Vel si lictor adivit ad tenebras,
Discat mancipium manus ligare.
Ne credat sibi me esse non amicum,
Sit lictor sibi, ne sit otiosus,
Utque se expediat, libens iambos
Mittam funibus et furore plenos.

5. Archilochi. Hor. *A. P.* 79; *Epodes*, vi. 13.
13. Pelasgis. Virg. *Aen.* ii. 106.
[illegible]
30. Impostor. Unclassical and late use.
[illegible]
44. funibus. His 'hanging' lines, like those of Archilochus, driving the family of Lycambes to suicide.

II. TO THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SIR JOHN SCOT, DIRECTOR OF THE CHANCERY.

For a full account of Scot of Scotstarvet see Prof. M[illegible] *D[illegible]* and *Musa*, vol. i. pp. 4, 5. He is remembered as the projector and editor of the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum* and the founder of the Latin chair at St. Andrews. Scot was an honorary Burgess of Aberdeen (*Burgh Records*, Spald. Club, p. 377), to whom the Council sends 'ane barrel of Salmond' (*Spald. Club Miscell.* v. 148). It is pleasant to find the sarcastic author of "The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen" so recognised by friends, and to be so Johnsonianly "clubable" a man as to receive such tributes from men so diverse as Barclay, Arthur Johnston, and John Leech.

ARGUMENT.

Scot, shall I tell you the truth? My voice falters and I shudder to tell your praises, which I shall do in three words. You are *ultimus Scotorum*. To prevent mistakes let me add you are *iudicio primus*.

II. D. IOANNI SCOTO CLARISSIMO VIRO, EQUITI AURATO ET CANCELLARIAE DIRECTORI.

Vis dicam tibi Scote veritatem ?
Quam cum non minimo dolore dicam.
Sed vox haeret et ipse contremisco,
Labes dicere patriae atque laudes
Tuas, quas tribus explicabo verbis.
Scotorum ultimus omnium videris.
At nequis Latii leporis expers
Putet me temere ultimum vocasse,
Posthac iudicio vocabo primum.

III. EPIGRAM TO GEORGE EGLISHEM.

For the long continental literary war waged over Dr. George Eglishem and his rash attack on Buchanan, see the full account in vol. i. of the *Musa*, pp. 14-52. It appears in his *Judicium*. Barclay printed the rival versions of Psalm civ. by Buchanan and Eglishem, castigating the latter in detail for his "soloecismos, improprie dicta, mancas paraphrases, non haerentia membra, obscura, superflua". Eglishem had appealed to Paris: "Cuncta haec limatissimo celeberrimae Parisiensis Academiae iudicio submittens: haec enim utrique nostrum benigna fuit Parens studiorum." Barclay rejoins fiercely: "Scotia te persequetur, cuius fuit proles; Parisini exsibilabunt, quorum fuit alumnus; Burdigalenses deridebunt, quos erudivit." He quotes the epigram of Carolus Utenhovius on Buchanan, as settling for ever the supremacy of the Scot over all rivals.

Tres Italos Galli senos vicere, sed unum
  Vincere Scotigenam non potuere novem.

The three Frenchmen were Michael de L'Hôpital, the Chancellor; Hadrian Turnebus; Joannes Auratus. The six Italians were Sannazarius, Frascatorius, Flaminius, Vida, Naugerius, and Cardinal Bembo. On the Italians, see Hallam's judgment in *Literature of Europe*, chap. viii. §§ 30-34. This long-forgotten quarrel, which roused the Scots abroad of all religions, politics, and ranks to unanimity, is curious as showing the European reputation achieved by Buchanan, who, says Prof. Hume Brown, did for his country what Scott did by his poems and novels. One admirer of Barclay's achievement, James Balliol, wrote that he had done a national service, and crowned the house of Towie, or Tolly, with deathless fame.

Romulus et Cossus vel non Marcellus opimis
  Ornati spoliis te potiora gerunt.
Tollica perpetuo domus est celebranda canore,
  Ex qua tam docti prosiluere viri.

For a large number of continental tributes to Buchanan, see Dempster's ***Historia Ecclesiastica***, ed. Irving, i. pp. 112-15.

VERSION.

Eglishem, long known and long loved, I am not ashamed to confess I am profoundly smitten with the itch for scribbling of this age; but I had thought *you* free from this charge till there came into my hands the bookie in which you have ventured on challenging the leading man of the Old Guard. Friend, what a penalty you will pay to all and to Paris in particular, which as judge, not by lot but by your choice, has prepared for you a dungeon! So then recant in time your insulting language and come to terms with the poet's shade, or you will in jail be bound hand and foot, and left to die there.

III. AD G. EGLISSEMIUM EPIGRAMMA

[illegible]

Multis note diebus, Eglissemi!
Et annis mihi valde amate multis:
Habet me male, non pudet fateri,
Scribendi cacoethes huius aevi.
Hoc te crimine liberum putâram,
Donec venerat in manum libellus,
Quo tu praecipuum Triariorum
Ad certamen es ausus evocare.
Sed O quot dabis omnibus, quot unis
Dabis Parisiis, amice! poenas:

Qui non sorte, sed optione, iudex,
Pararunt tibi in arce Tullianum.
Ergo opprobria tempori recanta,
Et manus dato manibus Poetae,
Aut in carcere quadrupes peribis.

7. The veteran Buchanan, in allusion to [illegible] the decisive struggle.

11. Eglishem had appealed to Paris; no decision [illegible].

12. Tullianum. Dungeon at Rome; described in Sallust, *Cat.* 55.

15. Bound hand and foot. "Quadrupedem constringito." Terence, *Andria*, 865. For Eglishem's attack on Buchanan's masterpiece, Psalm civ. (ciii. of the Vulgate) and bibliography, see "Buchanan" (*Glasgow Quater. Studies*, 1906), pp. 426, 427; and for Paris, as the "second fatherland, and sacred city" of the Scot Abroad, see Principal Lindsay, *ibid.* p. 1.

IV. TO GEORGE STRACHAN, HIS COUNTRYMAN, SHEDDING FLOODS OF TEARS FOR THE DEATH OF PATRICK SETON, A YOUTH OF THE GREATEST PROMISE.

See Strachan, s.v., and the lines in the *Delitiae*, ii. 504-509. For the conceit, see the lines of Sir Robert Ayton (*Del.* i. 53) on the death of Thomas Reid.

Heu quoties dixi, descendam laetus ad umbras
Elysias, moriarque libens, modo carmina nostro
Inscribat tumulo Rhaedus!

Argument.

As a rule scarcely one or two of the countless friends of this age think [illegible] absent friend. So rare a thing is love. Not only do you think on an absent friend, and not only do you bewail your friend's death, but you give your friend life by your tears. Strachan, Seton has blessed you, by whose death you shall be styled learned; Strachan, you have blessed Seton, to whom in death you have granted life.

To the Same.

Strachan, I should not shun that day so dread to all, could I [illegible] at death in your tears.

IV. D. GEORGIO STRACHANO, POPULARI SUO, OBITUM PATRICII SETONI JUVENIS EXSPECTATISSIMI UNDATIM LACHRYMANTI.

Absentem fere cogitant amicum
Vix e millibus huius aevi amicis
Unus vel duo. Tam novum est amare.
Absentem haud modo cogitas amicum,
Nec mortem modo lachrymas amici,
Sed das vivere lachrymis amico.
Te, Strachane, Setonius beavit,
Cuius morte vocaberis disertus:
Tu, Strachane, Setonium beasti,
Cui iam vivere mortuo dedisti.

[illegible]

Non fugerem, Strachane, diem illum tam omnibus atrum,
Si possem lachrymis morte natare tuis.

V. TO WILLIAM LESSIUS.

It [illegible] of Barclay. The name of Lesse appears to have been borne by a religious writer, Nicholas Lesse, about 1550, a friend of Bishop Bale. The associations of the poem show that the Lessius here addressed was a Catholic, and may have belonged to the family of Leonhard Lessius, the well-known theological polemic, whose writings fill several columns in the catalogue of the British Museum. Leonhard's writings were published at Antwerp and Douay, and Sibbald the 'Aberdeen Doctor' is found quoting him. "Scotus also thinketh this opinion probable. Aristotle was of this mynd, sayth Lessius" (Forbes's *Funerals*, 1635, ed. 1845, p. 147, referring to the 1610 Antwerp *De Gratia*). The lines are subsequent to 1606, the year of the death of Lipsius, and are interesting as showing the university training and horizon of the Catholics at the time, as we see in the similar case of George Strachan (q.v.). The reference to the Lossie and the ruined Cathedral of Elgin recalls the scene of Florence Wilson and his friend John Ogilvy, Rector of Cruden, walking there. "Est sane ille extremae Britanniae angulus aspectu atque fructu multo iucundissimus, propter frondosos colles vicinos et lacum oloribus habitatum, haud procul ab Elgino oppido, ubi templum est magnifice exstructum" (*De Animi Tranquillitate*, p. 100. Edinb. 1751.) The 'extremae' of the Elgin scholar and Barclay's 'ultimis' prove the passage was in the doctor's mind.

[illegible]

[illegible] the same!

cathedral at Elgin. [illegible] Dutch, [illegible] Meursius and Heinsius [illegible] go to Louvain [illegible] France, prithee turn aside to Douay. Then betake yourself to Paris; how I could sing its praises! You may care to see Italy, but Paris holds me and my friends. Then you may return to England, Queen of the Sea, mother of peace and war. She will teach you, whether you stay at Cambridge or Oxford, where the proud temples of the Muses rise. At last, rich in the treasures of both Latin and Greek, you return home. First you will see your London thoroughly, in coach or wherry; or you will climb the lofty tower of St. Paul's, and see a world in miniature and men as manikins below. All done, home with you, to be one of the Senate or the most learned of counsel, the Second Hope of the Court of Session, a father of the innocent and a terror to them that do wrong. But always, Lessius, my chiefest crony.

V. AD GUL. LESSIUM.

(Del. Poet. Scot., [illegible])

Lessi, prime sodalium meorum,
Procul natus in ultimis Britannis,
Sed in qua regione non puderet
Poetas sua collocare Tempe.
Isthaec sanguine lavit arva Danus;
Hic pulchri posuere castra Picti,
Hic ver mensibus haud suis, et aestas,
Quando est horrida et hinc et inde bruma.
Hanc intersecat hostis amnis oram,
Qui fano excidium ultimum minatur;
Fano quo nihil axis iste noster
Vidit splendidiusque cultiusque.
Sed O prime sodalium meorum,
In primis popularium tuorum,
Te Moravia tanta non tenebit,
Non te Marria sic amata Musis,
Non, si audis tibi sana consulentem.
Ito ad iam celebres diu Batavos,
Illic Meursius audiatur, illic
Felix Heinsius, ille quem magistri
Multus Scaligeri polivit usus.
Si fastidia territant aquarum,
Ito Lovanium, alteras Athenas.

Illic pulpita Lipsium loquentur,
Reddentque illius ossa te eloquentem;
Qui vivus docuit disertiores
Est iam materies disertiorum.
Si tandem iubeat te adire Gallos,
(O suavissima terra Galliarum),
Si tamen iubeat te adire Gallos
Aut fama, aut favor eruditionis,
Quaeso videris e via Duacum.
Hinc te Parisios agas, ut omnes
Iunctim Apollinis haurias liquores.
Si venti paterentur hinc vocantes,
Si iam carbasa tensa non tumerent,
O quam Parisios ad astra ferrem!
Unos Parisios ad astra ferrem.
Sed fors laudibus a Marone scriptis
Captus, Italiam videre curas.
Lessi, multa habet hoc iter monenda,
Cis citraque nivem Alpium potentem.
Sed me Parisiis tenent amici,
Tenent Parisii meos amicos,
Et me Parisii meis cum amicis.
Ergo Parisiis redi ad remotos
A mundo altero ad alterum Britannos.
Hic regina marisque et insularum,
Altrix Anglia pacis atque belli,
Quaeque nec timet arma nec minatur.
Haec talis te aliquot docebit annis,
[Cantabrig.] Seu colas ubi fossa Vandalorum,
Quo misit Probus improbos colonos.
Nunc regnant sacra sancta literarum,
[illegible]
[Crocus] Flos, qui vincit odore mille Tmolos.
[Oxonium] Seu vivas ubi doctor ille nostras
Subtili peperit volumen arte,
Quod volumen ab occidente sole
Ad solis penetrat rubentis ortum.
Hic musea superba ad astra surgunt,
Gloriosius hic Apollo degit,

Quam olim degit in Atticis Athenis,
Aut nunc degit in Italis Athenis.
Ad tuos properas redire Scotos
Tandem dives opum utriusque linguae?
Londinum prius intime videbis,
Tot palatia, castra, templa cernes,
Uno vectus et elegante lembo,
Aut curru, Iove vel sorore digno.
Per mundissima strata latus ibis
Ad campos, propria ambulacra divûm, Moorefields
Tot festis ubi millia ambulantum
Quot fausto duce funderent Iberos.
Aut turrim aedis Apostoli eminentem
Scandas, unde videre microcosmum
Possis atque homines homunciones.
His actis propera domum redire,
Ut sis, quod cupio, unus e senatu,
Vel, quod suadeo, candidus petitor,
Vel, quod iure merere, sis patronus,
Disertissimus omnium patronus.
Sic spes altera Curiae ambigentis, Alludo ad Hope advocatum
Sic eris pater unus innocentum,
Sic eris pavor omnium nocentum,
Sic eris, quod es et quod es futurus,
In primis popularium tuorum,
Lessi, prime sodalium meorum.

5. Danes at Gamery. Boece, *Hist.* lib. xi. f. 241. *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spald. Club, p. 489. At Cullen, his birthplace (*Praemetia* to 1599 Paris ed. of Lipsius' *Tacitus*), he mentions "non pauca vestigia veterum bellorum, cum Anglis praesertim."

7. "There simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there the langest tarry."—*Burns.*

19. John Meursius (1579-1639), Prof. of Greek at Leyden.

20. Daniel Heinsius (1580-1666), Prof. of History at Leyden. Meursius and Heinsius were friends and colleagues of the Aberdonian Gilbert Jack, so that Barclay refers to his own circle. The second edition of Jack's *Institutiones Physicae* (Leyden, 1615. 8vo) has sixteen lines in Greek by Daniel Heinsius, twenty in Latin by C. Barlaeus, and other lines by Theodore Schrevelius, Gymnasiarcha Harlemensis. For Heinsius, see Pattison's *Casaubon*, p. 257.

29. "Through thy cornfields green and sunny vines, *O pleasant land of France*" (Macaulay, *Ivry*). A touch of experience, the expression all through Buchanan (*Adventus in Galliam*), and the Scots of the period.

55. Gibbon, i. p. 336, ed. Bury.

56. Tmolus, near Sardes in Lydia.

57. [illegible] "Subtilis," "*Quaestiones in Lombardi IV. libros Sententiarum.*"

61. [illegible]

69-70. In a wherry or coach. For the scene and view, see the beautiful passage in Macaulay, of Cowley and Milton taking boat at the Temple stairs. *Miscellaneous Writings and* [illegible]

71. "Latus ut in Circo spatiere." Hor. *Sat.* ii. 3, 183.

72. "Is this Moorfields to muster in?" (where the train-bands gathered). *Henry VIII.* [illegible]

75. Of St. Paul's.

83. Spes. With play on name: Sir Thomas Hope. *Musa*, ii. 68; Virg. *Aen.* xii. 168.

VI. APOBATERION, OR LAST FAREWELL TO ABERDEEN.

Barclay's 'Farewell,' of which no copy had been known to Joseph Robertson or to Stuart (*Spald. Club Miscell.* i. 75), was communicated by Mr. Kellas Johnstone, whose knowledge of the city and its sons quite equals Barclay's regard for it, to *Scottish Notes and Queries* for July, 1904. The lines occur in a unique copy, a thin octavo of eight leaves, without pagination, in the British Museum. It is entitled *Guil. Barclayi Amoeniorum Artium et Medicinae Doctoris Sylvae Tres. Edinburgi excudebat Andreas Hart, Anno* 1619. Besides the dedication in Latin prose and verse to the Court of Session, it contains the *Apobaterion* and the two poems reprinted in the *Del. Poet. Scot.* i. pp. 137-39. Tattered fragments of the *Sylvae* also exist in the Bodleian.

It is remarkable that Barclay, the Catholic, enumerates as the lights of the city four Protestants. The first is clearly Bishop Patrick Forbes (*Funerals*, ed. 1845, pp. lxxv.-lxxvii.). The second place may be claimed either for his son Dr. John Forbes, or for Dr. Wm. Forbes, fourth Principal of Marischal College (*Musa*, vol. ii. p. 26). David Wedderburn (35-7) is possibly referred to as the third. The fourth can hardly be stated with accuracy.

Barclay celebrates Aberdeen quite as Dunbar in 1511 does, as—

> Blyth Aberdene, thow beriall of all tounis,
> The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes;

[illegible]

> Bonailie, O! Bonailie;
> My heart is in this cup of wine,
> And I wad pledge them baith richt leallie,
> Dear love, to thee and thine.
> [illegible]
> Adieu, dear he'rt o' Aberdeen.

[illegible]

> I sall ger fasone weile a flane . . .
> Adoue deir hart of Aberdene.

[illegible]

O Devana, revived Athens; Glory of the North, D[illegible] and chosen spot of retirement with Apollo and his choir before a thousand Delphis. I love you not for your health-giving waters which all the world drinks on my recommendation, not for your rich streams, through which Scotland abounds in French gold, when Don, kindly father, sends yearly over sea his denizens and brings back heaps of Louis d'ors. Not for this I love you, but for your citizens' civility and pleasant ways. Among whom four shine pre-eminent for their balanced learning and blithe manners. He holds the first place, not only in the city but almost in the kingdom, either by his honeyed sacred eloquence, or as he calmly watches people in consultation, or unites them in concord, or censures evil thoughts, words, deeds, as an enemy and yet a friend, true bishop in speech and life. The second is his equal in learning and way of life, inferior to him in rank and station. Both doubly draw and are drawn to heaven where their thoughts rest, and these two excel all other preachers as much as they yield in turn to one another. Third comes the Alpha and Omega of scholars, to my way of thinking. Surpassing hosts of other men, through whom this northern republic of elegant letters is propped, to whom Phoebus Apollo owes as many a garland as he has led youths to the heights of Pindus. If the fourth lends a hand, I shall think that my distant fellow-countrymen will shortly send to you Paris, O world's eye, learning again. For their sake shall I love you, O Devana, revived Athens, Glory of the North, whether noble Belgium shall hold me, or friendly Germany, or Rome's haughty walls, or the hospitable France, or blessed England, the country of angels, where fate calls me and I pray may set me, and grant me to bear less keenly the keen longing I feel for you.

VI. APOBATERION.

[*Sylvae Tres*, Edinburgh, 1619.]

O Devana, resuscitatae Athenae,
Septem gloria civitas trionum :
O Devana, Britanniae recessus
Et secessus Apollinis, chorique
Pulchri Apollinis, ante mille Delphos.
Non te propter aquas amo salubres,
Quas per me bibit universus orbis ;
Non propter fluvios opum feraces,
Ob quos Scotia Gallo abundat auro,
Quando Dona, bonus pater, quotannis
Mittit per maria incolas suos, et
Refert in patriam aureorum acervos.
Non ob haec amo te, sed ob virorum

[illegible]

Intelligo Callirhoen fontem quem scripto laudavi.

Civile ingenium atque amoenitatem.
In queis, quatuor eruditionis
Iusto examine, suavitate morum,
Lucent prae reliquis; tenetque primas
Horum primus in urbe, non in urbe,
In regno tenet ille paene primas.
Seu fundit sacra mella litterarum,
Seu spectat placida aure consulentes,
Seu discordia corda pace iungit,
Seu taxat male cogitata, dicta,
Facta, taxat ut hostis, atque amicus,
Vere episcopus, ore, more, amore.
Alter par studiis, modoque vitae,
Censu posterior, loco, graduque.
Affectu gemino trahunt, trahuntur
Ad coelos ubi mentibus morantur,
Mystisque omnibus hi duo antecedunt,
Quantum ipsis sibi et hinc et inde cedunt.
Adest tertius alpha doctiorum
Antistans mihi millibus trecentis,
Quem per, haec Borealis elegantûm
Stat Respublica fulta litterarum:
Cui tot Phoebus Apollo serta debet,
Quot duxit iuvenes ad alta Pindi.
Quartus si admoveat manum, putabo
Brevi sepositos meos Britannos
Vobis, Parisii, O ocelle mundi,
Missuros iterum eruditionem.
Ob hos plus oculis meis te amabo,
O Devana, resuscitatae Athenae,
Septem gloria civitas trionum,
Seu me nobile Belgium tenebit,
Seu Germania imago caritatis,
Seu altae moenia tam superba Romae,
Seu Gallus pater hospitalitatis,
Seu dia Anglia pater angelorum,
Quo me fata trahunt, precorque sistant,
Et desiderium tui tam acerbum
Dent aegro mihi ferre non acerbe.

1. Ptolemy, the geographer. [illegible] Ptolemaeo [illegible] Cambdenus [illegible] centos annos floruisse." Smith's *Oratio* of 1702.

6. The Well of Spa, celebrated in his *Callirhoe*, Edinb. 1615.

11. The 'incolae' are the barrelled salmon, exported to the continent. For the exchange [illegible] *Quatercentenary Record* (1907), p. [illegible]

39. Remote Aberdeen ('diversos orbe Britannos,' Virg. *Ecl.* i. 66) will again send culture to Paris. Reference to the belief that the University of Paris was founded from Scotland. See on Ker's *Donaides*, 35.

49. The well-known story of Pope Gregory the Great, and his 'Non Angli sed angeli' of the British slaves in the market at Rome.

For a further transcript of the unique 1619 *Sylvae* in the British Museum I am indebted to J. D. Symon, M.A., 1892.

Guil. Barclayi
Amoeniorum Artium
et
Medicinae Doctoris
Sylvae Tres
Edinburgi. Excudebat Andreas Hart
Anno 1619.

Amplissimo, consultissimo, supremoque Scotorum Senatui.[1] Profecturo in alterum angulum Britanniae, Angelicam[2] illam Angliam, (P. C.) in degressu e suavissimo solo, quod primum tetigi, visum est valedicere[3] civibus, consulere amico, insultare agyrtae generi hominum triplici, tribus sylvis:[4] quas, ne pereant, inscribo vestro dignissimo coetui. Certe foecundiorem materiem subjiceret iucundissimus conspectus vester, sed egressus[5] aliquando Sylvis maius illud opus molior. Interim liceat meminisse saltus et calles consulibus[6] assignatos. Quid haec talia ad medicum? dicat aliquis. Non nescio veteres existimasse Apollinem et musices et medicinae praesidem: adeoque non minus pertinere ad medicum canere quam curare. Addo morbos etiam aliquos non abigi sine carmine. Cumque oculis nostris medicorum perpetuo obversentur. "Luctus ubique, pavor, et plurima mortis imago,"[7] cur nobismet ipsis non liceat aut providere, aut mederi, tam parabili hoc remedio, cantu? Ut ut est, do, dico, addico vobis meque et mea omnia; vehementer rogo ut, qui estis Patres Patriae, sitis harum literarum patroni, quae proprie hominum sunt, et quibus aliquando luxit Scotia prae multis gentibus, et cum Deo lucebit. Valete.

[1] To the Court of Session. P. C. = *Patres Conscripti.*

[2] See on l. 49 of *Apobaterion.*

[3] The *Apobat.*, To *Lessius*, *In Vappam.*

[4] "The word *Sylva* was the name given by the Latin authorcraft of the Empire, as we learn from Quintilian, to any rough thing written off at a heat; and hence the miscellanies of many poets are printed in their works under the title of *Sylvae.*" Masson's *Milton* (Globe ed.), p. 450.

[5] Ref. to the spurious four lines printed at beginning of *Aeneid*, recognised by Donatus and Servius.

[6] The 'Woods and Forests' in the allotment of Consular *Provinciae.*

[7] Virg. *Aen.* ii. 369.

AMICUM LECTOREM SALVERE IUBEO.

Cur Sylvas sacraverim Senatui, amice lector, rationem reddidi Senatui: cur autem sacraverim tantum tres, reddam rationem, si placet tibi. Pater humanae sapientiae censuit *tria esse omnia:* ergo cum omnia deberem, tria dedicavi. Officiorum deinde ratio poscit charitatem in patriam, benevolentiam erga amicos, fortitudinem adversus hostes, ut Christiane loquar, publicos. Conatus sum ostendere tribus poematis me collimare[1] ad haec tria, et omnes vitae partes

Tribus explicare chartis.[2]

Optime lector, si libenter ista legeris, agam gratias; si legeris minus libenter, ages tu mihi gratias, qui prava paucis dedi. Vale.

VII. ON THE SUPREME COURT IN SCOTLAND.

An interesting little thing, showing the great importance of French law and jurisprudence as precedents in the Court of Session. M. d'Eichthal, of the *Institut de France*, notes for me that Achille de Harlai (1536-1616) was President of the Parlement of Paris; Nicholas Brulart was President and Chancellor, d. 1624; Louis Servin, avocat before the Parlement of Paris, d. 1626. For the circle of Harlai, and Servin, see the account in Mark Pattison's *Casaubon*, pp. 115-18, "a society such as even Paris has not been able to produce again, consisting chiefly of members of the bar, or magistrature. Their centre of resort was the house of J. A. de Thou, the historian, president of the Court of parlement."

Barnabas Brisson, the illustrious French jurist and philologist under Henry III., died in 1591. He was still quoted much later in the Parliament House, and his *De Verborum quae ad Jus Civile pertinent Significatione* (Hal. Magd. 1743, fol.) was standard. Jacques Auguste de Thou (Thuanus), 1553-1617, pupil of Cujacius, drafter of the Edict of Nantes, and famous historian, was ranked by Casaubon, with Beza and Scaliger, among "the three suns of the learned world" (*Epist.* p. 68, ed. Almeloveen).

ARGUMENT.

Strolling lately into the Court of Session, the idea occurred to me that the rogue, who brought the news of the fire at Paris, was wrong. He should have said the law court had flitted over to Scotland. Certes, if the house itself has not, the [illegible] Brulart, of a Servin in every advocate. [illegible] full of France.

[1] *Collimare*, aim at. "Pronos nunquam collimat ad ictus." Milton, *Epitaphium Da-* [illegible]

[2] Catullus, i. 6.

VII. DE SENATU SUPREMO SCOTORUM.

Ingresso ad Themidis thronum his diebus,
Cui Caledoniae assidet Senatus,
Succurrit mihi nunciasse falsa
Hunc, qui Parisiis forum flagrasse,
Nostris, flagrio, nunciavit oris.
Dixisset potius forum migrasse
In Caledoniam, annuente Gallo,
Germanam propè Galliae sororem.
Certe si domus ipsa non migravit,
Totus ipse Senatus huc migravit.
Harlaeum modo principem Senatus
Audimus, modo praesidem Thuanum,
Nunc Brissonium in abditis peritum,
Nunc pacis patrem amabilem Brulartum,
Servinos totidem quot advocatos.
Tota est curia plena Galliarum.

5. "Flagriones dicti servi, quod flagris subiecti sunt, ut verberones, a verberibus." Non. 28, 27.

WILLIAM BLACKHALL.

Blackhall was M.A. of [illegible] "Mr. William Blakhall, one of the regents of colledge Marshall, a prompt scoller, bred, borne, and brocht up in Aberdene, and never yit out of the countrie, refusit to subscrive the countrie covenant, as the rest did, quhairupone he was deposit of his regency; thairefter he leivit simply in sober maner within the toune. He is callit in suspition of poperie . . . efter sum answeris, at last he planelie and avovitlie declairit he wes ane Roman Catholik, and wold byd be the samen . . . excomvnicat vpone the 20th of Marche, syne leavis the countrie" (Spalding, ii. 103; *plura* in Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, iii. 129. For a fuller account of him and family, see *Blackhalls of that Ilk and Barra*, New Spald. Club, pp. 48, 49; 109, 110.

For supposed connection with "Mr. Thomas Blakhall and his wyf, both excomvnicat as papistis" (Spalding, ii. 281), and Gilbert Blackhall uthor of *A Brieffe Narration*, Spald. Club, 1844, see note by editor of Spalding, ii. 281.

"It was proved by Alexander Blak, yr., and William Blakhall, burgesses of Aberdeen, that Mr. William Blakhall [the deposed regent], now in the University of Bromberrie, within the Dukedom of Spruce, is lawful son to the late Robert Blakhall, burgess of Aberdeen, and Elspet Schand, his spous; and is linealy descended on the father's side of the Lairds of Blakhall, of that ilk, and of the Lairds of Ury, Hay; and on the mother's side is lawfullie descended from the Laird of Petfoddels, Reid, and Menzies of Durne, within the fourth degree on both side." ([illegible]).

FOR WILLIAM, EARL MARISCHAL.

William Keith, sixth Earl Marischal, son of the founder of Marischal College. As his father had been lamented in the 1623 *Lachrymae Academiae Mareschallanae*(*Aberd. Quater. Stud.* Bibliography, p. 391), and the *Oratio Funebris* of the same year by Ogston; the son now in 1635 received the same tribute in the volume published by Raban. It bears the title: *Lachrymae Academiae Mareschallanae in obitum Illustrissimi Comitis Mareschalli, Wilhelmi, Nobilissimi Kethorum Familiae Principis, D. à Kethet Altre, etc., patroni ac Maecenatis sui munificentissimi, Qui obiit die 28 Octob. Anno Domini*, 1635. *Aetatis vero* 50. *Aberdoniæ, Imprimebat Edwardus Rabanus, Anno* 1635. Pp. 20. The contributors are Arthur Johnston, David Wedderburn, John Ray, William Aidie, William Blackhall, and Robert Downie, whose verses will be found under their names; Arthur Johnston's in *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 5. A unique copy of the Raban volume is in the Signet Library, Edinburgh, from which a transcript was made.

For the ratification of his father's Foundation Charter, on 7th Oct. 1623, and for his portrait by Jameson, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 190. For his reception, as Earl Marischal,

of Charles I., in Edinburgh, 1633, see Spalding, i. 39. "The sixth Earl had [illegible] the picturesque (and unpractical) that he indulged (in 1634) in the fantastic project of the equipping a fleet for Vladislas VII. of Poland—a Kingdom then, as now, the Ireland of mid Europe" (*Aberd. Quater. Stud.* p. 66).

ARGUMENT.

I see the Muses in mourning, Melpomene with her locks dishevelled, in amazement, with her tear-stained cheeks, filling the air with her loud cries. Tell me, Muse, what is the cause? Not far from this to the South is the right ample home of the ancient race, raised aloft on its proud rock. Some years back there shone forth a glorious hero worthy of his sires; we hoped he would be for ever with us, but vain were our prayers. He has fallen. Within thirteen revolutions of the sun since his father's death, the son follows, but in a different way. Failing strength had not beset him, nor were there white hairs round his active brow, his body was vigorous and comely. None so active as he.

He has, however, fallen in mid-life, like the upturning of a deep-rooted forest. Meanwhile, the descent of the race is amply provided for; unwed yet, he is not at home to pay the last rites to his father's shade, and lay his bones in earth, seeking abroad to tread in his grandsire's steps and pursuing wisdom. Besides, he (William) was not yet equal to his father (George, founder of Marischal College); that had been allotted to his old age, for can any one doubt that like sons spring from noble fathers? Barren ash trees spring not from vines. Virtue, ever growing with his growing years, afforded pledges of his future lot, never puffed up with fortune, never despising the needy, but in speech affable to all, ever sparing of his words. Such were his growing virtues, but now death ends all.

I do not from his end prepare to impeach fate, nor does my mind presume to carp at the Sisters Three. My prayers are directed to God, the ruler of the world. By thy will has he been removed, our place is not to ask why, nor does the skill of the mind of man grasp so high designs. Why strive to know what I may not know? All thou dost is holy, which alone sufficeth. The rest I wisely know not, and I will not proudly pry into it. Thy glory shines in all thy works, so let the nations praise Thee for ever.

IN WILHELMUM, COMITEM MARESCHALLUM.

[*Lachrymae Academiae Mareschallanae*, Aberd. Raban, 1635.]

Aspicio nigra torpentes veste Camenas,
Melpomenen video turbatis lege capillis,
Attonitam, madidisque genis, clamoribus auras
Complentem querulis nudataque pectora pugnis

Plangentem geminis ; caelum clamore remugit,
Tota Mareschalli planctu musaea resultant,
Nec modus est lachrymis, renuit solatia fletus.
Dic mihi Musa, precor, tanti quae causa doloris
Ingeminans luctus nisi tristia verba repellat.
Est domus antiquae sedes amplissima gentis,
Non procul hinc austrum versus, cui moenia pontus
Verberat incassum : nam Tethyos illa minaces
Despicit insultus scopulis elata superbis.
Hanc magni tenuere viri queis alma vetustas
Seminis aetherii certissima pectoris atque
Signa, Mareschalli meritos concessit honores.
Hos inter, paucis retro volventibus annis,
Maximus enituit dignus maioribus heros :
Is certus proavos magnos non reddere quenquam
Illustrem, gestis ni splendida nomina pulchris
Exornet propriis, nostris idcirco Camenis
Numinis instinctu primo fundamine iacto
Praebuit hospitium, nec sumptibus ille pepercit,
Ubere reddituum proventu namque beavit.
Creverat hinc illi nullo violabilis aevo
Gloria, Maecenas hinc noster maximus audit
Usque Marischallus ; sic nos optavimus ipsum
Perpetuo incolumem terris nostraeque perennem
Consortem lucis, verum irrita vota fuerunt.
Occidit ille quidem ; nostri solatia damni
Restabant nonnulla tamen, nam dives honorum,
Quique solent aliis sparsim concedier, ille
Gesserat in cumulo virtutis pignora certa
Multigenae, iustumque tulit mortalibus aevum
Praefixum, gnatumque virum puerumque nepotem
Liquerat, haeredem geminum, spem gentis utrumque.
Inter et amplexus horum spirasse iuvabat
Extremum ; sed nunc tanti solaminis exsors
Obtigit eventus, sua ni solatia nobis
Dent lachrymae ; manans habet et sua gaudia fletus.
Ingentes gravidis educti nubibus imbres
Aethera dant purum : sic turbida pectora forte
Component lachrymae, lachrymas volvisse iuvabit.

Cum tres atque decem nondum post fata parentis
Finierit cursus obliquo tramite Phoebus,
Filius ecce patri comes it, sed dispare casu.
Languidior nondum defectaque viribus aetas
Institerat, nondum quae rebus nata gerendis
Tempora canities ambibat ; robore corpus
Praestabat, formaeque decus cum robore iunctum.
Dignior aspectu nemo, nec promptior armis,
Ludere seu ferro libuit, non certius illo
Innocuum quisquam sine sanguine vulnus agebat,
Seu sublimis equo sinuoso limite gyros
Reddere gaudebat, recto seu tendere cursu
Quadrupedantis equi ; nemo non segnior ibat.
   Concidit ille tamen medio labefactus in aevo.
Haud secus ac altis haerens radicibus ingens
Silva cadit tumidis quam surgens Aeolus antris
Flatibus exercet crebris, convellit ab imis,
Prosternitque solo : subito sic corruit ille.
Ex nato nondum sunt tempora visa nepotum,
(Ast erat interea multae quoque stirpis origo)
Ille pater nondum factus nondumque maritus
Manibus et praesto non est qui rite parentet
Ossaque mandet humo ; peregrinus nempe per oras
Ardua virtutis vestigia tentat avitae
Et Sophiam sequitur. Non ille pericula laetus
Aequae (?) timet veris ; amplexus usque paternos
Necquicquam sperat ; precor atque sit ipse superstes,
Et reducem patriae sanctisque Penatibus illum
Restituat numen languentibus atque Camenis,
Quae se perpetuis voverunt fletibus usque
Dum coram videant ipsum qui pristina reddat
Gaudia. Phoeboeo siccantur lumine terrae
Imbribus humentes noctis : sic ille suorum
Phoebus, nam talem genius promittit avitus
Hunc fore, qui musas olim virtutibus ornet,
Instauret manes redivivos atque parentum.
   Praeterea nondum varios aequabat honores
Ille patris ; fuerat sors illa reposta senectae.
Ecquis enim dubitet generoso semine nasci

Consimiles foetus ? Steriles nec vitibus orni
Gignuntur ; magnos magna sic stirpe creari
Convenit, et pariter crescens crescentibus annis
Ipsa dabat virtus sortis documenta futurae.
Non is fortunae tumidus successibus altae
(Quod solet esse frequens sublimi sede locatis)
Spernebat tenues, vultu nec tetricus ullos
Arcebat tristes, sed verbis alloquioque
In cunctos facilis, parcus licet usque loquendi.
Nec minimum laudis tacitam concludere linguam
Compressis labris, multos cum multa loquutos
Paeniteat ; verax, cuncti simulaminis expers,
Promissaeque tenax fidei, nec veste superbus,
In victu modicus, nil hepar fellis habebat,
Semper amicitias constanti foedere prudens
Cum cunctis coluit, sese non extulit ullis
Prae paribus fastu nimio ; iactator inanis
Haud erat. Haec virtus nunc incrementa tenebat
Amplius inque dies habitura, sed ultimus ecce
Figitur hic limes rerumque novissima meta.
Non hinc fatorum magno conamine leges
Insimulare paro, socias nec carpere ternas
Fert animus : tales spernit mea musa querelas.
Gens devota Deo peregrina haec numina nescit.
Quod si vera forent quae barbara praedicat aetas
Somnia, vel nobis moerorem fata dedissent
Praesentem, queis non incesseret ista querelis
Quisquis amat musas nostras aut commoda curat ?
At tu magne parens celsi regnator Olympi,
Et quas terra capit rerum qui flectis habenas,
Tempora qui rebus metiris certa quibusque,
Te mea verba petunt, ad te mea carmina verto.
Auspiciis est ille tuis ac numine terris
Exemptus subito ; nostra non quaerere refert,
Nec capit humanae mentis solertia tanti
Consilii causas ; tua sunt sublimia nobis
Gesta nimis : quod scire nefas cur scire laborem ?
Est quodcunque facis sanctum, quod sufficit unum.
Caetera sed prudens ignoro, nilque superbo

Scrutabor nisu, fulget tua gloria factis
In cunctis, sic te celebrent per saecula gentes.

Gulielmus Blackhallus Aberdonensis
Logicae Professor in Academia
Mareschallana.

10. Dunnottar Castle.

[illegible]. insultas. [illegible]

24. reddituum. Revenues, pro 'rĕdituum'. Mistaken der. from 'reddo'.

62. There was no grandson yet, but the family of the sixth Earl provided amply for the succession.

65. Wm. Keith, seventh Earl Marischal: "being about 23 yeires of age, young and stout" (Spalding, i. 267), May 5, 1640. Bajan, Mar. Coll. 1631. Graduation theses of 1626 dedicated to him; those of 1634 dedicated 'unicis nostrarum musarum deliciis'; those of 1658 to 'Musarum fautori propensissimo' (*Aberd. Quater. Stud.* Bibliography, s.v.). Died 1661.

69. Reading appears doubtful. Perhaps 'aequa' is to be read.

82. Horace, *Odes*, iv. 4, 29.

94. simulamen. Very rare. Ovid and Ausonius.

104. ternas. The three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos. "According to Fates and Destinies, and such odd sayings, the Sisters Three" (*Merchant of Venice*, II. ii.).

111. Olympi, slipping back to the 'peregrina numina' of 106.

ROBERT BROWN.

Brown was M.A. of King's College in 1632. Admitted to the charge of Forglen in 1649; translated to Bourtie in 1666. Published *Rudimentorum Rhetoricorum libri V.* Aberd. 1666.

EPIGRAM OF THANKSGIVING ON THE PIETY OF OUR MOST MUNIFICENT MAECENAS, ALEXANDER REID, A MEDICAL DOCTOR OF RARE EMINENCE.

[illegible] From Lundie's *Oratio Eucharistica*, 1631, pp. 22, 23.

ARGUMENT.

[illegible] Reid comes, the light of his country, worthy of our great honour. Far away, he kept before his eyes his country, his brethren, and his Alma Mater. I pray then, that his honour stand secure, while stands the deathless fame of his mother Aberdeen.

EPIGRAMMA EVCHARISTICVM, IN PIETATEM MUNIFICENTISSIMI NOSTRI MAECENATIS, D. ALEXANDRI REIDI, EXIMII MEDICINAE DOCTORIS.

Extitit vt quondam Ioseph fratrumque domusque
  Et patris et patriae vita salusque suae,
Scintillae primo similis, mox lampadis instar
  Fulsit in ignoto gloria prima solo.
Haud aliter magno nobis cumulandus honore
  REIDVS adest, patriae fulgida flamma suae.
Qui patriam fratresque suos almamque parentem,
  Ante oculos habuit dum procul ipse fuit.
Illius ergo precor [steterit dum fama perennis
  Matris ABERDONIAE] stet bene fultus honos.

Robertvs Brovnaevs
Philosophiae Studiosus et in Academia
Alumnus.

THOMAS CARGILL.

Thomas Cargill was elected Rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, on Sept. 5, 1580, in room of the deceased William Carmichael. He was succeeded in 1602 by David Wedderburn and Thomas Reid as Joint-Rectors. He was the teacher of Gilbert Jack, Thomas Dempster, Thomas Reid, and David Wedderburn, and enjoyed a wide reputation. Meursius (*Athenae Batavae*, p. 294) refers to him as an 'admirandus iuventutis instruendae artifex'.

"To Mr. Thomas Cargill, to caus print certane verse in Latin in commendatione of my Lord Merchell for erecking the new College in Aberden, at the Counsallis command, 3 lib." (Treasurer's Accounts, 1592-3, *Spald. Club Miscell.* v. 117).

£20 Scots voted to Cargill for Poem on The Gowrie Conspiracy (Extracts, Sept. 22, 1601. *Burgh Records*, ii. 222), "in macking of ane treatise in latin congratulating his Majestie's delyverie, conteining some commendatioun of this burghis antiquitie and previleges, grantit thairunto be his Majestie's predecessouris, quhilk he dedicat to this burght". For the order of the day, on Aug. 5, 1601, the anniversary of the Gowrie Conspiracy, see Munro's *Aldermen and Provosts* (1897), p. 125.

Thomas Dempster (*Hist. Eccl.* i. 173) notes under his name: "Thomas Cargillus, Scholae Aberdonensis praefectus, vir literatissimus, primae meae iuventutis institutor. Scripsit Poematum libros, et Justi Lipsii *De Constantia* libros in linguam Scoticam transtulit. Obiit anno 1602, hostis haereticorum." The last statement is not very likely, when found in connection with John Johnston.

For the subjoined extracts, in Latin and English verse, I am indebted to Dr. Joseph Anderson, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh, who has transcribed them from vol. xiii. of the Drummond of Hawthornden Manuscripts. The Barclay below is Dr. William Barclay (q.v.) of *Nepenthes* fame. The reference to Cargill's translation of Hesiod, issued under the patronage of the Earl Marischal, is remarkable as preserving the record of a lost book—'the more memorable as, if it had been preserved, it might have been considered the earliest translation of any Greek author by a native of this country" (David Laing, *Archaeologia Scotica*, iv. p. 71).

AD THOMAM CARGILLUM HESIODI INTERPRETEM

Eminet ante alios Ascraeus laude poetas,
  Cupressus quantum est arbuta lenta super:
Nempe cui a teneris puro de fonte liquores
  Contulit in doctos Musa benigna modos,

Nil ut ad eloquium, nil certa ad pondera rerum
Defuerit, scriptis surgeret unde decus.
Cum nostro rediere aevo Saturnia regna,
Subditaque ingenti lumine aperta nitent.
Hactenus obscuro latuit cur Graecus amictu?
Romulea aut cinctus cur modo veste fuit?
Non licuisse putem sacra haec oracula nosse,
Vel dignus nemo, qui haec aperiret, erat.
Tu CARGILLE unus, manibus qui haec sacra sacratis
Tum tractare potes, tum reserare potes.

Cum Scotos tenebras[1] dicis, ne dixeris atras,
Sed quales Phoebi vis radiata facit.
Nam velut adversus tenebras offundit ocellis,
Phoebus dum medio fulgidus orbe micat,
Scotorum haud aliter totum diffusa per orbem
Gloria perstringit lumina luminibus.

Cecropius quondam doctas Gathelus[2] Athenas
Liquerat, et Scotis nomina nota dedit.
Hic Musas iunxit socias, Druidasque Sibyllas
Huc Phoebum, huc Charites, huc tulit ille Iovem.
Non mirum est igitur Scoti si Graeca loquantur;
Graecus sermo illis patrius ante fuit.
Non mirum alterius sese si laudibus ornent
Scotophile Musa, Scotia Musophile.

AD COMITEM MARISCALLUM SUB CUIUS NOMINE PRODIT HESIODI INTERPRETATIO.

Clarior estne tuo veniens quia pectore virtus?
An tibi virtutis nomine surgit honos?
Sed velut artificis laus est animasse colores
Magna, et quod magno nata Minerva Iove est,
Sic tu virtutem dum gignis, lambis, et ornas,
Informem formas, exanimemque animas.

[1] [illegible]
[2] Buchanan, *Hist.* ii. 12.

DE EODEM.

Magnum virtutis fuerat documenta dedisse,
Illustrasse magis, sed coluisse magis.
Heroes quantum vates cessere priores,
CARGILLO quantum cedit et Hesiodus;
Voce Mariscallo tantum concedit uterque:
Exprimit ille actis nam quod uterque docet.

D. I. A.

OF THOMAS CARGILL, INTERPRETER OF HESIODE. SONNET.

As Aristotle the Philosopher [illegible]
With wyse men then remaining into Greece,
To worthie Plato, where he wes intombde
Ane alter sett, and offred sacrifice
Unto his image, which unto all men's eyes
This dittone bure ingraven in the same:
"Lo here the learned Plato buried lyes
Whom everie one with loving heart should ayme,
As famous guide who aught eternall fame,
To imitate his vertue and commend
His quick ingyne, that live may make his name
From age to age unto the latter end;"
Evin so all should CARGIL his name upraise
In Britain ile to have eternall praise.

ANOTHER TO THE SAME.

As Philip's sonne of Macedon the king,
And mightie monarch of the wordle haill,
Whill in impyre he royallie did regne,
In hie estate, not feeling Fortunis faill,
In sentence had the accusatioune
Of Aristotle, the prudent prince and waill
Of sapience and witt of most renoune,
Wherefore he laid his Acroase[1] so doune

[1] Acroase, lecture.

That everie one might fruiet find of that wark :
With whom CARGILL thy answer thus refound,
If ignorante obscuritie would mark.
Thy art to light is come, but not espyit,
Save evin by such as worthelie can wey it.

M. W. BARCLAY.

The following are on the next leaf in another hand—

Ane answer to his unknown friend whom he wisheth
with all his hart to knowe.

Although that Vertue soverane, | and Love bene most conding
For to have praise, and gaine renown | above all earthlie thing,
Wherethrough is gott, as men deserve, | of right eternall name,
That tract of tyme can not destroy, | or blot away the same,
My freind of laitt, unknowin yit, | I hold me close a whyill,
If oght I can, whill tyme may serve | to utter furth my styill,
My scribling, and unskilfull pen | hath brought now to an end
The worke which I unto your fyill | most glaidlie wold commend.
Sen that ye urge, and uthers so | no longer to delay,
If that my Muse will grant me ayd, | I shall do as I may.
I have not drunkt of Helicon, | nor hant Parnassus hill,
For to profess in Poesie | that I have art, or skill,
But as now this, now that did move, | and fancie tuik delytt
When tyme was sparde from gryter cares | I usde sum thing to wryt,
And not so much in to this sort, | where vulgar toung is hard,
As in the Latin most to frame | I had alway regard,
I thank yow for your courtesie | till I may know, or sie
My loving freind, which loving me | hath wrytt thus unto me.

A coniecture of this his unknown freind
taken out of his awin wordes.

As everie man doth use the termes | belonging to his art
My freind I think a Fowlar[1] bene | a Poet most expert
With falcon flight acquentit well | such thing his words doth say
And for his skill he worthie is | to weare the Laurell bay.
Youris at power[2]

THOMAS CARGILL.

[1] [illegible] the poet Sir William Fowler, the maternal uncle of Drummond of Hawthornden [illegible]

[2] [illegible] "Your brother to power," [illegible] the usage of Knox [illegible]

I. ON THE SYNOPSIS OF THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS, OF SCOTLAND, DESCRIBED BY JOHN JOHNSTON.[1]

ARGUMENT.

In your wish, Johnston, to celebrate your ancient country, look you if by so doing you do not sin against it. You may be accused, for the true patriot would wish to extend its boundaries. You on the other hand lessen them: so that Scotland lies shut up in the narrower compass of this one book. Don't you sin here? But you may have a defence to offer, and you may sist your labours before a court of law. When you recall the story of our country, and unfold the deeds of our ancestors, to whom it was granted to sway of old the Scottish sceptre, you do here extend with a greater zeal the boundaries of the land, so that by your pen Britain joins on to the world. For she is shed abroad through all lands, and by your means shines with a greater brightness than the whole world.

II.

How happily you assign the manners, ways, and lot of the Kings in each case! Here shines the fairest image of life. Great honour accrues to you under your skilful touch. Go on and add fresh distinction to yourself and country. So may you benefit it, and it no less benefit you.

I. IN SYNOPSIN HISTORIAE REGUM SCOTIAE DESCRIPTAM A D. IOH. IONSTONO.

[John Johnston's *Inscriptiones Historicae*, Amsteldami, [illegible]]

Dum patriam, Ionstone, cupis celebrare vetustam,
  In patriam an pecces hac ratione vide.
Forte reus fias. Patriae nam extendere fines,
  Hoc faciat civis qui bonus esse velit.
Tu contra minuis: breviori ut limite clausa
  Hoc uno lateat Scotia tota libro.
Non ergo hîc peccas? Sed pro te dicere fas est,
  Iudicioque operam sistere iure tuam.
Historiam ut patriam memoras atavosque retexis,
  Scotica queis olim sceptra tenere datum;
Hîc patriae fines studio meliore propagas,
  Orbi ut iuncta tuo terra Britanna stylo.
Spargit enim sese gentes diffusa per omnes,
  Et toto per te clarior orbe nitet.

[1] For John Johnston, see s.v.

II.

Quam bene tu Regum mores, habitusque, genusque,
  Et sua cuique seris fata vel auspicia!
Hic typus, hic vitae pulcherrima fulget imago,
  Magnus Apellaeo hoc pollice surgit honos.
Perge tibi et patriis lucem simul addere rebus.
  Sic Patriae faveas nec minus illa Tibi.

[illegible]

18. Apellaeo pollice. Under your skilful and workmanlike touch.

[illegible]
Se voluit, vetuit Chaerileo ore cani.

[illegible]
Ep. II. i. 239.

II. ON JOHN JOHNSTON'S METRICAL "HISTORY OF ILLUSTRIOUS HEROES."

ARGUMENT.

[illegible] lights of their country, you shew yourself a devoted citizen and endear yourself to your fellow citizens. What more can you wish? Am I wrong? Or do you make yourself the equal of those very men you praise in glorious song, whose names and titles you revive? That the writer may not lack his fitting reward, you will gain from your art a deathless name. Hence will their glory increase through you, and your own through them. Blest life of equal honour.

II. IN IOHANNIS IONSTONI HISTORIAM ILLUSTRIUM HEROUM CARMINE EXPRESSAM.

[John Johnston's *Heroes*, Lugduni Batavorum, 1603, p. 54.]

Dum canis Heroas meritisque et fortibus ausis
  Insignes, patriae lumina magna suae,
Tu gratus Patriae civis: tu civibus idem
  Te carum esse facis. Quid potiora velis?
Fallor? an his ipsis quos dio carmine laudas,
  Nomina cum titulis queis rediviva facis,
Te facis esse parem? Scriptori ne sua desint
  Praemia, perpetuum nomen ab arte feres.
Hinc illis a te crescet, tibi crescet ab illis
  Gloria. Felices vivite honore pari.

Th. Cargillus Abred. S.R.
[i.e. Abredonensis Scholae Rector.]

III.

From Ogston's *Oratio Funebris*, 1623, pp. 13-15. The first extract in verse is anonymous the second only is by Cargill. This last is taken by Ogston from the poem written about 1593. (See *Musa*, vol. i. Prefatory Note, p. 9), of which no more has been preserved, and which may be regarded as the oldest effusion of the Aberdeen Latin Muse, if we leave Vaus and Florence Wilson out of account.

William Ogston, Regent of Mar. Coll. in 1619; Minister of Hailes, 1635. *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 33; *Aberd. Quater. Stud.* Bibliog. 391. The Eulogy in prose will illustrate much of the 1623 *Lachrymae*, and the Latin verses there by the Wedderburns, Andrew Massie, and James Sibbald given in the volume under their names.

"Qua de re non immerito e nupero vatum foetu, cecinit quidam, et quidem scite."

Scote Marischalle, O Keythey, gaudeto Georgi,
 Servasti Regi, Relligione Fidem,
Cum Pater, ac atavus, quoque avus, ac prima propago,
 Gesserunt animum cum probitate sacrum.
Macte igitur, iam macte animo, tua gloria crevit,
 Quod dextra fuerat sponsa tenenda tua:
Quodque dares tutam Regi, pietate colendo,
 Qui Annae nunc lateri iungitur ipse comes.
Ergo Marischalli nullo claudetur ab aevo
 Fama: sed Arctoos ibit adusque polos.
Lucida quaeso tibi dentur penetralia coeli,
 Et post innumeros longa senecta dies.

Qua autem legatione tam praeclare defuncta, reversus in Patriam, novis subinde, iisque amplissimis auctus est honoribus. Quid non cultoribus tuis largiris, virtus, nemini nisi ignavis exosa? Enimvero gliscentibus hic domesticis malis, ad reprimendos quorundam perduellium motus, Anno virginei partus, supra millesimum, quingentesimo nonagesimo tertio Boreae praefectura est ornatus. Alias item, solemnibus omnium regni ordinum (prout moris est) Comitiis indictis, seu (ut vulgo loquuntur) parliamento, Anno supra millesimum, sexcentesimo nono, rerum summae est praepositus, adeoque in ipsius Regis, in Anglia absentis, locum est suffectus.

Sed enim (Auditores) ne forte haec quae in promovenda Repub. praestitit (quae certe maxima sunt) cogant nos reliquas Herois nostri virtutes silentio praeterire, ad illas veniendum est, quas imprimis sibi colendas existimavit, illarumque brevis quaedam διαγραφὴ oculis vestris est subiicienda. Primo autem e memoria mihi prodit praedicanda ipsius

liberalitas, seu basilica potius, et tanto Heroe digna μεγαλοπρέπεια. In hac virtute excellere statuit, in qua paucos videbat, aut fere nullos eminere. Noverat enim acutissimi vir ingenii, nulla re magis mortales ad Immortalis Dei naturam, quae summa bonitas est, accedere, quam plena (quod aiunt) manu largiendo, ac de multis quoad fieri posset, bene merendo. Liberalitatis et εὐεργεσίας eius monumenta non pauca exstant, sed nullum quod vel nominis aeternitatem, vel gentis Ketheae celebritatem, usquequaque in omnem propagabit posteritatem, quam Marischallanvm hoc, ad disciplinarum operae pretia promovenda, et vacillantem rem literariam fulciendam, Abredoniis nostris, suis impensis excitatum, et luculento patrimonio decoratum.

Devs Immortalis, quid hoc pulcherrimo laudatissimoque facto praeclarius, quid sapientius, quid illustri Heroe dignius, quid Ecclesiae et Reipub. utilius ac salutarius commemorari queat? fontem ipsum rerum bonarum omnium, atque utilium effudit Inclytus MARISCHALLVS, qui Scholam hanc, ut commune quoddam literarum emporium primus aperuit; barbariem exterminavit; impietatem profligavit; legum contemptus, seditiones, scelerumque effusam licentiam cohibuit, coercuit, compescuit; Civitati Abredonanae, illiusque iuventuti consuluit, effecitque ut quasi postliminio restitueretur pax et concordia, veritas et pietas revocaretur, redirent innocentia et morum integritas, omnium denique scientiarum et virtutum studia, ad communem huius et futurae vitae iucundissimam fruitionem reflorescerent, et vim dignitatemque meritam recuperarent. Non possum ego taciturnatis velo obumbrare εὐχαριστήριον illud doctissimi quondam vatis, et humaniorum literarum Promi-Condi Cargilli, quod illustrissimo nostro comiti, hoc ipso nomine conscripsit, consecravit. Sic igitur ait:

Quod meritis Marischalle tuis Regalibus illis,
Aeternum addictas obstrinxti foedere Musas,
O quantus te expectat honos! quo nomine surget
Fama tibi eximias sparsura in sæcula laudes?
Tota tibi patriae multum Respub. debet;
Vtpote quod quondam legati munere functus:
Quodque geris tantis rerum molimina turbis,
Si quae forte sient arcere incommoda promptus.
Sed mage, quod Musas sic es complexus alumnas.
Plus tibi nostra tamen debet Respub., tanto
Devincta officio, tum se debere fatetur;
Cui vovet in vestris semper sese affore rebus,

Et memori semper solvendas pectore grates, etc.

Quorum recitatione ne quam par est prolixior siem supersedeo.

Quid ipsius humanitatem et πράοτητα, in qua obeunda omnibus sui ordinis mortalibus multis parasangis antecelluit, efferam? Delia notior non canibus ipsis,[1] quam ipsius erga omnes quibuscum consuevit humanitas, in qua celebranda multus non ero, sed quod olim Athanasio Nazianzenus tribuit encomium, idem et huic nostro deberi profitemur, *ὑψηλὸς μὲν τοῖς ἔργοις, ταπεινὸς δὲ φρονήματι*, tam animo [illegible] demissus quam vita sublimis. Accessu, affatu facilis iste, tanta erga inferiores comitate, in amicos aut dignitate aliqua praeditos reverentia, ut omnibus quos acciverat fama nominis, nihil amorem magis una et admirationem ingeneraverit.

[1] Allusion to Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 67.

WILLIAM CARGILL.

The author of this piece is William Cargill, Bajan of Marischal College in 1616, and M.A. on July 27, 1619 (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 195). He was Cargill bursar, 'as brother's son to the late Mr. James' (i. 149), and burgess in 1622. He appears in 1626-27 among the entries of the [illegible] dedicat be him to the Counsall, 10 lib." See *Musa*, vol. i. p. ix. *n*. The book from which the lines are taken is entitled: "*Raine from the Cloudes upon a Choicke Angel, or a returned Answer to that Common Quaeritur of our Adversaries, where was your Church before Luther. Aberdene. Imprinted by Edward Raban* 1624." The author was Andrew Logie, M.A., of Marischal College (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 187), Parson of Rayne, and Archdeacon of Aberdeen.

Baillie George Walker (*Aberdeen Herald*, Nov. 20, 1858) notes that copies in Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin, and in the Bodleian, have the date altered in an ancient hand to 1634. "The piece," says Joseph Robertson (*Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 119), "is distinguished by great learning and ingenuity, and exhibits much skill in polemical science; the style is expressive though singularly quaint and affected. Logie lived to witness the Restoration, when he published "*A Remonstrance to the Godly Party, containing a Vindication of Episcopacy, and of the nicknamed unlawful Engagement.*" 1661. 8*vo*. His son, Captain John Logie, was beheaded with Sir John Gordon of Haddo, at the Cross of Edinburgh, July 19, 1644. For the answer of Bishop Patrick Forbes to the same question of 'the church before Luther,' and the Catholic literature at the time upon it, see Shand's *Funerals*, pp. cvi., cx.

IN PRAISE OF ANDREW LOGIE

ARGUMENT.

Often did Logie fighting on a foreign shore with the mighty arms of reason put down the arms and the very chiefs of Rome; victor also at home he exults, and tramples on the foe by reason, his sagacity, and the holy word, which the father himself of Olympus provided. The Archangel himself shall fall by this weapon; the [illegible] and bring ruin on all false dogmas. He will loose all the knots that even the land of Italy has opposed in times past to the true preachers of the word.

IN LAVDEM AVTHORIS

Saepius externis pugnans LOGIAEVS in oris
Praevalidis rationum armis Romana subegit
Arma ducesque ipsos: patriis quoque victor in oris
Exultat, calcatque hostes ratione, sagaci
Ingenio, verboque sacro, flammantis Olympi
Quod pater ipse dedit. Telo hoc Archangelus ipse
Confusus periet; Romanorumque phalanges,
Pontificemque premet gladio hoc penetrante, ruinam
Dogmatibus falsis feret hoc LOGIAEVS; hic omnes
Expediet nodos, quoscunque vel Itala tellus
Opposuit veris verbi praeconibus olim.

TO THE AUTHOR.

Braue LOGIE; so continue to beate downe,
By Scripture, Fathers, Reason, what is hatched
Against the Trueth, by Doctors of new Rome:
And show, that much of Vntrueths is but patched,
Which they maintaine. So Trueth shall Thee vp-holde,
And make thy foes to quaile, but Thee more bolde.
Amoris ergo posuit Cargillus.

THOMAS DEMPSTER.

The life of Thomas Dempster, the first and greatest of all the wandering scholars produced by the University of Aberdeen, has been written by himself. It reads like a romance, and [illegible] man who, in the second line of his autobiography, gravely assures his readers that he was the twenty-fourth child out of twenty-nine borne by the same mother to the same father. In the title pages of his works Dempster styles himself 'Baro de Muresk,' though he has not explained the extraordinary mortality among his predecessors in the family circle by which he became possessed of that barren title. There have been men who have, under the influence of family pride, laboured under the idea that the history of the Gordons, the Forbeses, the Douglases, constituted the history of Scotland. Dempster suffered from the *lues Dempsteriana.* His genealogy (i. 235) of Dempsters and Deemsters in the Isle of Man, his infantile precocity in learning the alphabet in one hour in his third year, and much of what he has related about himself, should not be taken too seriously. His enemies called him a liar. 'We have changed all that,' and megalomania, obsession of one idea, and other phrases are now used to explain the phenomenon he presents.

Thomas Dempster, born at Cliftbog, Aberdeenshire, August 23, 1579, was the son of Thomas Dempster of Muiresk and Auchterless, and of his wife Jane Leslie, sister of Leslie of Balquhain. He was educated at Turriff, *sub ferulâ plagosi Andreae Ogstoni*, who was, when he himself wrote his *Historia Ecclesiastica*, still living in the Orkneys (ii. 514). He proceeded to the Grammar School of Aberdeen under the rector, Thomas Cargill (q. v.), and he mentions among his schoolfellows David Wedderburn (ii. 671), Thomas Reid (ii. 576), and James Robertson (ii. 577) of Toulouse. The extraordinary story, which he calmly relates with a total disregard of the national reticence, of his eldest brother James marrying the concubine of his father, the subsequent career of the intending parricide, who burned the palace of the Bishop of Orkney, and was torn in pieces by horses at Utrecht for true Dempsterian insubordination, should be [illegible]

He says he entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, in his tenth year. Thence he betook himself to France. His wanderings now began, and a wanderer he was destined to remain to the close. The number of Scots abroad in the Catholic and Protestant places of learning at the time was great; and Dempster, like the sailor in Dibdin, appears to have found a friend and a countryman in the chairs of the leading Continental universities. Paris, Louvain, Rome, Toulouse, Tournay were all in turns visited by him, and at the last place he took the degree of M.A. He was invited to Montpellier by Dr. Adam Abernethy (M.A. Edin., 1594), and for a time occupied a chair at Nismes. He paid a flying visit to Scotland with the vague and vain hope of recovering some of the family heritage, but on his failure to do so he retired to Paris. Some years later James VI. invited him to England under a promise of making him historiographer-royal, and he there married Susanna Valeria, or Susanna Waller, the apparent cause

of all his subsequent misfortunes. He [illegible] blasting his prospects at court. At Pisa Dempster, who was Doctor Utriusque Juris, and a learned civilian, was elected to teach the Pandects. In 1619 he was appointed to the Chair of Humanity at Bologna, a post held, as he proudly notes, by such men as Paulus Manutius, Carolus Sigonius, and Francis Robortellus (Hallam, *Liter.* ch. x. §§ 19, 35, 54, 57).

Here, 'inter assiduas foris lectiones, domi solicitudines,' his wandering and shattered bark ('lacera carina') appeared at rest. But he longed for a return to his native land, nor are his words without a pathetic ring. "Ita asperrimam fortunam et durum exilium Deus lenire velit. Utinam, utinam!" His wife eloped, and he pursued the fugitives to Vicenza. But it was at the hottest season of the year ('sub aestuante Caniculâ') during the raging of the dog-star. The heat and the anxiety proved too much for the over-taxed Baron of Muiresk. Seized with a fever, he was carried back to Bologna, where he died, Sept. 6, 1625, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He had been knighted by Pope Urban VIII., in whom he found a friend, and had become a member of one of the academies, or societies, of the time, that of the Academia della Notte. His associates lamented him in sonnets and a florid Latin epitaph, written in the decaying style of the age (Pattison's *Milton*, p. 35), when the Italian wits lamented "that nothing had been written there now these many years but flattery and fustian."

Dempster has long been regarded as the standing example of Sir Henry Wotton's ambassador, "sent abroad *to lie* for the good of *his country*". His patriotism is enormous, and, next to himself, the idea of Scotland and its antiquity seems to have been his besetting weakness. What has been remembered against him is the detailed knowledge which he shows, in his *Historia Ecclesiastica*, of the works of Queen Boadicea or Bundevica (i. 108), and King Fergus (i. 291). It may, however, be conceded that his work is of great value when used with discretion. He was brought during his wanderings into contact with many men like himself, whose writings he had read, seen, or heard about, the work of rare foreign printing presses and now irrecoverably lost. His hurried life left him no time for detailed research, and he wrote at a distance with no aid from bibliographical specialists.

After all deductions that may be made about uncritical and undigested scholarship, the erudition of Dempster, exhibited in a short and wandering life, remains enormous. In his class he is what Marlowe is in the Elizabethan drama, the standard type. The portrait of this great pupil of the Grammar School of Aberdeen has been drawn by his friend, Matthaeus Peregrinus, and it should be read entire in the original. It preserves the clear features of the man.

"Dempsterus fuit vir corpore et animo egregius; altitudo illi supra mediocrem vulgaris hominis magnitudinem; coma subnigrior, et cuti color non longe dispar; caput magnum, ac totius corporis habitus plane regius; robur et ferocitas, quibus vel praestantissimum militem praestare posset, reque ipsa saepius se talem exhibuit. Indefessus in legendo, ita ut quatuordecim diei horas librorum lectionem se continuare solitum mihi saepe retulerit. Mentis acumine satis valuit, sed memoriae tenacitate longe plurimum, adeo ut multoties diceret ignorare se, quid sit oblivio. Nihil adeo abditum in antiquitatis monumentis cuius non meminerit. . . . Stylus quidem ei copiosus, confragosus tamen; moribus ferox fuit, apertus omnino, et simulandi nescius . . . consuetudine iucundissimus, amicis obsequentissimus, ita inimicis maxime infensus, acceptaeque iniuriae tenax, eam aperte agnoscens et repetens, caeteroquin pius, religiosus, et in iis locis, in quibus mira pietatis Christianae visuntur exempla, non infrequens." His language on the Gunpowder Plot is quite up to the Jacobean expectation, and his detestation of the massacre of St. Bartholomew was too strong for the editors of his posthumous History.

Dempster, the total antithesis to the type of his race and city, the Catholic and wanderer, presents a curious contrast to the Protestant teachers of his time: Duncan Liddel, Gilbert Jack, Walter Donaldson, Arthur Johnston, Thomas Reid. Yet in all his career he never forgot the city and the friends of his youth. He was a Humanist, but born out of the proper century.

[See the Bannatyne Club edition in two quarto volumes, 1829, of the *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, by Dr. David Irving; Irving's *Scottish Writers* i. 347-363, with the list of [illegible] (Cologne, 1645-48) tom. i., of Janus Nicius Erythraeus (Giovanni Vittorio Rossi); *Fabronii Historia Acad. Pisanae*, ii. 134 (Pisa, 1791). Joseph Robertson (MS. *Biographia Aberdonensis*, iii. 199) thinks it clear from Douglas' *Baronage*, p. 532, and Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, iii. 486, 487, that Dempster's connection with the Muiresk family was very remote. He notes an autograph letter of Henry Fitz-Simon (prefixed to a copy of the *Hist. Eccl. Gentis Scotorum*, Bononiae, 1627, sold at Constable's sale for £15 15s.), in which Dempster is called a heretic; underneath being a note by P. Bollandus, saying this was false, and that he died an exile for the cause of religion (Thorpe's *Catalogue*, 1836, part iii.).]

I. FUNERAL LAMENT FOR THOMAS CRAIG, A POET OF THE HIGHEST RANK AND A NOTED JURIST, ADVOCATE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SCOTLAND, TO SIR LEWIS CRAIG, HIS SON, AND JUDGE IN THE SAME COURT OF JUSTICE.

Thomas Craig, son of Robert Craig, merchant in Edinburgh, was of Aberdeen descent, connected with the family of Craig, Fintray or Craigston, in the county of Aberdeen, from which came the reformer, John Craig. Born about 1538, he was educated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, and studied law in France. For forty years he enjoyed a great practice at the bar, being church counsel for the Presbyterian party. He preferred the bar to the bench. "Craig appears to have been a man of a modest and retiring disposition, devoted to his profession, and fond of that relaxation from the severer labours of the bar, which is to be found in a taste for classical literature. His name is never connected with the political commotions which the money and intrigues of England had kindled in the heart of our nation" (Tytler, *Account of Sir Thomas Craig*, Edinb., 1823). Dempster (*Historia Eccl. Gent. Scot.* p. 197) describes him as "alter Maecenas, cum summa posset capessere, mediocribus fuit contentus, et advocationis munus quum sustinuit tum meruit submisse". His second wife was a relative of Buchanan's mother, Agnes Heriot. His son, Sir Lewis Craig, raised in 1605 to the bench as Lord Wrightslands, died in 1622. Craig, who died on February 26, 1608, has left some poems in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, i. 221-267, but his reputation rests on his great contributions to feudal and Scottish law.

ARGUMENT.

Muses, remove all signs of joy from your shrine, and let the cypress replace the laurel. Craig, your boast, has shuffled off the mortal coil and paid the debt to [illegible] Nestor and

of Priam. [illegible] the death of Orpheus. With advancing years he rifled the wealth of Greek and Latin poetry, a worthy candidate for Domitian's crown. He essayed no idle theme of the fall of Troy, The Golden Fleece, the wanderings of Ulysses, but noble and patriotic subjects. Had he been born in the golden age of antiquity, the great names of epic song had been less known. Nay more, Claudian would yield to him. It was his peculiar taste to bring to the light of day whatever thankless eld had wrapt in obscurity, with the knowledge of history in periods—the Wars of Sesostris, the rise of Assyria, of Media, Persia, Macedonia, and the triumph of Rome. Later on a Cicero at the bar, he swayed the feelings of the court at will; but his was no venal eloquence, esteeming glory more than gain. Let the law courts stand still, let the praetor adjourn. Let no menials bear the bier, but the leaders of the senate. Though fate has borne hard upon you, shew all due regard, Lewis, for the dead, keeping your grief within proper bounds. He was mortal, and reached a good old age, leaving a splendid name behind. He has won his rest above, and smiles at our vain lot, having attained his destined end.

Linton knew all the forms of law; Sharp with all his eloquence dies. In learning, Craig surpassed those remaining behind, and almost at the same time crosses the Elysian stream. Either, Death, keep your scythe from lawyers, or, Scotland, close the doors of the Supreme Court of Justice.

I. EPICEDION THOMAE CRAIGII POETAE SUMMI ET IURISCONSULTI EXIMII, CAUSARUMQUE IN SUPREMO SCOTIAE SENATU PATRONI, AD D. LUDOVICUM CRAIGIUM EQUITEM, FILIUM, EIUSDEMQUE CURIAE SENATOREM.

[*Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 330-32.]

Tollite Pimpleae, feralia numina, frondes
Aonio laetas templo, palmaeque virentis
Ligna procul; nullis niteant altaria vittis.
Omnia Cirrhaeae spirent lugubria rupes,
Proque hederis apium, pro lauru maesta cupressus
Irrepat devota rogis plorataque taxus,
Omnis et atrato paries veletur amictu.
Vester honos Cragius moribundi corporis artus
Exuit, et sortem Naturae legibus aequam
Passus ad Elysias animarum praemia valles

Concessit, quamvis consumptae in fine senectae
Triste sui desiderium post fata relinquens,
Euboici dignus transcendere pulveris annos,
Et Pylios superare dies Phrygiamque senectam.
Scitis enim, et memorasse iuvat, cum matris ab alvo
Prodiit et primas teneris vagitibus auras
Impulit, hunc gremio vestro latuisse. Levana
Adfuit et mulcens gratum Ilithyia dolorem.
Tunc et Calliope, nati post funus acerbum
Orpheos, arrisit primum, plectroque remisso
Hunc sibi progenitum cecinit, nec defuit omen:
Nam simul ut venere anni, praedivite vena
Argolicas exhausit opes, et Mantua felix
Si quid miratur Smyrnaeis aemula plectris.
Dignus quem premeret commixta quercus oliva,
Ultimus emerito redeat si Flavius orbi.
Non Phryges hic versos, ereptaque vellera Colchis,
Dulichiique fugam regis, non arma deorum
Impulsu tentat vano, sed docta canentem
Regia maiestas monita est mirata, Britannos
Dum collaudat avos et magno stemmate ducit.
Quem si prisca aetas, si saecla antiqua tulissent,
Non tantum Aeneas habuisset nomen, et axis
Thessalus obscuro forsan latuisset in orbe,
Cognita nec Dirce, Thebana aut bella fuissent,
Nec Medea suos iactaret vana labores;
Sed nec fama loquax memoraret Punica tela,
Improba et Aemathii nec Iulia fulmina belli.
Quin maius loquar, Aegypto illi cederet ortus
Qui canit Augustum et magni Stiliconis honores.
Nec satis. Obscuris si quae olim ingrata vetustas
Obruerat tenebris, illi labor unicus orbi
Promere, et historias per tempora noscere certa:
Ut metuenda Getis indixit bella Sesostris,
Et Pharios regum currus cervicibus egit,
Assyrius ceu fraena orbis, ceu regia Medus
Sceptra tulit, ceu Persae Oriens admisit habenas,
Ceu Macedo imperium tenuit, ceu milite forti
Perdomuit gentes, urgente cupidine laudis,

Roma triumphatis utroque a cardine terris.
Mox et Romani quatiens Demosthenis arma,
Iudicis attonitos rapit in sua pondera sensus
Quo lubet, atque animos faciles flectitque movetque,
Sive cliens patrios census et iura reposcit,
Seu capitale nefas urget, non promptior alter
Cepisse orata sublimem lite coronam.
Sed nec venale eloquium, cui gratior exstat
Gloria quam optati fallax iniuria nummi.
Ergo age, ferales ornat dum praefica pompas,
Et tuba solenni clangit lugubria cantu,
Institium sit triste foro, vadimonia praetor
Differat, et maestae claudantur carcere leges.
Et tu sandapilam genitoris nate verendam
Illachrymans produc, quam non pollinctor avarus,
Non vespillo nocens, non inscripta agmina tangant;
Sed subeant humeris patres et lecta Senatus
Maiestas, et quos legum facundia ditat.
Teque licet tantis damnarit perfida Clotho
Cladibus, ingentis animo monumenta doloris
Officiis Ludovice piis ostende, sed aegrae
Fraenum adhibe menti. Ne sit diffusior aequo
Iste dolor, vincat curas respectus honesti.
Occidit heu, genitor! desolatumque reliquit.
Sed mortalis erat, sed seros venit ad annos,
Sed clarum dignis peperit sibi nomen ab actis,
Sed soboli patefecit iter, quo gloria gentis
Cresceret et tanti floreret stemmatis ordo.
Et super aurati iam parta palatia caeli
Sublimis residens, molimina vana laboris
Nostri atque humanae ridet ludibria sortis,
Cui natus fuerat iam tandem fine potitus.

Epitaphium.

Callebat iuris formas, Lintonus obivit.
Pollebat linguae fulmina, Scharpus obit.
Doctrina Cragius reliquos superabat, et ille
Pene eodem Elysias tempore tranat aquas.
Aut a causidicis cohibe mors improba falcem,
Aut summi valvas Scotia claude fori.

CHRONOGRAPHICON.

PIsCIbVs haerebat IVnCtVs PhoebI IgneVs aXIs.
ECCe SoLVM CragVs VItat et astra sVbIt.

[illegible]

VI. "Anno Christi nascitur, 1566."

[illegible]

InLVstrat VerIs aVrea sCeptra opIbVs.

See also Row's *History*, p. 369, where it was noted that VVILL LaVD, William Laud, "is just 666, the number of the Beast".

13. The years of the Cumæan Sibyl, of Nestor, and Priam. Dempster is quoting Statius, *Silvae*, i. 4. 125:—

> [illegible]
> Saecula et Euboici transcendere pulveris annos,
> Nestoreosque situs."

17. Levana. The goddess who lifted new-born children from the ground (Augustine, *Civ. Dei*, 4, 11).

[illegible]

26. The Quinquennial Capitoline poetical games, instituted by Domitian (*Juvenal*, vi. 38).

[illegible] *Britanniae*.

34-38. There would be no *Aeneid*: no *Achilleis* and *Thebais* by Statius; no ***Argonautica*** by Valerius Flaccus; no *Punica* by Silius Italicus; no *Pharsalia* by Lucan.

39. The admiration of Dempster for Claudian is shared by Gibbon (ch. xxx.), by Strada, [illegible] oppressus'.

44. Sesostris. Rhamses II. or Sestúra. *Herodotus*, ii. 103. "No Egyptian sovereign ever penetrated into Europe, or ever heard the name of Skythians and Thrakians" (Sayce, *ad loc.*).

61. Put off the day of appearing in Court by bail (Cicero, *Ad* Att. 2.7.2.).

63. sandapila. Slight slip, it being the bier of the humbler classes, and the corpse being carried by the *vespillo* at night.

65. For *inscripta*, branded slaves, *vespillones* and the *sandapila*, see *Martial*, viii. 75 [illegible]

83. "Mrs Ihone Scherp, Thomas Craig, Advocates," appear in the Minute of the Edinburgh Town Council, July 21, 1598, about the High School improvements (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 473).

II. PANEGYRIC TO THE MOST AUGUST AND MIGHTY PRINCE, JAMES I., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND.

The original publication is *Panegyricus augustiss. potentiss. q. Principi Iacobo I. Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Regi, &c. Domino suo clementiss. dictus a Thoma Dempstero a* [illegible] addressed to the British Solomon on the well-worn theme of James uniting the races. Even Milton, in his seventeenth year, had begun his Latin poem on the Fifth of November and the Plot with the usual allusion:—

"Iam p[illegible]
Teucrigenas populos, lateque patentia regna
Albionum tenuit, iamque inviolabile foedus
Sceptra Caledoniis coniunxerat Anglica Scotis:
Pacificusque novo, felix divesque, sedebat
In solio, occultique doli securus et hostis."

Dempster in 1613 had dedicated his *Antiquitatum Romanarum* [illegible] monarch's invitation he had proceeded to England, been made historiographer-royal, a title the Baron of Muiresk complacently adopts on his titlepage, and received a present of two hundred pounds (*Issues of the Exchequer*, London, 1836, p. 180). But his hopes of final place were doomed to disappointment. The Court of James was no place for Dempster, any more than for John Leech. The well-known letter of Grotius in 1613 (*Epistolae*, p. 751) shows the reason, independent of others, likely to retard their advance. "Literarum ibi tenuis est merces. Theologi regnant; leguleii rem faciunt. Ne Casauboni quidem locus fuisset ut literatori; induere theologum debuit. Barclaius (John Barclay, writer of the *Argenis*) inter divitias et paupertatem haeret" (See Hallam, *Literature of Europe*, ch. xviii. §9 and note, and the masterly account in Pattison's *Casaubon*, ed. 2, pp. 288-290).

ARGUMENT.

Britain, pent by the sea, and unknown of old, is now dreaded by other monarchs, through your auspices, august James. Truly the Arthurian legend now is naught, and all the ridiculous credulity of the Britons, when nations formerly at enmity unite under your sway and style you King, greater than any product of nature, were boastful antiquity to return with the vaunted leaders of Rome and Greece. In one division of the Shield, the Lion shews his claws, near by the Leopard shines in gold, the French lilies rise in their own field, the Harp pledges the devotion of Erin, while the White and Red Roses of York and Lancaster unite. The Lion hints at the King, the Leopard at the Ruler, the Lilies shew the favourite of Heaven, the Lyre of the Muses, while the Rose promises length of days. Let others sing your illustrious descent through the unbroken line of one hundred and seven ancestors, trusting in their own men, the founders of the Franco-Scottish alliance, the first to embrace Christianity, crushing the Picts, repelling the barbarians. The Romans made slow progress here, purchasing peace at a heavy price. Let historians tell of that, I confine myself to my chosen theme. In a happy hour your mother bore you, born to the people and rule. The soldiers proudly raised you aloft on a buckler, worshipping your cradle. But trumpets shrill, and discord shakes the realm. You governed armies in your cradle, and victory quickening its pace set the diadem on your boyish brow. Under your rule Scotland enjoyed peace. You banish sloth, mould your early life on virtue, seeking in the chase the school of future war, or quitting the grove you woo the Muses. The work of Greece, the fall of Persia, the triumph of Rome from east to west, from north to south—all was child's play to you. You drank deep of Greek and Roman poetry. Such your early training, but now by your writings you shew yourself a noble example to Kings. The victory of the Austrian Prince by sea, with the triumph of the Cross and the defeat

of Mahomet, you disclose in a happy vein of vernacular poetry. Yield, ye other Kings, to him. Great Alexander, I admit, carried Homer to the field, Panaetius is renowned through Pompey, Julius Caesar by his deathless deeds has ennobled the name of Dominus, its ruler released Thebes from servitude in his brief but bright career. But for various reasons I may not compare them to you. Sober living, affability, high descent, stainless life, are your glory. May your fate equal your prayers, and may you end as you have begun, loved at home and dreaded abroad. Enjoy your heavenly rest. Heaven grant the bard pray not in vain.

II. PANEGYRICUS AUGUSTISSIMO POTENTISSIMO PRINCIPI IACOBO, PRIMO, BRITANNIARUM FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIAE REGI.

[*Deliciae Poet. Scot.* i. 318.]

Exactis saeclis ignota Britannia, vasto
Clausa mari, reliquis iam formidata monarchis,
Auspiciis Auguste tuis, quem gloria sceptri
Fastigat triplicis, crucis et radiantis imago
Aurato claudit diademata martia limbo.
Scilicet Arthuri iam vilis fabula sordet,
Britonidum et ridenda fides ambage remota,
Dum gentes animis semper discordibus actae,
Sanguineisque agitatae odiis, cupidaeque cruoris
Alterni, optatae coeunt in vincula pacis,
Te duce, dum Regem communi voce salutant,
Quo nil produxit Natura augustius unquam,
Nec dabit, etsi omnis redeat ventosa vetustas,
Egregiosque duces et Roma et Graecia iactet.
Hinc Leo fulmineos ostentat belliger ungues
Armatus terrore truci, Dominoque benigno
Invictos offert Romano fulmine Scotos:
Stemmate vicino radiat Leopardus in auro,
Concordique animo bellaces dedicat Anglos,
Oceani dominos, victores gentis Iberae:
Hinc peregrina suo se tollunt Lilia campo,
Lilia per populos multum veneranda subactos:
Et Lyra devotam iam tandem spondet Iernen,
Et Rosa Eboracum Lancastria iungit amicum.
Te Regem Leo, Ductorem Leopardus, Olympo

Lilia [illegible] insinuant, [illegible]
Ornat regalem vernanti Daphnide frontem,
Et Rosa florentis promittit tempora vitae
Intemerata tuae, semper fragrantibus annis.
Quos igitur titulos, quae digna [illegible]
Principe, quas primum deposcis Delie partes?
Illustres atavorum ortus et nobile stemma
Sint alii qui forte canant maioribus orsis:
Imperii qui fraena sui iusto ordine centum
Et septem regum, viginti saecula retro
Felici rexere manu, queis gloria solis
Non interruptam seriem tenuisse regendi,
Et non externos unquam timuisse furores,
Milite confisis proprio, queis Gallia debet
Foedera. Qui primi amplexi sacra dogmata Christi
Incola queis terrae prope portio tertia nostrae
Succubuit Pictus, dubiis qui Saxona ventis
Venturum pepulere acie, Gepidaeque Getaeque
Non ausi tentare vadum, nec terror Alani,
Chumnorum aut feritas patriis deterruit armis.
Quin quae fatali percussit fulmine mundum
Vis Romana, aquilaeque truces, lento agmine hastas
Hoc tandem fixere solo, patrumque tuorum
Vel timuere manus, vel amicae foedera pacis
Mercatae pretio ingenti divortia valli
Opposito statuere iugo. Verum ista loquantur
Annales, me propositi petit orbita voti.
Aurea formoso iam Parcae stamina filo
Ducebant, cum te genitrix sanctissima mundo
In Tyrios enixa toros, contagia sortis
Privatae fugere procul, tibi purpura vitam
Imperiumque dedit, miles iactantior alto
Sustulit in clypeo, cunas seu numen adorans,
Et Dominum inclamans. Sed enim civilia clangunt
Bella tubae, scissumque quatit discordia regnum.
Tu certaturis genius, pugnantibus augur
In cunis rexisti acies; regalia fata
Et divi pepulere hostes, victoria praeceps
Velocem inclinata gradum cunabula blandis

(Ut Macetûm referunt regem) complectitur alis,
Rectumque imponit puerili fronte tiaram.
Iam solidam pacem, te praeside, Scotus habebat,
Et gladii lituique procul; tu marcida luxu
Otia, tu somnos longe propellis inertes,
Et teneram informas mira virtute juventam;
Vel latos canibus saltus scrutatus odoris,
Ductorum exemplo veterum si castra vocarent,
Venturi unde tibi belli formetur imago,
Aut nemore egressus sedato pectore Musas
Assiduo amplexus studio, iam non modo reges
Sed mage privatos vivacis acumine mentis
Exsuperas. Quicquid peregrino milite gessit
Graecia, Persarum ruerit qua mole tremendum
Imperium, quae vis Medos in iura coegit
Extera, et Assyrius cecidit quo turbine rector,
Roma triumphato quid nobile gesserit orbe,
Aut equitum alatis turmis peditumque catervis,
Exhibitura aquilas, ostentatura triumphos,
Quaque oritur quaque occiduus sol conditur undis
Et qua squallentes attollens avia campos
Africa ferali coquitur fecunda veneno,
Et qua constrictus Boreali frigore pontus
Egelidis aperit immania monstra sub undis,
Scire tibi tum ludus erat. Iamque indole mirâ
Hausisti quas celat opes vel Graia poesis,
Vel Romana tegit Phoebo ductore Camena,
Pergama qua cecidere acie, quis terror Achillem
Bellacem armarit, reduci quis casus Ulyssi
Aedibus in propriis infamia detegat acta,
Qui blandi Didus ignes, quae fata Creusae,
Et quo corruerit moriturus vulnere Turnus:
Quid profugum Aeneam Laurentibus intulit arvis,
Et gentem Ascanii toto circumtulit orbe,
Hae tibi delitiae primaeva aetate fuerunt.
Prima rudimenta haec doctrinae et semina prima,
Quae te mirandum reliquis potuere monarchis
Tradere. Iam scripto vivacia spargere famae
Omina moliris, clarum et memorabile magnis

Regibus exemplum ; Austriacus quid in aequore princeps
Naupacti, cruce praelata et caelestibus armis,
Gesserit, insigni coepto Mahomete subacto,
Egregius Phoebo et patrio sermone recludis.
Ergo agite, atque uni reliqui concedite reges
Doctrinae et famae studio et felicibus actis.
Magnus Alexander, fateor, gestabat Homerum
In medias acies, Panaeti gloria magno
Inclita Pompeio est, aeternis Iulius ausis
Sacravit Domini titulos, Thebasque redemit
Servitio infami ductor, sex lustra Sophorum
Decurrens stadio : sed et hos componere vestro
Non ausim merito ; maior tua gloria, princeps.
Hunc nempe ebrietas odiisque superbia iustis
Infamat, caesique duces ; privatus et illi
Ortus, et immodicum studium popularibus auris
Impelli prohibent laudes aequare Iacobi.
Alter calvitio foedaque libidine turpis,
Civibus et caesis damnatus voce Senatus.
Hic saepe imperio exutus nil nobile scripsit,
Propter quod cupiat famam sperare nepotum.
Verum commendat vitae te sobrius usus,
Affatusque humiles, et spe clementia maior,
Contemptusque aurae popularis, regius ortus,
Carior et propria procerum tibi vita tuorum,
A cunis gestata manu et felicia sceptra.
Nec minus infamis Veneris procul acta libido
Te sanctum et purum loquitur, non ulla cubile
Femina conscendit, nisi quae coniuncta iugali
Igne tibi est ; etsi multum formosa Britanna
Aspectu invitet blando, te vitrea Circe
Nunquam expugnavit, non forma venusta Calypsus,
Cantata aut Lais. Vis inviolata pudore
Intacto constat, quare haec tibi gloria soli est,
Augustos servasse toros a labe pudenda.
Aequa tuis sint fata, precor, regalia votis,
Et tenor inceptus longos perduret in annos,
Sitque domi tibi tuta fides, meritoque tuorum
Indubitatus amor peregrinos terreat hostes.

Nomen et aeternum plaudenti fama volatu
Te ferat in populos longinqua gente repostos.
Munificae regem dextrae, te pacis amantem
Armati timeant, et quae per lustra corona
Ornavit bis dena comas, totidem impleat annos
Felici stadio. Sic plena aetate verendus
Civium amor, terrorque hostis, et gloria saecli,
Debita magnanimo tradas diademata nato,
Et capias dignam caelesti sede quietem.
O faxint superi poscat non irrita vates!

[illegible] exhaust every hyperbole and run the gamut of every classical allusion. John Scot (*Del. Poet. Scot.* ii. 470) is rather novel and poetical in his praise:—

> "Quamvis veniant in carmina Phoebus,
> Atque novem coetu Pallas comitata sororum,
> Castalis ipsa licet sicco pede murmuret unda,
> Non tibi digna tua reddentur carmina laude."

26. lilia. The lilies were the emblem of the Virgin Mary.

27. Daphnide. The laurel, with allusion to Daphne. But there is no such Latin word. In Greek δάφνις is laurel-berry; nor by the proper name can Dempster allude to the pastoral Daphnis.

32. The inevitable reference to Fergus and the long line of James' one hundred and seven predecessors; and to the Franco-Scottish alliance.

50. Rather a diplomatic allusion to the ramparts of Agricola, Hadrian, Antonine, and Severus.

54. One of the very few allusions in the *Delitiae* and writers of the period to James' mother. As the Augustan laureates threw Julius Cæsar discreetly in the shade, so the panegyrists of James avoided reference to Mary. To the Catholic Dempster she is 'sanctissima.' John Johnston (*Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 679) has four lines on her; Andrew Melville (i. 112) is generous; Archbishop Patrick Adamson (*Epigrammata*, p. 68, 1619) has four vague lines.

77. peregrino. The Macedonians.

104. The usual flattery of James' poetical flights in his *Lepanto*, celebrating the victory of Don John of Austria (see Wedderburn's *Aberdonia Atrata*, 158).

110. The 'Casket Copy' of Homer, corrected by Aristotle.

111. The connection of Panaetius and Pompey seems lost.

113. Pelopidas, freeing Thebes from the tyranny of Sparta.

118. The murder of Clitus, and deaths of Parmenio and Philotas. "Alexander, stained with household blood and wine" (Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. cxi.).

121. calvitio. "Like laurels on the *bald* first Cæsar's head" (*Childe Harold*, iv. cxlv.).

123. Pompey, "victor of countless kings and puppet of a scene" (*Childe Harold*, iv. lxxxvii.).

130-135. See Burton, *History*, v. 373.

147. lustra . . . bis dena. With apparently no fixed reference.

III. APPEAL TO THE MOST AUGUST AND MIGHTY KING JAMES VI.

A Divinatio in Roman Law [illegible] was most qualified to conduct a case for the prosecution. It is the title of Cicero's speech against Cæcilius, *Divinatio in Cæcilium.* Apparently here Dempster, who was J.-C. (Juris Consultus) and a well-read civilian, uses it generally for an appeal to the King to decide between him and his accusers, who by their malevolence had blasted the wanderer's hopes of preferment. That there would be plenty of reasons abroad is clear. His pugnacious and ungovernable temper, his boundless vanity and religious views were all against him in a Court where the theological atmosphere was so pervasive. André du Saussay, Bishop of Tulle (*De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*, 1684, p. 82), his old pupil, describes Dempster as a man 'pugnaci animo et contentioso ac instabili, quo genio ductus plerumque domicilia mutavit.' By another friend he is described as 'moribus ferox, apertus et simulandi nescius, acceptaeque injuriae tenax,' and the characteristic features of the man are writ large in all his works. He himself ascribes the enmity that pursued him to the representations of Cowper, Bishop of Galloway, whom he defeated, he says, in a theological dispute at Perth of three days' duration, and in England to the action of Bishop Montague of Bath and Wells. A Catholic like Dempster was likely to be an object of strong hostility to the clergy, unless he were one of the unstable type like Marc Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro (Hallam, *Literature of Europe*, ch. xviii. §21 and note).

It has been argued that Dempster could scarcely venture on a false pedigree and the detailed evidence of lines 40-42, in a poem to the King. It may be equally true that, finding the door closed on his hopes from royalty, he effects a retreat with drums beating and colours flying, while his concluding lines are full of dignity, and redolent of the travelled and wandering humanist, or 'Scot Abroad'. In fact, Dempster's type was a familiar one, and he recalls the life of Francesco Filèlfo, living only a century too late. See Villari's *Machiavelli* (Fisher Unwin, London), pp. 110-14.

ARGUMENT.

So, then, do I stir the stars with my plaint, and the gods that will not hear, while the Thunderer of my country for some time has not listened to my prayers? For six months have I been kept from my studies and mocked with empty hopes. Why has the royal goodwill so suddenly changed, and his grace left me almost alone? Was the hour of my birth unpropitious, and did the stars look unkindly on me? Mars, Mercury, Jupiter himself with his own royal voice promised my birth would be dear to Kings. Or lies the offence with song, and is this your fault, Muses, who have not been ashamed to blend falsehood in your lines? But our page had a true encomium of the King, and bore names that admit of no false colouring, which late generations shall praise and envy vainly seeks to depress. Or is the Prince's mind turned from the Muses, and is that band of no account which shines by honouring Apollo? Has virtue no reward, and are arts despised, which before were wont to raise their head under his protection? Or has our ignoble origin and despised birth displeased him, as unfit for the cares of a King? But the torch of my race shines most brightly, I raise my head proud of my ancestral distinction, and

I boast of my high descent. Buchan of old has obeyed their rule, and so has Banff on its modest hill, and the Deveron known to Dempsters for five centuries. There is my stately mansion, there stand the battlemented walls; there the titles of my sires, and many a retainer after the manner of the country. Perhaps the monarch's hand is niggard, and the treasury empty through fresh expense. But the true Alexander gives all to his friends, content with the honour of reigning, setting his true riches in the minds of men. There are wealthy earls, barons there, and a right long line of knights, who have obtained riches and titles by the bounty of James. Or is it that my studies have an ignoble name, which the King may condemn and the scholars ignore? But Paris counts me among men of distinction, to academic Toulouse my name is known, and Nismes with its crystal fount shews me respect. Germany, Italy and Spain know me by my books, whether I shake the stage with my plays, or wish to write at length in heroic style, or attract the notice of the best judges in a more learned vein, or write in a free and sportive tone. The remains of Roman antiquity that had an unequal fight with decay rejoice in my protecting name through their restoration to their old splendour. The reader of Claudian, Aelian, and the less known Corippus will recognise my genius. But, most mighty Prince, is this your judgment? No one on these topics can write more learnedly than yourself. Do you assume the name of our historian. What, then, keeps back your favour, who has clouded your brow, blighting my brightest hopes? I recognise the rage of envy, and, the envenomed tongue. The hand I do not see, but I feel the blow driven home more stoutly than ever was the spearhead of Achilles. While I was absent and beset with fever, and a heat worse than the cave of Aetna glowed within me, envy traduced me and forged false charges against me that the easy-going monarch might hate me. So the rose grows up among worms that nip it, and lilies blend with rough brambles. But I care not for those counsels of the guilty, and it is a sorry thing to be crushed by an evil lot. My mind is of a loftier cast, and the Prince cares not for such objections, becoming perhaps more placable in years to come, when jackals and the court-fly will be sent packing. They shall not then wish to fill his ears with evil rumours, and to me there shall come honour and wealth, and my studies bear a noble name, in a distant land, if but fate grants me length of days, with a free field for my pen to tell of famous kings and ages past, and a peaceful old age at the close. Hail, then, august Prince, may your reign be peaceful and happy, fenced by the love of your people, and may your children's children yet unborn possess your sceptre that is destined to hand on a wide rule to the British race!

III. DIVINATIO AD AUGUSTISSIMUM, POTENTISSIMUM REGEM IACOBUM VI.

[*Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*

Ergone damnatis ego sidera versa querelis
Exagito, votique reus ter surda lacesso
Numina, nec patrio dudum exaudita Tonanti
Vota precesque meae? Dum sexta recolligit ignes
Cynthia, me sors frustratis ambagibus actum
Distinet a studiis, et spe blanditur inerti,
Et famae illudit. Quae trux iniuria dirum
Praestitit officium? Cur regis versa voluntas
Tam subito casu, sperataque gratia fluxit,
Et prope destituit? Thema num genitabilis horae
Obstitit, inscripto facies et dissona caelo,
Lumine num stellae natum videre maligno?
Sed mihi Mars, sed Mercurius, sed Iupiter ore
Regali carum promittit regibus ortum,
Nascentique favens spatiosum circinat orbem.
Carmine an offensa est, et sunt haec vestra sorores
Crimina Pierides, quas falsa intexere chartis
Non puduit, mentituris et inania biblis
Condere? Ter magni sed vera encomia regis
Pagina nostra habuit, nullique obnoxia fuco
Nomina, quae poterunt seri laudare nepotes,
Quae frustra attentat livor furialibus ausis,
More gigantaeo temerans caelestia linguis.
Principis anne animus Musis aversus, et illa
Sordet honorato quae splendet Apolline turma?
Nullaque virtuti statuuntur praemia digna?
Calcataeque iacent nullis et honoribus artes?
Vindice quae suevere illo caput ante levare,
Unica et a cunis cura est coluisse Camenas,
Et quicunque sacro delibat fonte liquorem
Virgineum, aut casta complectitur Orgia mente.
An male displicuit fortasse ignobilis ortus,
Contemptumque genus, curis regalibus impar
Indignumque legi? Sed enim clarissima gentis
Fax mihi praeradiat, titulisque insignis avitis

Tollo caput, patrum generosaque stemmata iacto,
Queis praefecturae titulo Buchania pridem
Paruit, et modico quae surgit Banfia colle,
Notaque Dempsteris per saecula Deurona quinque.
Illic ampla domus, turritaque moenia pinnis
Stant mihi, et a proavis dimissum stemma: paterni
Hic tituli, et patrio numerosi more clientes.
Forte tenax manus est et dextera parca monarchae,
Atque exhausta novis aeraria regia damnis,
Et victus sumptu fiscus. Sed prodiga nulli
Mens magis, electis quippe omnia donat amicis
Verus Alexander, regni contentus honore,
Inque animis hominum veras sibi ponere dudum
Suevit opes. Comites illic praedivite censu,
Istic Barones quos vexit ad ardua virtus
Et favor, hic Equitum fulget longissimus ordo,
Nobiliumque greges alii, donante Iacobo,
Qui iam divitias amplas titulosque decoros
Sortiti, regem largumque bonumque loquuntur.
An studiis nostris tacitum atque ignobile nomen,
Quod rex contemnat, cui multos praeferat aula,
Et docti ignorent? Sed me Lutetia claris
Annumerat, mea Palladiae sunt nota Tholosae
Nomina, me vitreo quae lucet fonte Nemausus
Observat, libris Germania et utraque novit
Hesperia, orchestram quatio seu syrmate longo,
Sive stilo heroo chartas implere capaces,
Seu numero traxisse libet graviore severos,
Pagina censoris seu poscat adultera virgam.
Quae male pugnabat blattis, Romana vetustas
Reddita splendori prisco me vindice gaudet.
Claudianum, Aelianum, famaque minore Corippum
Qui leget, agnoscet genium. Sed, maxime princeps,
Num censura tua haec? Nemo te doctius ista
Scripserit, historici nostri tu nomen habeto.
Ergo quid avertit sensus, quis nubila menti
Induit et desperata caligine solem
Obduxit, cum sperarem faustissima, nigro
Turbine convolvens non laeta fronte Tonantem?

Agnosco invidiae rabiem, livoris acerbi
Tela, venenatis medicataque toxica linguis.
Non video dextram, sed vulnera fortius acta
Sentio Achilleae ferrum quam cuspidis egit.
Ecce hostile fremens odium spumante veneno,
Improba dum absentis torreret corpora febris,
Et calor Aetnaeo coqueret furiosior antro,
Me male traduxit simulataque crimina finxit
Forsitan, ut facilis posset me odisse monarcha.
Sic rosa cantharides inter, sic lilia duris
Surgunt mixta rubis. Sed nil moror ista nocentum
Consilia, et frangi turpe est a sorte maligna.
Altior est mihi mens, supra et ludibria sensus,
Talia nec curat Princeps obiecta libenter,
Forsan venturis olim placatior annis,
Dum Prosagogidae, dumque aulica musca facessant,
Nec iam opplere volent aures rumore sinistro,
Et mihi honos et opes, studiorum et nobile nomen,
Dent modo fata dies, venient regione remota,
Et liber calamo campus quo currere possit,
Egregiosque loqui reges exactaque saecla,
Et placido optatam componere fine senectam.
Salve ergo aeternum, princeps auguste, quietus
Et felix regnes, munitus amore tuorum,
Et tua possideant non nati sceptra nepotes
Imperium latum genti cessura Britannae.

2. voti reus. Virgil, *Aen.* v. 256.

10. Thema. The position of the celestial signs at nativity. [illegible] Cf. *Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.; G. Eglisham, *Accurata Methodus erigendi Thematis natalitii.* 8o, Edinb.: A. Hart, 1616.

20. The dedication of his *Antiquitatum Romanarum Corpus*, Paris, 1613, to James VI.; and the *Panegyricus*, in 1615, at London.

51. The lavish creations of knighthood by James among his favourites, resented naturally by 'Thomas Dempsterus, Juris Consultus Scotus, Baro a Muresk,' [illegible] pages.

58. For the university and ecclesiastical associations of Toulouse, see a graphic account in R. C. Christie's *Etienne Dolet*, 1899.

59. Nemausus, Nîmes; where he was Prof. of Eloquence, [illegible] *Cum Musis et Senatu Aremorico.*

60. utraque . . . Hesperia. Italy and Spain. Horace styles Spain 'Ultima Hesperia' (*Odes*, i. 36, 4).

61. Syrmate. For his plays (*Juvenal*, viii. 229) we find *Decemviratus Abrogatus* (Paris, 1613), [illegible]

64. censoris. Perhaps the freer tone of Epithalamia to patrons.

65. His *Antiquitatum Romanarum Corpus*, Paris, 1613.

67. "Cl. Claudiani quae exstant, cum notis Thomae Dempsteri. *Flexiae*, 1607. 16to."

"Corippi Africani Grammatici de Laudibus Justini Minoris Augusti, libri quatuor. *Paris*, 1610. 8vo."

80. dum . . . torreret. The construction favoured in the Latinity of the time, by Arthur Johnston, and Florence Wilson (s.v.) to Antony Bonvisius, 'Dum totum erraret'.

90. aulica musca. "Court-fly." Not merely of buzzing, busy futilities (Bacon, *Henry VII.* p. 216. Pitt Press: "flies and familiars"), but with reference to the famous story of Domitian's courtier in Suetonius (*Domit.* ch. 3). The spies of the Sicilian Kings were styled *προσαγωγεῖς, προσαγωγίδαι* (Plut. *Dion.* 28; Aristotle, *Pol.* v. ii. 7). "Quos *Prosagagidas* Dionysii dicere possis," as Dempster says in the *Musca* (Paris, 1610, 4to).

96. A wish for a peaceful age not gratified.

IV. EPITHALAMIUM ON THE MARRIAGE OF JAMES, EARL OF PERTH, LORD DRUMMOND, AND ISABELLA, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT, EARL OF WINTON.

For everything that can be said in prose or sung in verse on the name of Seton, see the sumptuous quartos of the family historian, George Seton, Advocate: "*A History of the Family of Seton During Eight Centuries.*" T. & A. Constable. 1896. The full title of Dempster's publication is "*Epithalamion in Nuptiis generosissimorum Jacobi Comitis Perthani, Domini Drommondi, Baronis Stobhalliae. &c. et Isabellae, unicae Roberti Comitis Wintonii, Domini Setonii &c., filiae. Edinburgi*, 1608. 4to."

The name of Seton is territorial, *Say-tun*, and is derived from Seiher de Say, who migrated to Scotland from England and obtained lands in East Lothian, where he settled. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who flourished under Malcolm IV. (Chalmers' *Caledonia*, iii. 432, ed. 1888; Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, iii. 436).

For the Berwick incident in text (126-39) see Buchanan, ix. 12-14; John Johnston, *Heroes* (*Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 687); Tytler, *History*, i. 171 and note EE, p. 369; Seton, *History of Family*, i. 82-88, who notes a similar incident in 1294 during the siege of Tarifa by the Turks. There is a discrepancy whether one son, Thomas, was hanged, or whether William was drowned in July, 1333, during an attack on Berwick by the English fleet. Sir Alexander Seton (brother of Sir Christopher, on whom see Scott, note H to *Lord of Isles*) is one of those who in 1320 signed the letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland. His wife was Christian Cheyne of Straloch in Aberdeenshire. The family of Seton had five royal marriages (Seton's *History*, i. 34) and bore the title of *Magnae nobilitatis Domini*.

George Seton, fifth Lord Seton, 1530?-85, was present at the marriage of Mary and the Dauphin, was Provost of Edinburgh 1558-59, received Bothwell and Mary at Seton House after Darnley's assassination (*Tytler*, iii. 239), and is styled by Knox 'a man without God, without honesty, and oftentimes without reason'. He adhered to the Queen's party, was privy to the escape from Lochleven, and was taken at Langside. He is the Lord Seton of *The Abbot*, on whom see Scott's note K. For the Winton branch, see note H to *Highland Widow*.

Sir Alexander Seton, son of preceding, studied for the Catholic Church at the Jesuits' College, Rome, and when sixteen delivered an oration *De Ascensione Domini* in the Pope's Chapel before Gregory XIII. Verses by him, along with Muretus and Ninian Winzet, are found in Lesley's *De Origine Scotorum, Romae.* 1578. (Irving, *Scotish Writers*, i. 138). Returning to Scotland, he passed advocate, becoming Lord President of the Court of Session and Earl of Dunfermline, accompanying his father in 1583 on an embassy to France. He largely rebuilt Fyvie Castle in Aberdeenshire (Seton's *History*, ii. 806). Fuller account in the same writer's *Memoir of Alexander Seton*, 1882.

The name of Drummond, territorial like that of Seton, is derived from Drymen in Stirlingshire. The family traces descent from Maurice, a Hungarian nobleman who accompanied Edgar Atheling and his sisters to Scotland in 1068, and was made by Malcolm Canmore Steward of Lennox. For early history, see Anderson, *Scottish Nation*, ii. 60-62. For the mystery of Margaret Drummond, mistress of James IV., see *Tytler*, ii. 246 and note S.

Lady Isabel Seton, b. Nov. 30, 1593, daughter of Robert, Lord Seton and Tranent, Earl of Winton (Nov. 16, 1600), married in April, 1608, James Drummond, first Earl of Perth, by whom she had one daughter, Lady Jean Drummond, who in 1629 married John, thirteenth Earl of Sutherland. The Earl of Perth died at Seton, in the twentieth year of his age, 18th Dec. 1611, and was buried in Seton Church. For the tombstone reared by his wife, who later married Francis Stewart, eldest son of the attainted Earl of Bothwell, on Aug. 2, 1614, see Seton's *History*, i. p. 209. The epitaph on slab is by Drummond of Hawthornden :—

Insteed of epitaphes and airye praise,
This monument a lady chaste did raise
To her lord's living fame, and, after death,
Her bodye doth unto this place bequeath,
To rest with his till God's shrill trumpet sound ;
Thogh tyme her lyf, no tyme her love can bound.

Argument.

Venus, quitting the Acidalian grove, was preparing to visit the realm of Jove, her birthplace, and father Nereus, wafted through the air in her car drawn by swans, the wondrous workmanship of Vulcan. Wherever it flies, violets deck the plain. A band of attendants waits upon her, Hope, Anxiety, Youthful Loves, etc., all naked, winged, and blind. The beach was reached, when the seas sink down, and Boreas ceases to rave. Triton was in readiness to bear his mistress to the watery halls of Neptune. Suddenly the shouts of youths draw the attention of the goddess, and her son appears with Hymen and many an attendant. She breaks the silence, "Why this joyful countenance, dear boy ? Do you allure Diana to the cave on Latmos, or drive your brother in flight along the Peneus ? Do you change the Lord of Heaven into a bull or satyr ? Do you tempt the hidden seat of Pluto ? Certes, it is something that makes you so eagerly pant. Not for nothing do you come without your bow." "Mother," he says, "you know the honoured race of Drummond and Seton. I have united them. Both houses are noble, it is hard to say which is the more renowned or the older. The valour of the Drummonds of old in sternest need ennobled them. From their house a princess had to be found to give birth to the heir of the sceptre. Renowned Prince, you draw your descent from her, you from

whom Europe now looks for great things. Well known loyalty and their losses raise high the Setons and set them in the front rank of nobility, ever since Malcolm Canmore created the distinguishing marks of rank, with grants of land and privileges. They dared to defend Dumfries. Tell, ye men of Clydesdale, how the mouldering helmets crash under your ploughshares, and the bones of the dead rattle on your blunted rakes. A Seton defended Berwick, and the hapless father and mother beheld two sons fixed to the gibbet. Antiquity, compare not your Brutus with Seton. A long line follows, when the bride's grandfather came to take up the reins.

"Sharing his sovereign's joys and fears he entered France to renew the old alliance, uniting Mary to the Dauphin. As his companion he took his son Alexander, who fulfilled his father's hope, whom Italy and the city of the seven hills beheld with wonder, destined to be one day his country's stay and house's boast, whom Scotland should reverence next to the King. Why not, then, mother, unite them whom their descent and similarity of years and form unite? She surpasses all in beauty and modesty. If days of old had borne her, the Dardan Shepherd had never made trial of Amyclae, or called the Greek leaders to the field. You would not have gained the prize for beauty. To the bridegroom, too, has fallen the lot of beauty and manly modesty. Diana, by comparison, might condemn Hippolytus, were he brought to life again.

"In reining his steed no Thessalian surpasses him, the Parthian yields to him in archery. If he wishes to tread a measure, he takes the first place; Tagus, yellow as its own gold, knows it, you admired him even then, Philip, when the ambassador bore to you the commands of the British King. Our hero is his sole companion, like Bacchus joined with Jove. How often, maids of Spain, did you admire him in the dance! But he kept himself for you, Isabella. In the field of mimic war you would swear he was Mars himself. In Paris he endured one iron-bound winter, and the sweltering heat of one summer, in study. Of whatever Homer had sung, or the Latin poets, he had drunk deep. Nor does this content him; the origin of thunder and lightning, the tides, eclipses, comets, winds, etc., all was child's play for him to learn and tell. Why, then, delay the prayers of the young people?"

So said Cupid. "Son," she answers, "you bring me great joy. I shall be present in all the majesty of my Idalian worship in Cyprus. Boys, fly in different directions, outstrip the wind with your wings, and by our command call forth the Nymphs, and order their presence on this festal day. Penetrate the recesses of the western sea: you to the east; you where the louring Bear freezes the sea. Unite those of the Spey, the Ythan, the Bogie, the Deveron; those that dwell by Don and Dee, where Pallas reigns, and has made her chosen shrine; those of the North and South Esk, the Irvine, the Forth, the Tweed, and Clyde; those that the waters of Seton have reared, which stray through the glade and garden that Alcinous might admire, and skirt with a pleasant ripple the walls that recall a French model. Above all, those whom blue Tay listens to and beholds at play; where rise the bridegroom's walls, where Perth raises its towered head, and beholds with pleasure the Carse, on the one hand, on the other the dock. Myself shall lead the bride to the bridegroom's home, and shall tie the indissoluble knot; so that, when the moon in the tenth orb

shall shine in heaven, a young Drummond may sit on his father's knee and promise an heir to the famous stock, while he and she in a green age and [illegible] surpass in length of days Nestor and the Sibyl."

EPITHALAMIUM IN NUPTIIS IACOBI COMITIS PERTHANI, D. DROMMONDI, ET ISABELLAE, ROBERTI COMITIS WINTONIAE FILIAE.

[*Delit. Poet. Scot.* i. 310-18.
[*Robt. Charteris*, 4°. Edinb. 1608.]

Laeta oculos, ornata comas, nudata papillas
Cypris, Acidalios lucos egressa, secundi
Regna Iovis, cunasque suas, rerumque parentem
Nerea, cognatasque parans invisere Nymphas
Ibat, olorinis devecta per aera bigis;
Quas quondam insano nimium devinctus amore
Mulciber uxori gemmis variarat et auro,
Mirandaque ipsis Divis caelaverat arte.
Et quacunque volat currus, qua nubila signat
Orbita, fragrantes pingunt violaria campos,
Totaque Paestano vestitur terra decore.
Fraena regit Levitas, et laeta fronte Iuventas
Ducit aves, et molle quatit per colla flagellum.
His Error, timidisque favens Audacia votis,
Accedunt comites, et spinoso agmine iuncta
Cura satellitio, pressaque Silentia voce;
Spes cupidae, blandaeque Preces, Nutusque loquaces,
Et gravis Anxietas, et Luxus prodigus auri,
Otiaque et spreto Periuria numine Divum.
Non procul Insidiae, Pallorque, et Luctus amictus
Dilanians, pannosa gradus adiungit Egestas.
  Ante rotas pennata cohors coit agmen Amorum,
Furtivo occulte quos edunt pignore Nymphae.
Hic telis nervoque minax, hic lampade pollens
Captivam impellunt mentem atque in retia ducunt,
Hic affatu blando inspirat in ossa furorem.
Mille aevo similes, nec forma dispare fratres,
Nudi omnes, alati omnes, ac lumine cassi,

Ut matri placeant, glomerata nube feruntur,
Et picturato describunt aera gyro.
Est tamen ante alios forma praestante Pyropus,
Ore nitens pulchro, collaudandusque iuventa;
Hic speculum Dominae praefert, quo saepe recurset
Oris honos et saepe decens varietur imago.
Iamque erat ad littus ventum, cum mollia sese
Marmora substernunt, nec iam Ceyce perempto
Ingemit Halcyone, sed continet Aeolus auras,
Nec furit insanus Boreas memor Orithyiae.
Praesto erat et Triton, biiugo delphine superbus
Neptuni liquidas dominam vecturus in aulas.
Colla iugo subduxit olor, Paphiaeque volucres
Exultant passimque in sicco littore ludunt:
Cum subitus iuvenum plausus, laetique tumultus
Argumenta deam invitant, cum flamine crebro
Turbidus apparet pictis argenteus alis
Filius, et iam verno Hymenaeus flore revinctus.
Hunc comitem sacrorum assertoremque pudoris
Cecropidae thalami numen fecere iugalis.
Illa prior: Quae tam manifesto gaudia vultu
Apportas dilecte puer? Num Latmia Phoeben
Rursus in antra trahis? Fratrem aut fugiente puella
Praecipiti Peneia rapis per devia cursu?
An dominum caeli mutatum in cornua Tauri
Induis aut Satyri faciem? Stygiique latebras
Pertentans solii, manes, sortisque supremae
Haeredem in superas educis luminis auras,
Ut velit Ennaei genialia foedera lecti?
Certe aliquid magnum est, quod sic festinus anhelas.
Nec frustra vacuus telis, arcuque remisso
Nate venis fixo hic in terram lumine. Mater,
Nunquam laetitiae tanta, inquit, causa nec unquam
Post bella emeritus redii maiore triumpho.
Progeniem nosti Drommondae stirpis honoram,
Nec te antiqua fugit Setonae gloria gentis:
Has ego coniunxi, sparsisque in pectora telis
Legibus ut thalami vellent parere coegi.
Illa rudi iaculo perstricta, hic lampade tota

Accepit gratum resolutis ossibus ignem.
Qualiter aequaevo religatam palmite vitem
Ulmus obit, iungensque nemus complectitur arcte
Brachia dilecti trunci, dum fertilis adsit
Autumnus socios gaudens gestare racemos,
Talis erit iuvenum certo concordia nexu.
Non hederae amplexus, non vincent basia conchae.
Utraque digna domus, titulisque insignis avitis
Praeradiat splendore pari, nec dicere promptum
Quae prior aut meriti mensura, aut temporis aevo.
Drummondos erexit avos quondam inclyta virtus
Casibus in duris, tum cum truculentior hostis
Arma Caledonios inferret iniqua per agros,
Sanguineas Bellona faces, hastasque vibraret
Insano Mavors strepitu, fluviosque cruore
Mutans caeruleo misisset nuntia patri
Heu! saeva, infectis truncata cadavera rivis.
Inde favor certus longinqua in saecula regum.
 Ecce autem quaerenda fuit, quae ventre beato
Ederet haeredem sceptri. Iam certa per omnes,
Ut mos, Europae discurrit cera potentes,
Nuntia formosi vultus, tabulaeque loquaces
Nativum exhibuere decus, sed principis ardor
Non ultra Oceani fines, sua regna, vagatur.
Digna Anabella toris legitur regalibus una,
Olim Fergusio magnos paritura nepotes,
Ardentes quorum velarent tempora gemmae,
Quas neque Septimius princeps, neque bellicus horror
Saxonis, aut motis temeravit Pictus in armis.
Ex hac invictum ducis genus, inclyte princeps,
A quo magna petit iamdudum Europa, Britannus
Cui primo mundus iuncta ditione cohaeret,
Qui Scotum atque Anglum nullo discrimine nectis,
Ut laetata suum submittat Iernia sceptrum,
Forsitan et fines alio sub sole iacentes.
Qui si doctrinam spectes, contendis Homero,
Si magnos animi motus, non cedis Achilli.
Se reliquae iactent gentes quod nomina adornet
Sola virûm virtus, cum saevus praelia Mavors

Poscit, et alterno tuba clangit tristia cantu.
Unica femineo domus haec decorata pudore
Clara per Arctoas diffundit semina gentes,
Atque ideo, genitrix, carum hoc mihi stemma, tuisque
Militat obsequiis Paphioque inservit honori.
Setonos manifesta fides cladesque suorum
Erigit, et proceres inter locat ordine primo,
Ex quo Malcolmus distinxit nomine certo
Magnates, terras illis et iura daturus.
Illi arces Dumfrisa tuas, finesque Brigantum,
Invicti tumulum Galdi, tractusque Silurum
Virtute eximia defendere fortiter ausi,
Dum quateret praeceps nostrum discordia mundum,
Ante duces alios, et tum unica fulmina belli.
Dicite, Clydsdalii, putres ut vomeris unci
Dissiliant ictu galeae, rastrisque retusis
Ossa peremptorum resonent? Haec funera Scotus
Setono ductore dedit, scit Glotta cruore
Decolor, et Scoticae pridem Tueda arbiter orae.
Illius ad ripas, dum regis iussa capessit
Indubitata sui, dum muros strenuus olim
Propugnat Bervica tuos, duo pignora iunctim
Ante oculos crucibus figi videre sub altis
Infelix pater, infortunatissima mater,
Lumine ni sicco facinus spectasset uterque.
Illa prior pariturum uterum, Divosque secundos
Clamabat, viridemque sibi superesse iuventam,
Nec tanti prodenda ideo commercia regni.
Ille studens misero civem praeponere patri
Servavitque urbem servataque urbe coronam.
Iam Brutum conferre sile superata vetustas.
Enecat ille suos, meritos, ne perderet urbem,
Innocuos hic occidit, ne proderet urbem.
Longa dehinc series comitum, longusque nepotum
Ordo fluit, dum iura domus et fraena recepit
Sponsae avus, ante alios tanta virtute relucens,
Astra minora premit quanto fulgore Diana,
Cum pleno cornu fraternis aemula flammis
Emicat, et socium iam tum partitur Olympum.

Ille sagacem animum magnique capacia gestans
Pectora consilii, dignus cui pondera regni
Credenda et tantae commendarentur habenae,
Unus erat cui rex partiri gaudia suetus
Partirique metus. Legati nomine Francas
Intravit, mandata ferens regalia, terras,
Liligeri renovaturus concordia regni
Foedera nobiscum : nam magnis pronubus actis
Francisco iunxit Mariam, plenoque favore
Inde redit regum. Socium comitemque laborum
Duxit Alexandrum, qui magna mente diserti
Spem patris implevit natus, quem Daunias ora,
Et septemgeminas muro quae protegit arces,
Saepe admirata est, patriae columenque futurum,
Splendoremque domus quondam, cui prima Senatus
Munera purpureus digno deferret honores,
Et primum à magno veneretur Scotia rege,
Tanto alios virtute parentem vincere, quanto
Nobilitate premit reliquos et sanguinis ortu.
Nec iam patre minor, qui vinci gaudet ab illo;
Aegea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.
  Quidni ergo, genitrix iungas quos stemmata iungunt,
Quos aetas formaeque tenor? Nam huius et huius
Gratia tanta beat vultus, ut talia priscis
Corpora semideis dederit non pagina vatum.
Illa pedes Thetidis, ulnas Iunonis, ocellos
Paene tuos superat; collecta modestia frontis
Dianae non succumbit, mollisque decorae
Margo comae et blando suffusus sanguine candor
Praeterit antiqui cunctas heroidas aevi.
Ingenuos taceo mores et amabile mentis
Submissae studium, qualem si saecla tulissent
Pristina, non blandas pastor tentasset Amyclas
Dardanus, egregiosque ad bella citasset Achivos.
Nec tua securo cepisses praemia voto
Laudatae formae, nec dura lege procorum
Concilium celebraretur, Pisisque tremendus
Curreret Oenomaus, nec te, Hippodamia, superbo
Axe Pelops veheret, nec te iam, Atalanta, fugacem

Falleret Hippomenes pomo, nec vellet Iason
Colchida ab irato raptam divellere patre,
Nec pulchri Herodice peteret certamina cursus.
Sorderet roseis Tithono Aurora quadrigis,
Nec Phrygiae cuperet connubia perdite Achilles,
Laertae natum caperet nec forma Calypsus.
Spectandae huic etiam formae contingit et oris
Pulcher honor, placidaque armatur fronte, virili
Lege pudor, terrore genus sexumque fatenti,
Cynthia ut Hippolytum posset damnare reductum.
Sive fugacis equi expertis moderatur habenis
In gyro studium, superat non Thessalus illum,
Non gemmata niger qui fert velamina Medus;
Sive sagittandi vocet area, Parthus inanem
Traderet huic arcum Susisque silentibus iret
Victus Achaemenius, nec Cretes nomen haberent.
Sive lubet blandum alternis errare choreis,
Et motu trepidare levi terramque tenello
Sollicitare pede, seu libera nexibus unâ
Virgo eat, aut solus spatio decurrat aperto,
Aut iunctim capreas saliens imitetur in altum,
Gloria prima tibi. Scit fulvo concolor auro
Hoc Tagus, et iuvenem jam tum mirate Philippe es,
Ad te cum regis ferret mandata Britanni,
Multa super pacis leges et foedera dictans
Legatus; comes hic dignus datur unus eunti,
Cum nondum lanugo tenella investiit ora,
Ut iunctum credas Bromium radiare Tonanti.
Hic quoties Nymphae stupuistis Iberides, illum
Lento saepe gradu, celerique volumine saepe
Huc illuc variis errantem ambagibus, oris
Turbine confusum, et pulchro sudore madentem,
Quando blanda hilares iteraret tibia cantus!
Multae illic, memini, sponsum optavere, Britannae
Multae illum cupiere procum, sed mente pudica
Restitit et patrio se conservavit amori,
Amplexuque, Isabella, tuo. Nec vile laboris
Est, fateor, meriti pretium; te propter et aurum,
Te propter contempsit opes quas Angla dedisset

Maiores, ante has te vel cupiisset inanem.
Martia tela manu, simulacraquae ludicra belli
Armatosque choros tentet, iuraveris esse
Martem ipsum, tanta est doctae experientia dextrae ;
Sive ictus vitare paret, seu reddere certos,
Talis erat Pollux, talis Tirynthius orbem
Edomuit, primae ut serpsit lanugo iuventae.
   Non referam ut sectis qua lata Lutetia muris
Gyratas spectat mediis penetralibus undas
Sequana amoene tuas, sub praeceptore diserto
Duravit ferratam hiemem et sudavit ibidem
Aestatem fervore pari, nullumque remisit
Officium, Stagyraeas victura latebras
Mens avida ingeniumque capax. Hic quicquid honoro
Carmine vel Smyrnae nobis mandavit alumnus,
Divite vel Latii vena cecinere poetae,
Hauserat et primos Musis sacraverat annos.
   Indomitae Pelidae irae vis nescia flecti,
Invictusque Ajax, et dux Agamemno, potentis
Infelix aurum Priami, pugnasque Deorum,
Bellaque et exhausti fatali Marte labores,
Qua triplici monstranda iugo latet insula ponto,
Cyclopum domus et Cereri gratissima tellus,
Qua iacet arentes denudans Africa campos,
Qua Numidae reserant tractus sitientis arenas,
Qua colitur duris Hispania nota triumphis,
Qua rigor aeternus montes contristat et ora
Danubii longe ostentat, qua Gallia pugnax
Indigenas ditat felici messe colonos,
Quaque habitat longi fraenator Sarmata conti,
Pannoniusque redit defosso concolor auro,
Omnia nota illi tenerae sub flore iuventae.
   Nec satis. Unde tonent nubes, quae ducat origo
Fulgura, cur pontus praescriptis aestuet horis ;
Quae causa obscuret Phoebum, quonam igne cometa
Ardeat et pavidis feralia gentibus arma
Inferat, et mediis acies committat in astris ;
Unde fluant venti, fluvios an viscere mittat
Terra suo, quo sit pacto nix nube soluta,

Ludus erat puero, haec et scire et voce referre.
Quid cessas igitur, iuvenum quid vota moraris ?
Dignus uterque tuo praesenti numine certe est.
Dixit et amplexae surrexit ad oscula matris.
Subiicit haec : Optata quidem mihi, nate, reportas
Nuntia, et ipsa adero quantam me turba per aras
Humana Idalias veneratur supplice cultu,
Aut videt in magno quae clauditur aequore Cypros.
Et vos qui matris pharetras optatis habere
Munera, vos pueri, diversis partibus ite,
Ite citi, volucrique Euros praevertite penna ;
Et Nymphas, quocunque latent sub gurgite, nostris
Excite imperiis, festo huic et adesse iubete,
Quo non in terris melior, seu marmore dulci
Claudant stagna illas, seu lympha lene fluente
Possideant fluvii, seu fons argenteus orbe
Detineat puro, aut salis Euripus in undis
Tergeminus. Vos occiduae penetrate recessus
Tethyos, unde genus genti, qua nutrit Ierne
Felices Cereri glebas ; vos ite sub ortum,
Belligeri qua regna soli crescentibus undis
Verberat Oceanus ; vos qua gravis Ursa nivali
Parrhasis aspectu contristat frigore pontum,
Et prius ignotam Romano milite Thulen.
Efficite ut coeant, quas glauco Speius antro,
Quas Ithanus habet, quas Bogius, et freta sacra
Pictorum, quas Devianus non ultima regni
Gloria, sed princeps undarum in partibus illis,
Arcibus impositis felix portuque decorus ;
Quae Donam Deamque habitant, ubi divite cultu
Regnat et una sibi fecit sacraria Pallas,
Et gemina aereas arces Abredonia tollit,
Quae non Massiliae, quae non succumbat Athenis ;
Escorum quas ripa tenet, quas Irvenis urna,
Devehit ingenti quas Forthius amne, quietus
Quas Tueda, et quas Glotta humentibus educat ulnis ;
Et si quae invento perfundunt ora metallo,
Argenti qua vena fluit, qua Scotia gaudet
Ditior et Lydii fontes iam provocat Hermi ;

Quas aluere suâ lymphae Setonides aulâ
Quae placido tractu convallem hortosque pererrant,
Alcinous quos miretur, blandoque susurro
Praetereunt Francam referentia moenia formam,
Quae concessa tenes virtute et stirpe, Georgi,
Germanus sponsae et tantae spes optima gentis.
Praecipue ante alias adsint quas Taius audit
Caerulus et glauca vittatus arundine frontem
Ludentes spectat, qua sponsi moenia multis
Exsurgunt possessa atavis, ubi nomine honoro
Pertha potens apicem turritum ad sidera tollit,
Atque hinc e muris campos speculatur amoenos,
Hinc gratam, Neptune, tibi, navalia, sedem.
   Interea geminas tu Gratia necte coronas,
Pinea fax vobis, pueri, gestetur et ignem
Iungite aquae, vos sollicitum tectura pudorem
Flammea virgineis ricamque aptate capillis.
Ipsa ego consessu medio procerum populique
Non dissolvendo firmabo foedera nexu,
Inque domum sponsi trepidantem pronuba ducam;
In caelis decimo cum Luna refulserit orbe,
Ut Drommontiades genibus considere patris
Possit, et haeredem tantae promittere genti;
Aetate et viridi formaeque manente decore
Vivendo superent hic Nestora et illa Sibyllam.

2. Acidalios. From fountain near Orchomenus in Boeotia.

11. Paestum in Lucania, where roses bloomed twice a year (Virg. *Georg.* iv. 119).

15-20. Personifications quite in the manner of Collins, Gray, and Shelley.

28. Blind, as befitting Cupids.

38. Orithyia. Daughter of Erectheus of Athens, carried off by Boreas.

50. Diana and Endymion, on Mount Latmos in Caria. "The moon sleeps with Endymion" (*Merchant of Venice*, v. i. 108).

52. Apollo in pursuit of Daphne.

53. Tauri, Jupiter in pursuit of Europa.

57. Pluto and Proserpine.

92. Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III., daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall.

95. Septimius Severus, type of Roman Conquest. Died at York, 211 A.D.

99. The usual laudation of James VI. for uniting the nations at the Union, 'Albion,' 'All Be One,' etc., etc.

103. For this absurd comparison, see the fulsome lines by Chancellor John Maitland, *Del. Poet. Scot.* ii. 142, 143.

114. Malcolmus. Malcolm Canmore (Buchanan, vii. 14; *Macbeth*, v. viii. 62-4).

117. Galdi. Galdus is the cognomen of King Corbredus II. (*Buchanan*, iv. 26; Chalmers' *Caledonia*, i. 360, v. 231), a fictitious 'double' of Galgacus. Traditionally said to have fallen at Wigtown Bay.

135. Illĕ studens. *Cf.* Pitcairne's 'ultimĕ Scotorum' of Dundee.

142-155. George Seton, fifth Lord Seton, appointed by Parliament on December 17, 1557. to be present at the marriage of Mary and the Dauphin (*Tytler*, iii. 78, 79).

156. Alexandrum. Fourth son. Accompanied his father on an embassy to France, in Oct. 1583.

160. quondam. 'One day' (Virg. *Aen.* vi. 877).

163. Construction seems confused or involved. Query? 'parantem'.

173. Dianae. For the rare quantity, see Virg. *Aen.* i. 499.

178. pastor. Paris at Sparta with Helen.

180. In the Judgment of Paris, leading to the vow of the disappointed suitors of Helen to stand by Menelaus.

182. Oenomaus, refusing his daughter Hippodamia, except to the victor, Pelops, in the chariot race at Pisa.

184. Atalanta, conquered in the foot race by Hippomenes with the fallen apple.

186. Jason and Medea.

187. Herodice. Apparent slip.

189. Phrygiae. Briseis.

195. Hippolytus, brought back from the dead, as type of modesty.

196. Thessalians famous for their cavalry force.

200. Achaemenius, the Persian. Achaemenes, grandfather of Cambyses and founder of Persian monarchy (Hor. *Od.* ii. 12, 20).

207. James, fourth Lord Drummond, passed a considerable portion of his youth in France. After the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, he attended the Earl of Nottingham on an embassy to the Spanish court. On return created Earl of Perth, March 4, 1605.

207. mirate. Voc. for nom. by attraction (Conington on *Persius*, i. 123).

212. Bromius. 'Bacchus ever fair and young' (Dryden).

215-7. In the bolero (*Vision of Don Roderick*, xxxiii.) and fandango (*Childe Harold*, i. [illegible]).

243. Polydorus; killed by King Polymnestor of Thrace.

244. Exhausti. Virg. *Aen.* xi. 256.

244-7. The Carthaginian and other wars waged in Sicily.

245. triplici jugo. Trinacria, Triquetra (Hor. *Sat.* ii. 6, 5), so styled from the three peaks or promontories of Pelorus, Lilybaeum, and Pachynus (see Ovid, *Fasti*, iv. 419, 479).

247. denudans, for the corn supply of Rome.

249. triumphis (Hor. *Odes*, iii. 8, 21).

253. fraenator . . . conti. "Hurler of the pike" (from Valerius Flaccus, vi. 162).

260. Portents and hosts in the skies (*Richard II.* II. iv. 9; *Parad. Lost*, i. 594-9).

281. genus genti. See 23. Or does he mean Ireland was the original home of the Scots?

285. Parrhasis, Arcadian. Callisto, Ursa Major, daughter of Lycaon. 'Parrhasis ursa polo' (Ovid, *Her.* xviii. 152).

289. Devianus. Dempster's natal stream, the Deveron, the *Deurona* of his *Divinatio*, 39. For Arthur Johnston on Banff and the 'Doverna,' see *Musa*, ii. 284. Dempster may *metri causa* follow the Gaelic form, *Da-abhuinn*, 'double river,' rising in two mainhead streams.

294. Old and New Aberdeen with King's and Marischal Colleges.

295. Massiliae. For the great seat of provincial culture, see Cicero's eulogy in *Pro Flacco*, 26, and Tacitus, *Agric.* 4.

296. Escorum. The N. and S. Esk. Arthur Johnston's 'geminos amnes' at Brechin, *Musa*, ii. 273.

297. A recognition of the Irvine, naturally unknown to [illegible] Globe ed. p. 297). *Cf.* his 'well-fed *Irwine* (*Vision*)' and his lines to Simpson: 'while *Irwin*, Lugar, Ayr an' Doon Naebody sings'.

303. hortos. "The yarde and grit orchard of Seytoun" (Seton's *History*, i. 195).

306. George, third Earl of Winton (i. 222-32), b. 1584; d. Dec. 17, 1650, aged 65. Epigram on him, *Musa*, ii. 104.

313. campos. Carse of Gowrie. See *Musa* ii. 260.

317. To receive the new bride at home with the offering.

318. rica, veil.

326. The years of the Cumaean Sibyl.

ALEXANDER DOWNY.

The author of these lines attended Marischal College from [illegible] to [illegible], and has not been further identified.

ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER, PATRICK FORBES.

[illegible]

Forbes, the bishop of the Aberdonians, [illegible] a small urn holds the man of great renown; against whom envy has nothing to say, though it enflamed the celestial goddesses. For faith, religion, hope, all in short that could adorn such a great man, chose their abode in his pure breast, purer than the snow of Caucasus. As his life was stainless and injured none, so his death seemed too hurried. Whoever has the interest of the church at heart will lament his loss, and share in the anxious sorrow.

TEARS OF THE MUSES FOR THE DEAD.

Argument.

In early spring Phoebus with the band of the Muses in his train, wishes to visit the Pierian waters of Helicon, and wooing his lyre comforts them so on the route that the long way seemed short. At last he sat him down by the waters on the grass, and round him gathered the tuneful band. Then Phoebus says, "Sing, ye goddesses, who watch over song, soothe with your voice the vernal day." They begin as commanded. One sings of the swan with which Jupiter beguiled Leda, another of the stolen loves of Venus and Mars, the tears of Niobe, the steeds of Phaethon. While the goddesses thus sing these deeds, and charm the air, Melpomene bedews her cheek with tears and, unable to repress such a grief, groans and speaks. "Forbes, the bishop of Aberdonians has fallen," and breaks down in silence. The Muses redouble their tears, and beat their breast, and rend their cheeks. "What pleasure in life," they cry, "what shall it profit us to live for aye? This life is not an honour but a burden, likely to injure those that bear it; to be able to die is the consolation of the wretched." Phoebus also by his tears shows his love, and is completely overpowered. He comforts them, however, and wiping his

tears away with the waters of Permessus said, "Truly from [illegible] the hour has stolen on that removed from earth so great a man. Still high hope remains, for the house has not been left destitute of great minds. The son still lives, his great father's second self, and long may he live, I pray, to be our consolation in trouble."

IN REVERENDI ET SANCTISSIMI PATRIS, PATRICII FORBESII OBITUM.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Occidit Abredonum Praesul Forbesius, ecce
  Parva tenet magni nominis urna virum.
In quem non habet aut livor quod dicere possit,
  Quanquam caelicolas misit in arma deas.
Namque fides, pietas, spes, quicquid denique tantum
  Aut talem potuit condecorare virum,
Illius in niveo sibi sedem pectore legit,
  Pectore Caucasea candidore nive.
Labe carens ut vita fuit nullique potestas
  Noxia, sic visa est mors properata nimis.
Hunc gemet extinctum cuicunque ecclesia curae est,
  Atque in solliciti parte doloris erit.

MUSARUM IN DEFUNCTUM LACRYMAE.

Vere novo Phoebus, turba comitante sororum,
  Visere Pierias vult Heliconis aquas.
Sollicitansque lyram sic solabatur euntes,
  Visa sit ut longae non mora longa viae.
Propter aquas tandem viridi consedit in herba,
  Et circumfusa est turba canora ducem.
Tunc Phoebus: Cantate deae queis carmina curae,
  Et iam vernantes fallite voce dies.
Incipiunt iussae. Canit haec, qua Iupiter olim
  Laedam fluminea lusit adulter ave.
Illa canit Veneris Martisque nefaria furta,
  Et Niobes lachrymas, et Phaethontis equos.
Dumque deae sic facta canunt, sic aera mulcent,

Melpomene querulis fletibus ora rigat.
Et iam non potis hunc tantum superare dolorem
Ingemit, et lachrymans talia voce refert :
Occidit Abredonum Praesul Forbesius, hisque
Vocibus in mediis victa dolore silet.
Ingeminant Musae lachrymas et pectora plangunt,
Tuta nec a digitis ora fuere suis.
Quid vixisse iuvat, clamant, quid libera satis
Vita, quid aeternas proderit esse deas ?
Non honor est, sed onus vita haec laesura ferentes,
Solamen miseris est potuisse mori.
Phoebus item querulis lachrymis testatur amorem,
Et penitus fletu vincitur ipse suo.
Solatur miseras tamen, et Permessidis unda
Amotis lachrymis talia dicta dedit.
Scilicet infausto nobis processit Olympo,
Quae tantum terris abstulit hora virum.
Spes superest animosa tamen : nam splendida claris
Ingeniis non est orba relicta domus.
Vivit natus adhuc, magni spes altera patris,
Solamenque mali vivat et opto diu.

Ponebat moerens
Alexander Downy, Philosophiae Studiosus.

I. 4. [illegible] inscription "to the fairest," leading to the contest between Juno, Minerva, and Venus.

II. 11. *Odyssey*, viii. 267-360.

1. [illegible]

24. An echo of the famous line, the despair of research, in Marlowe's *Faustus*, ii. 1. "Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris."

ROBERT DOWNY.

[illegible] "My sister's son" (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 195, 203). He was M.A. of King's College in 1623. According to Hew Scott (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.* iii. 477) he was M.D., but this may be a confusion with Dr. Robert Dun, M.A., 1627 (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 203; *K. C. Alumni*, p. 7). He became librarian of Marischal College in 1632, and continued so till 1663. Principal Dun acted in that capacity until 1632, when the Kirk Library was transported to Marischal College, and Downy elected in terms of Thomas Reid's will. Before that date David Wedderburn in 1610 had acted as librarian of the Kirk Library and the 'touns bibliothick,' "in the upper roume of the Sessione house of Aberdeen" (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. pp. 204, 218).

Downy was minister of Futtie, or Footdee (*Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 258). "Mr. Robert Downie, bibliothecarius of Marishall Colledge, and minister at the foot of the River Dee. He wrote several poems that were dedicated to the noble Earl of Kinnoul, Chancelour of Scotland, and Eulogium Scotorum, dedicated to his most Sacred Majesty Carolo Martyro" (Maidment's *Catalogues*, p. 119). "Scotorum Elogium, seu *ὑπόμνημα* de Moribus et Religione Scotorum. Dedicated to King Charles I. Raban, 1641." (Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 71.)

I. EPITAPH ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK FORBES.

[illegible]

I.

The hero of Corse lived more than ten Olympiads, but we weep for his too untimely fall. For he has lived much for fame, wealth, himself, and his friends; but not enough, nay, but little for his country. "He has done," you say, "many great things." But, had he lived, he was likely one day to do much greater.

II.

Why do the lesser and greater guns counterfeit the thunder? They tell his future renown. Why not his ancestral pedigree and rank? In life he despised such; in death, more. Go, painter, paint worth rather, and faith, divine and human, for he was distinguished for both. Let grace be drawn. The glory he enjoys ought not to be painted, nor can it be grasped by the mind of man.

III.

What first and last shall I say of you, great hero of the Forbeses and father of Aberdonians? Your words and actions shall bespeak you much better: let

works written by you recall your divine words. Let the House of God and King's College declare your deeds, so often enlarged by your auspices and bounty. Yield, [illegible] followed. Let Patrick live, the Alpha of the old and new race, and from his ashes let lilies, the marigold, and roses spring. How blest the urn that holds those ashes! Right blest the stone that covers his bones!

IV.

Patrick's death is celebrated by many in a brief dirge and in a few lines; his life will be a large volume. Who shall write it? I fear lest another may spoil it, unless the son consent to write his father's deeds. He was privy to his character, his father's faith and zeal, his pure prayer by day and by night. O learned Boece, wert thou alive, how great would he appear in thy Lives and Chronicles!

II. ON WILLIAM EARL MARISCHAL.

Earlier historians have told of the Chatti and Camus, and the chiefs of the Keiths, great thunderbolts of war. If ages to come bear any historian, let them celebrate George Keith and his son William, renowned in peace. Both illustrious: which was the more so, is unknown to Apollo himself who has been equally enriched by both. Young Keith is certainly the more to be wailed, whom the Fate has taken off in the prime of life. Ah, how many masterless lands and towers shall shed tears for their master's luckless fate! Let Inverugie in one compound title bewail him, one with its rugged craigs, the other with its level ground; let the tower bewail him which by a pleasant alternation gives to the Marischals and the Keiths their proud title and bears their name. Let the trim Hall, taking its name from the Forest, lament him, and green Fetteresso. Not far off is the watch tower surrounded by the sea, but too well known to the mariner from its thundering guns; and the two towers besides, the great ornament of Aberdeen, one sacred to the Gods, the other worthy of them. Let every tower or land that owned his rule in life lament his loss. But let them also rejoice, since now he reigns above as a King, who on earth was Earl. Nay, even on earth he was at once Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, Prince, King of himself.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Plus decem Olympiades vixit Cotharisius heros,
  Flemus eum propere sed cecidisse nimis:
[illegible]
  Vixit, sed patriae non satis, imo parum.
Magna ac multa, inquis, fecit: maiora sed olim
  Pluraque facturus, si modo vixit, erat.

ALIUD.—(II.)

Cur bombarda minor maiorque tonitrua bombis
Assimulant? Famae signa futura canunt.
Cur non stemma patrum pictum ac insignia gentis?
Vivus contempsit, mortuus illa magis.
I, pictor, potius virtutem pinge, fidemque
Divinam, humanam; clarus utraque fuit.
Gratia pingatur; pingi nec gloria debet
Qua fruitur, fingi nec quoque mente potest.

ALIUD.—(III.)

Quid primo de te dicam? Quid denique? Magne
Forbesiorum heros, Abredonumque pater.
Te multo melius tua dicta et facta loquentur;
Scripti a te referant enthea dicta libri.
Facta Dei domus et Regis declaret, adaucta
Auspiciis toties muneribusque tuis.
Cedite Murthlaci, genus alta ab origine, patres:
Cedite Devanae, turba secuta, patres:
Vivat Patricius, maiorum alpha atque minorum:
E cinere exsurgant lilia, caltha, rosae.
Quam felix istos cineres quae continet urna!
Et nimium felix qui tegit ossa lapis!

ALIUD.—(IV.)

Scribitur a multis lesso arcto arctaque papyro
Mors Patrici; magnum vita volumen erit.
Hanc quis scribet? Eam metuo ne deterat alter,
Si nolit natus scribere gesta patris.
Conscius hic morum, fidei zelique paterni,
Conscius hic iugis nocte dieque precis.
O quantus si nunc superesses, docte Boeti,
Vitis et Chronicis nunc foret ille tuis!

Posuit Robertus Dounaeus
Bibliothecarius.

II. 1. See on John Forbes' *In obitum*, 19, 'flammiferis.'

2. See on Robert Gordon of Straloch, [illegible]

III. 7. The See of Aberdeen, transferred from Mortlach.

IV. 7. *Boeti*. "Hectoris Boetii Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitae." By James Moir, LL.D., New Spald. Club, 1893. Downie adds another epitaph in Greek, with a reference to Saint Columba, and the usual play on Scotia and σκότος (*Musa*, i. p. 8, and on John Rox, [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

See *Musa*, ii. p. 27, for the lines and the pronunciation of the name Forbes.

II. IN WILHELMUM, COMITEM MARESCHALLUM.

[*Lachrymae Academiae Mareschallanae*, Aberd., Raban., 1635.]

Cattos atque Camum Historici dixere priores,
Keithorum et, belli fulmina magna, duces.
Keithum Keitheadenque insignes pace celebrent,
Si quenquam historicum saecla futura ferant.
Illustres ambo, sed quisnam illustrior, ipse
Dono utriusque auctus nescit Apollo pari.
Keitheades certe magis est lugendus, in ipso
Quem propera aetatis robore Parca tulit.
Ah! quot nunc terrae viduae, viduaeque quot arces
Deflebunt domini fata sinistra sui!
Defleat hunc dominum, titulo uno, Enrugia duplex,
Craig Enrugie. Illa riget scopulis, haec loca plana tenet;
Quaeque Mareschallis titulum Keithisque superbum
Keith Marshall. Turris per gratas datque refertque vices;
Hall Forest. Lugeat Aula nitens de Luco nobile nomen
Quae tenet, et luco quae Feteressa viret;
Dunnottar. Nec specula inde procul ponto circumflua, nautis
Et bombardarum turbine nota nimis;
Abredeaeque duae decus ingens insuper arces,
Academia. Altera sacra deis, altera digna deis;
Et quaecunque prius vivo parebat, ademptum
Sive arx seu fuerit terra beata, fleat.
Gaudeat ast eadem, quoniam nunc regnat Olympo

Ut Rex, in terris qui fuit ante Comes.
Quin imo in terris idem Dominusque Comesque,
Marchio, Dux, Princeps, Rex erat ipse sui.
Posuit Robertus Dounaeus
Bibliothecarius Mareschallanus.

1. For the Catti and Camus legends, see William Wedderburn's 1623 *Lachrymae* (s.v.).

11. Ravenscraig, Craig of Inverugie, the ancient seat of the Cheynes; passing into hands of Keiths of Inverugie. See, with views of, Pratt's *Buchan*, pp. 117-19 (ed. 1901).

15. Hall Forest near Kintore. "According to tradition was built by King Robert Bruce for a hunting hall. It consisted of four stories, having battlements, besides what was called a Cape house, with a movable ladder, by which those who occasionally lodged in it entered to the first floor. The Earl of Marischal having acquired right to it from the Crown, presented it to his son, the first Earl of Kintore" (Kennedy's *Annals*, ii. 323; Pratt's *Buchan*, p. 113). John, Earl of Kintore; fourth son of William, sixth Earl Marischal (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 3).

17. Specula. Dunnottar Castle.

18. bombardarum. Literally or metaphorically? For the first, see Longmuir's *Dunnottar Castle*, p. 82, for the custom of striking topsails to the castle garrison; and *Spalding*, i. 273 (May 26, 1640) for the shooting of ordnance. For the second, cf. Carlyle's "hoarse sea-winds and caverns of Dunnottar singing vague requiem"—imitated from Scott's last stanza of "Rosabelle" in the *Lay*.

19. Duae arces. Symson's lines (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 2) apparently shew this ('Ecclesiae, turres, palatia') refers to Marischal College and the Greyfriars Kirk. Otherwise the reference might be to Marischal College, and to the more imposing ('digna deis') King's College.

26. Rex sui. As the Stoic Sage, and Sir H. Wotton's, "King of himself".

PATRICK DUN.

[illegible] in 1621. His death is generally assigned to about 1649; but, for a later date in 1650, see *Fasti*, [illegible] p. 137. Portrait by Jamesone in the hall of Grammar School, dated 1631 on frame. On his mortification of the lands of Ferryhill for the maintenance of four masters in the Grammar School, dated August 3, 1631, and the scandalous, if not worse, mismanagement of the Trust by the Town Council, see *Bon-Record* (v.s.), pp. 112-50. He seems to have been greatly esteemed in the town. "Non fori, non causidicorum limina teruntur magis ac aedes ejus. Illum salutant patricii; veneratur plebs" (A. Strachani, *Paneg. Inaug.* p. 22). He attended the Earl Marischal, founder of the College, when dying. For his grand-nephew, Dr. Patrick Dun, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, see the address of that body in *Aberd. Quatercent. Record*, p. 500. In place of Dr. William Forbes, Dun was elected fifth Principal. "'A doctour of phisick,' the Mediciner at King's College, Patrick Dun, 'efter long intreatie,' accepts office. It was enacted that he was to suffer no 'imputatioun or bruck of dewtie' when he 'salbe burdenit be nobill men in the cuntrie in tyme of thair seikness to repair towardis thame as phisciane'. Marischal's foundation might well come to be spoken of as 'the toun's college' when it was thus looked after by the Town Council even in respect of the duties to be required of its Principal" (Walker's *Historical Notes* (1906), p. 22).

I. TO THE MOST EXCELLENT AND LEARNED GEORGE HEBENSTREITT, A MOST WORTHY CANDIDATE IN SACRED MEDICINE.

George Hebenstreitt on the title-page is styled 'Augustanus Vindelicus,' of Augsburg. Johann Nicolaus Stupanus was 'Theorices Professor Ordinarius' at Basle. The thesis is commended by Dun for its research and acquaintance with the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, etc.

ARGUMENT.

[illegible] Greek, Latin, and Saracen Schools, would not think that you look for fitting rewards and deserved honours? Stupanus, immortal glory of Phoebus, grants them to you and crowns your head with the wished-for laurel.

I. AD PRAESTANTISSIMUM ATQUE DOCTISSIMUM [illegible] DR. GEORGIUM HEBENSTREITIUM, [illegible] CINAE CANDIDATUM DIGNISSIMUM.

[illegible]

Arte Machaonia quicquid schola docta diserti
Graigenae Latiique docet famâque celebris
Quicquid secta Arabum, magno miroque labore
Scrutatus postquam, quis te non praemia digna
Expectare putet, meritosque laboris honores?
Quos tibi, Phoebeum decus immortale, Stupanus
Tradit, et optatâ circumdat tempora lauru.

Patricius Dunaeus
Scotus.

3. For the graduation ceremony in the old medical school of Salerno, see the interesting lines in Longfellow's *Golden Legend*, vi., and the textbooks there used. *Plura* in Bury's Gibbon, vi. p. 189.

II. TO THE MOST LEARNED JOHN MENCELIUS, CANDIDATE IN MEDICINE, HIS COMRADE AND VERY DEAR FRIEND.

[illegible] Mencel was a native of Prague, and his Quaestio or Thesis was "*An Medicus ex urina certa signa habere possit mulierem esse impraegnatam? N.*" A Joachim Mencelius was the author of the *De Cognitione Dei ex Lumine Naturæ, Gratiae et Gloriae*, Offenbachii, 1611; *Sui-Ipsius Cognitio et Dilectio*, Berlin, 1619.

Argument.

[illegible] following in the footsteps of your uncle, distinguished for his medical skill, the loved band of the Muses and Phoebus Apollo hasten to twine fairest garlands for your head. I thank them in my heart and pray that to all you may recall the deeds of your uncle, who is worthy to pass the years of Nestor, that so he may snap the th[illegible].

II. DOCTISSIMO VIRO DN. IOANNI MENCELIO MEDICINAE CANDIDATO, CONTUBERNALI ET AMICO PERCARO.

Usque adeo mentem quod ceperit entheus ardor
Iane tuam, studio magno, curaque sequendi
Arte Machaoniâ patrui vestigia clari,
Musarum dilecta cohors, ac Phoebus Apollo,
Perpulchra accelerant capiti contexere serta.
Quêis animo grator, possis cunctisque referre
Facta precor patrui, digni qui Nestoris annos
Transigat, ut Lachesis crudelis stamina rumpat.

amoris ergo scribebam
Patricivs Dvnaevs
Scotus.

III. THE PERSONIFICATION OF THE DYING JOHNSTON TO PRINCIPAL PATRICK DUN.

Pleasing lines, indicative of the harmony and mutual regard of the two colleagues. Dun's reply is quite in the vein of Henry Vaughan's:

[illegible]
And I alone sit lingering here;
Their very memory is fair and bright,
And my sad thoughts doth clear.

The allusion to Nemausus may indicate some memorial of their earlier life at that university—Dempster had once held office there—which was one of the old six Protestant Universities of France: Montauban, Saumur, Nismes, Montpellier, Die, Sedan (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, [illegible]

ARGUMENT.

[illegible] the Bear shines in the northern sky, a tie of blood relationship united us, and love joined us for ever. While I lived, my life bore you witness; now death that ends all shall do so. Because I am removed by it, do you fare well and live, with [illegible]

TO HIS MOST SINCERE FRIEND, TO HIS MOST BELOVED COLLEAGUE, DOCTOR PATRICK DUN REPLIES WITH THE GREATEST SADNESS.

[illegible]

'Tis you that live, and are well, [illegible] mansions on high, leaving *me* sad here, with nothing remaining to me but biting grief, my constant companion. No pleasure can be mine, till I dwell with you above. There is paradise, and joys of Tempe, beyond my powers of enumeration. The tie that united us shall never be dissolved, and your dear pledges of married life shall ever cleave to my mind.

III. D. IOHNSTONI MORIENTIS AD D. PATRICUM DUNAEUM M.D. ET GYMNASIARCHAM PROSOPOPOEIA.

Dunaee, Hippocrates Scotorum, patria perflat
  Littora qua Boreas, qua Cynosura nitet,
Te mihi nativo sociavit foedere sanguis,
  Te mihi perpetuo foedere iunxit amor.
Dum vixi, tibi testis erat mea vita, suprema
  Nunc tibi mors rerum linea testis erit.
Qua quia subducor, Nemausum pectore condens
  Vive, vale, et prolis sis memor vsque meae.

AMICO SINCERISSIMO, COLLEGAE DILECTISSIMO RESPONDET MAESTISSIMUS PATRICIUS DUNAEUS, M.D.

Tu vivis, curaque vales semotus ab omni
  Rebus in humanis; stelliferique poli
Incola, me tristem linquens, solamine vitae
  Orbatum: superest nil nisi luctus edax,
Mi comes assiduus, mortales carpier auras
  Dum licet, et miserum semper in ore melos.
Nec gratum quidquam est animo, coelestia regnae
  Donec tecum habitem coelicolûmque choro.
Hic Paradisus adest, nec non gratissima Tempe
  Gaudia suppeditant, non numeranda mihi.
Non dissolvetur quod nos coniunxit amore:
  Haerebuntque animo pignora cara thori.

3. For the relationship of Dun and Johnston, see *Musa*, ii. 32 *n*.
6. Horace, Ep. i. 16, 79.

JOHN FORBES.

John Forbes [illegible] educated at King's College. He studied abroad at Heidelberg, where he matriculated on May 24, 1613 (*Aberd. Quatercent. Record* (1907), p. 434), and at Sedan. Returning to Aberdeen he was appointed in 1619, in his twenty-sixth year, first Professor of Divinity (*King's Coll. Off. and Grad.* p. 68; theses in the *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, Bibliog. p. 390). He was Rector of the College in 1634 and 1635 (*Rectorial Addresses* (1902), pp. 330, 331) and contributed to the 1635 *Funerals* of his father. His position in the case of the 'Aberdeen Doctors' and his debates with the representatives of the Assembly are well known from the historians of the time, and should be read in Spalding, who is not to be trusted implicitly (see *Bibliography*, u.s. p. 400). The defeat of his own and late father's party at the Glasgow Assembly of 1638 led to his flight, deprivation, and exile (Spalding, ii. 204; Shand's *Funerals*, pp. 6-9). He sailed for Holland on April 5, 1644, returned in 1646 and retired to Corse where he died on April 29, 1648, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He is buried in the churchyard of Leochel.

His chief work is the *Instructiones Historico-Theologicae* (Amsterdam, 1645). "A well-known book of John Forbes of Corse, repeatedly issued on the Continent, is eulogised by Baur as one of the two most important works on the history of doctrine. It marks an epoch in that history as a masterly and systematic endeavour to demonstrate that Reformed theology is not only the theology of the New Testament but also that of the Ancient Church." (*Aberd. Quater. Record*, p. 63, see also p. 509). Bishop Burnet (*Life of Bedell*, 1685, Pref.) describes it as "a work which, if he had finished it, and had been suffered to enjoy the privacies of his retirement and study to give us the second volume, had been the greatest treasure of theological learning that perhaps the world has yet seen". "Forbes was no ordinary man, and his writings are no ordinary writings. Distinguished for his controversial and expository works in Theology, and for his *Irenicum*, called forth by the Scottish ecclesiastical troubles of the time, he was no less distinguished for his *Theologia Moralis*, which is a solid treatise on Ethics, interpreted in the light of Scripture, and based on the Decalogue, and one that may still be commended to the consideration of moralists—especially of those who have interest in the application of ethical principles to life" (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 74).

Forbes' works were collected and issued in two vols. folio in 1702-3 at Amsterdam, with a life by Dr. George Garden, which is a mine of ecclesiastical information on the period. For Garden, the editor, Regent of King's College, minister of St. Machar's, and ejected at the Restoration of Presbytery, deposed for Bourignianism (see Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 332). For the share of Forbes in the 'Doctors'' dispute, see pp. 333, 334 and Shand's *Funerals*, p. 7. Considerable deductions must be made from the glorifications and hyperboles of the party in the original edition and reprint of that work, and from the prejudiced narratives of Gordon's *Affairs* and Spalding's *Trubles*, followed far too implicitly by uncritical historians.

THE FUNERAL SONG OF JOHN FORBES, THE SON, ON THE DEATH OF HIS MOST REVERED AND MOST DEAR FATHER OF BLESSED MEMORY, PATRICK FORBES, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN, ETC.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] every lover of virtue vies in honouring your funeral; while bishops, nobles, the people, the academic band regret your loss, while they complain that the flower of the race of Forbes has passed away, that the counsellor of Kings and his country's pride has died, that the flock has lost its shepherd, the clergy their guide, that his fiery eloquence is hushed; while the University wails its founder, that the Muses have lost their Phœbus and learning its patron; while the pulpit, so often resonant with your utterance, groans draped in black, and the wail goes round the streets; while the thunders of the city guns fire the air and the cry of the people's love strikes the welkin—in all this no one grieves for you, but each for himself and country. Seeing this, what must I think? While I recall your strong love, your features, your gestures, your learning, your prayers, your heroic and patriarchal death, that it was given to me to close your eyes in death and pay you the last rites, what more remains for your sorrowful son and dear relations? What but to celebrate strongly the Father of all, the author of such good, who will grant things still greater, when the last trumpet shall summon forth the dead from their graves, and shall restore body to soul. Let them strive to follow you on the way above. Such is the lesson taught us by the death of the saints. God gave you, and God took you, let Heaven and Earth praise God without end. Fleeting under the sun are the joys of this world. Heaven, our home, grants riches everlasting. Happy he to whom Grace grants the race, and glory the goal. Be mine such a life and death.

IN OBITUM REVERENDISSIMI ET CARISSIMI PATRIS SUI, *ΤΟΥ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΤΟΥ*, PATRICII FORBESII, EPISCOPI ABREDONIENSIS, ETC., CARMEN FUNEBRE JOANNIS FORBESII FILII.

Forbes' *F[illegible]*, [illegible].

Dulce decus, genitor, vitali suavior aura,
  Luminis usura cui mage carus eram :
Dum tua condecorant certatim funera quisquis
  Numen amat, virtus et cui clara placet,

Aegra tui desiderio dum pectora tundunt
Pontifices, proceres, plebs, studiosa cohors,
Forbesiae florem gentis cecidisse queruntur,
(Quo se iactabat sospite nostra domus)
Regum consilium, magni occubuisse senatus
Ingenium, Patriae deliciasque suae:
Orbatum pastore gregem, moderamine mystas,
Fulmineum verbi conticuisse melos;
Instauratori lachrymas Academia pendit,
Singultim tragicis vociferata modis,
Iam Musis Phoebum, studiis iam desse patronum,
Praesidium templis, pauperibusque patrem;
Pulpita, saepe tuis facundo ex ore sonora
Vocibus, atra gemunt; compita lessus obit;
Flammiferis auras urbana tonitrua bombis
Accendunt, populi sidera pulsat amor;
Haec autem lamenta inter tot publica nemo est
Qui tibi, sed patriae quisque sibique dolet.
(Te superis etenim concentibus aurea caeli
Regia susceptum lucis in arce beat.)
Talia cernenti quae mens mihi? Quis potis esse
Sensus? dum robur pectoris, ora, manus,
Doctrinae et morum nectar, pia vota recordor,
Mortemque heroam ceu patriarcha fores,
Exanimesque oculos digitis componere nostris
Ut mihi, et exequiis solvere iusta datum,
Quid moestae superest proli carisque propinquis?
Quid faciant luctu pectora pressa gravi?
Nempe Patris summi praeconia praepete cantu
Ut celebrent, a quo tanta fuere bona.
Qui maiora dabit, cum clangor ab aetheris axe
Eruet ex imis ossa sepulta locis,
Restituetque animae corpus, totusque micabis
Aeternum aeterni solis ab orbe iubar.
Et pariles tentent gressus, quibus itur ad astra.
Haec nos sanctorum fata suprema docent.
Te Deus ante dedit terris, nunc intulit astris.
Dicant terra, polus: laus sine fine Deo.
Instabiles sub sole vices fugitivaque rerum

Gaudia, mansuras patria donat opes,
Patria caelestis, fundamine fulta superno
Urbs sancta, aetherii nobilis aula Patris.
Felix cui cursum dat gratia, gloria metam.
Sic mihi contingat vivere, sic moriar.

Μακαρίτης, of the blessed dead: Aeschyl. *Pers.*, 633. Later [illegible] Liddell & Scott, s.v.

[illegible] For Arthur Johnston's [illegible], see *M*[illegible].

17. Pulpita, with the date 1627, now the seat of the Principal. See Walker's *Historical Notes*, pp. 78, 79.

19, 20. See Downie's *Epitaphs*, ii. 1. 'cur bombarda'; *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 220. "8th April, 1635.—The quhilk day the prouest, baillies, and counsall ordainis the tounes haill tuelff peice of ordinance to be shot the morne, at the buriall of umquhill Patrick, late Bishop of Aberdeene, in testimonie of their affectioun and deserveit respect to him; thairof thrie peice to be shot at the lifting of the corps out of the cheppell on the Castlehill [Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen*, 37, 53-55], and the other nyne to be shot howsone the buriall passes by the tounes merche at the Spitillhill, and thairefter the said haill ordinance to be chairgit and shot of new againe at the interring of the corps; and the haill bellis to be tollit during that ilk tyme" (Council Register, vol. lii. p. 203).

43. sub sole: Ecclesiastes ii. 17, 18).

ALEXANDER GARDEN.

Garden was M.A. of King's College, 1631, Regent in 1635. Promoted to be Minister of Forgue, 1645 (Hew Scott, *F. E. S.* iii. 655). Father of Dr. James Garden, Prof. of Divinity, King's College, 1681-97. He has been confused with Alexander Garden, who wrote the

(1) Garden of Grave, and Godlie Flovvres: Sonets, Elegies, and Epitaphs. Planted, polished and perfected by Mr. Alexander Gardyne. Edinb. Thomas Finlason, 1609.

(2) The Theatre of the Scotish Kings [1612-1625 ?]; reissued at Edinburgh by James W[illegible]

(3) The Lyfe, Doeings and Death of R. R. William Elphingstone, the 23 Bishope of Aberdene, translated into Scottish verse out of the Lives of the Bishopes of Aberdeene, be Maister Hector Boes, be Alexr. Garden (Hunterian Club, 1878).

David Laing thinks the Regent may have been the son of the author, who was born about 1585 or 1590, was M.A. before 1609, and was an advocate in Aberdeen, possibly connected with the Gardens of Banchory. See, for the question of confusion, the preface, p. xvii., of the *Garden* in the Abbotsford Club edition, 1845, where the editor remarks that "for barbarity of style and pedantic simile, they stand unrivalled. Their only parallels are the punctuation and orthography, which seem adapted for the poems and the poems for them. Could it have been possible *in rerum natura* to have made them worse?"

GRAVE OF PATRICK FORBES.

Argument.

In this grave is laid Forbes, renowned above high heaven, the chief glory of the sacred choir; in this grave is laid the man of serene gravity and notable charm of manner. Of high descent, learned with tongue and pen, sagacious, brave, pious. He was the dread of the Roman mob, which he crushed by his fiery eloquence; the invincible Atlas of religion. Now he has the reward of his piety, now in the golden courts above he sings glad hymns to Christ. How sacred this spot is! How greatly honoured, which has merited the remains of so great a bishop!

TUMULUS PATRICII FORBESII.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.

Conditur hoc tumulo, fama super aethera notus,
  Forbesius, sacri gloria prima chori.
Conditur hoc tumulo plenus gravitate serena
  Vultus, et insignis cum gravitate lepos.
Nobilitate potens, lingua, calamoque disertus,
  Mente sagax, dextra fortis, et usque pius.
Terror erat Latiae turbae, quam fulmine vocis
  Pressit ; ut invictus religionis Atlas.
Nunc pretium pietatis habet, nunc aurea caeli
  Templa tenens Christo carmina laeta canit.
Quam sacer hic locus est ! quanto dignatus honore !
  Qui meruit tanti Praesulis exuvias.

7. By his writings against the Catholics.
11. dignatus, passive sense. Virg. *Aen*. iii. 475.

JAMES GORDON.

[illegible] Tullynessle and Forbes), and translated to Kinnoir and Dumbennan, 19th Aug. 1640. Deposed in May, 1647, for conversing with George, Marquis of Huntly, then under sentence of excommunication; sentence taken off 8th Oct. 1657. Gordon also contributes two sets of English verse, lxix. and lxx. in the 1635 *Funerals*.

Within this Casket is inshrynd
Who now triumphs o'er Death's Assyze. . . .
And, to bee short, hee nothing wanted,
To make him Mirrour of this Age:
This Trueth by all men must bee granted,
[illegible]
Which makes us act, in mourning Verse,
Sad interludes now o'er his Hearse.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN CHRIST, PATRICK FORBES.

ARGUMENT.

Here lies the pious bishop, the glory of the seat and church, the bright light for all Scotsmen, the Muses' famous son, the splendid prop of religion, bringing ever Salvation to the people. When he had seen ten times seven winters, and had consecrated to charges as many active parish ministers, death sent him bowed with cares and age the looked for summons, and so the right hand pillar falls. Thus death at last in the fifth Olympiad of his rule loosed his earthly tabernacle broken with disease.

[illegible]

While abroad Rome smiles at the sad scene, while within the seditious band rejoices, do you, God's little flock, lament on the removal of the shepherd; let the clergy groan that he has deserted the halls of learning. Nor let the City of the Three Hills boast her gifts, for his high descent gave him honour and means, as his episcopate brought a burden.

[illegible]

The world bore you, man looked up to you, heaven takes you: the world waits you, man needs you, the stars pay you respect.

MEMORIAE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS PATRICII FORBESII HAEC MERITO MOERENSQUE SACRAVIT.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Hic pius antistes situs est, cathedraeque domusque
Gloria, lux cunctis splendida Scotigenis,
Inclita Musarum soboles, columenque sacrorum
Eximium, populo os usque salutiferum.
Cum decies septem brumas vidisset, et aris
Sacrasset vigiles cum totidem parochos,
Huic curis senioque gravi mors nuncia misit
Exspectata, quibus dextra columna ruit.
Sic fractam morbo tandem mors ipsa tabernam
Quinta praeturae solvit Olympiade.

Naenia De Eodem.

Tristia dum foris haec ridet spectacula Roma,
Intus dum gaudet seditiosa cohors,
Tu plangas grex parve Dei pastore remoto,
Ingemat hunc clerus deseruisse scholas.
Munera nec iactet Trinarx, nam sanguis honorem
Huic dedit et census, pontificatus onus.

Apostrophe.

Mundus te peperit, suspexit homo, arripit aether,
Flet te mundus, homo te indiget, astra colunt.

Jac. Gordonus
Philosophiae Magister et S. S. Theol.
Studiosus in Academia Abred.

5. "Obiit Pridie Paschatis 28 Mart. Anno Dom., 1635. Aetat. suæ 71." Inscription on tombstone.

7. nuncia. "Ad aures nova nuncia referens" (Catull. *Atys*).

10. Round numbers. Elected 1618; died 1635.

11. The Catholics, attacked in *Eubulus* and other writings.

15. Trinarx. Aberdeen, City of the Three Hills: Castle Hill, St. Catherine's, and Port Hill. "*Ternos Colles*," Arthur Johnston: *Encomia Urbium*: of Aberdeen. *Musa*, ii. p. 277. Seen in armorial bearings of city, referred erroneously (Preface, p. xi. of *Description of Both Towns*, Spalding Club, 1842) to the triple-coned shrine of St. Nicholas in the ancient city seal, the type of the triple-towered castle.

ROBERT GORDON, OF STRALOCH.

This well-known antiquary and geographer was born on Sept. 14, 1580, and was the second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg. He was educated probably at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and subsequently at the newly-founded Marischal College, of which he is said to have been the first graduate (Maidment's *Cat.* p. 119; *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 185, with portrait). This would be in 1597, and in 1598 he proceeded to Paris to complete his studies, a step the more to be noted from the fact that the Protestant feeling in Scotland had greatly weakened the attraction of the Scot Abroad to that seat of learning (Hume Brown's *Buchanan*, p. 232). He remained there till the death of his father in 1600, and on Oct. 31 of that year he was returned heir. He married, in 1608, Catherine Irvine, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lenturk, the oldest cadet of the house of Irvine of Drum, and settled down to the study of provincial history and geography. On Oct. 8, 1641, Charles I., at the request of the Bleau firm at Amsterdam, commanded his services for the completion and correction of the Atlas of Scotland which that house was preparing. He consented, and his letter of dedication is dated Aberdeen, Jan. 24, 1648, addressed to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, who promoted the issue of the work as he had before borne the expense of the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*. In 1655 he wrote a preface intended to accompany a new edition of Spottiswoode's *History*, and a *History of the Family of Gordon*. He died on Sunday, at midnight, Aug. 18, 1661, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried on Sept. 6 in the churchyard of New Machar. During the preparation of his great work, the *Theatrum Scotiae*, though the times were critical and disturbed, he was protected by a special Act of Parliament in his favour, by which he was released from all taxation and levies, and discharged from military exactions and quarterings. This recognition of scientific research recalls the notable French decree in favour of Captain Cook, by which that explorer was to be left undisturbed by French men-of-war in all waters, though there was war at the time between the countries.

Joseph Robertson (*Biog. Abred.* ii. 248) has extracted the following passages from James Man's *Introduction to Scotish Memoirs* :—

I. Writings in *Theatrum Scotiae*.

"But to come directly to Straloch's writings. The *Theatrum Scotiae* in Bleau's Atlas (Fol. Amst. 1662) was mostly compiled by him, who had from his younger years applied himself to the study of geography. . . . After Pont's death his maps and papers were sent to Straloch; who with his son James surveyed several parts of the nation not meddled with before. . . . There are not so many of them of Straloch's own composure as could be wished; he having been a good while incapacitated for the due carrying on of his undertaking by the iniquity of the times and of his own circumstances of which he gives the following enumeration in his dedication of the Atlas to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvat, dated at Aberdeen 24 January, 1648. . . . Upon these accounts he devolved his undertaking on David Buchanan, who had revised a good deal of the first projected draughts; but his Life ended before the Troubles,

and he only finished a very few of the County descriptions. Soon after [illegible] abused (in the edition of 1655) by the publisher, who dedicated the book to Oliver Cromwell, instead of King Charles II., omitted some of his best descriptions (particularly those of Aberdeenshire and Banff) and prefaced the whole with Buchanan's Dialogue *De Jure Regni*. Before the maps, are 19 discourses relating to the general state of the Kingdom" (Man, pp. 7, 8, 9).

II. Miscellaneous Essays on Antiquities.

"Some of Straloch's lesser Compositions in Latin touching the Antiquities of his native country, were deposited by his forementioned worthy son, Mr. James Gordon, Minister of Rothiemay, in the hands of Sir Robert Sibbald, who communicated to Bishop Nicholson his Notes on Bede's History" (Man, p. 9).

III. Notes on Hector Boece.

"I have seen his short Notes on Boyes' History, writ with his own hand on the margin of that copy of Boyes which belonged to him" (Man, p. 9).

IV. Letter to David Buchanan.

"There was a critical letter of his to David Buchanan, dated July 25, 1649, on the subject of the Scotish Historians, in the possession of Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, from which Dr. Nicholson published some extracts" (Man, p. 9).

V. History of the Gordons.

"His History of the illustrious Family of the Gordons, which is carried down only to the year 1595, is writ in a clear and concise Latin style and very exact as to the Geography of Places, with which he was so well acquainted. I have seen the original MS. of this Book, which has been composed after 1655, as appears by his mentioning Spotswood's and Johnston's [Robert Johnston] Histories, which were not published till that year, with the Remarks of Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond and Dr. George Middleton, Principal of the King's College of Aberdeen, upon it. I have likewise seen several copies of it, two very correct and one very fair with the Author's Effigies written and drawn, I suppose, by Robert Gordon, his grandson by his son Arthur, and founder of the Hospital at Aberdeen. Straloch's high notions of the royal power, join'd to his affection for the family of Huntly, led him to say some severe things of our first reformers [this should be noted in connection with his lines on Forbes], and their immediate Successors, whose example, he says in his preface to Spotswood's History, the Covenanters copied after" (Man, p. 11).

Robertson adds, "Here Man makes some animadversions on points in Straloch's Book about the Regent Murray, which information 'Straloch says he had from his father'." As that father was a confidant of George, sixth Earl of Huntly, the man involved in the affair of the Spanish Blanks, it is clear that family relationship biassed again his political opinions. Gordons and Forbeses have largely corrupted local history, and are suspect.

VI. His Preface to Spottiswoode.

"Straloch in his preface to Spotswood's History (which I have seen written in the Author's own hand, with some short notes of that History), speaks with great passion of Buchanan and Knox" (Man, p. 25).

VII. Translation of Knox's dispute with Winrame.

"Knox's dispute with Dean John Winrame, Sub-prior of St. Andrews and Arbugkill, a Franciscan Friar, concerning the Romish Ceremonies, has pleased Straloch so well that he has taken pains to translate it into Latin; of which Translation (the original may be seen in Knox's History) I have a copy in my possession" (Man, p. 25). "His son James, besides the assistance he gave his father in describing the County Maps of Scotland drew a map of new and

old Aberdeen. . . . Of this map his father seems to me to take notice in his above-mentioned letter to Sir John Scot. Tho' Straloch made a large collection of the printed papers emitted on both sides, of which I have several volumes in my hands; yet his earnest Desires and hopes at 75 years of age (after which he compiled the History of the Gordons) that some other person would undertake to write the History of the Civil Wars, seem to make it pretty plain that he himself never attempted any thing of that kind. The MSS., which a late Author of the History of the Gordons gives out for Straloch's, were all written by his son James; as I am assured by the Proprietor, James Gordon of Techmurie, the Author's grandson, who has promised to communicate such of them as are in his Possession. The most valuable one seems to be that which treats of the Rise of the Civil War, and which there is hope of recovering after it had run the risque of being lost. By Baillie Gordon's Account of it, it would appear to be a counterpart to the Historia Motuum, compiled in a very elegant Latin style by Mr. Mackwand (?) as is supposed, and published at Dantzic in 1641, by William Spang, Minister at Vere, to whom Dr. Johnston sent several of his Poems, particularly of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, to be revis'd before they were put to the Press. . . . The stoicism which has been observed in that Family (besides expressing strong sense in ordinary Conversation in broad Scots) was likewise observed in him. He is said to have been a dealer in judicial Astrology" (Man's *Introduction*, pp. 37, 38).

Straloch's son Arthur was an advocate in Edinburgh. He retired to Aberdeen, where he died in 1680. His son, Robert Gordon (M.A. of Marischal College, 23rd May, 1689, *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 260), was the founder of Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen. Robertson (*Biog. Abred.* i. 104) quotes from Kennedy's MS. Index to the Council Register, vol. 58, p. 133: "1708. Gordon, Robert, Merchant in Danzig, £1073, 6. 8. borrowed by the Treasurer from him."

LAMENT FOR PATRICK FORBES.

This is the first of the *Epitaphia Metrica* in the 1635 *Funerals*. It is well written, and free from the hyperbolical adulations in most of the contributions.

VERSION.

The last duty calls. He is free from cares and has reached his desired rest. Castalian streams I may not crave, nor bend my steps through Cirrha and Parnassus; all profane things I disavow, be my leader the ruler of the world. Who would think that the Grampian slopes, with their cold and niggard soil, by the ancestry of such a hero have left all Scotland behind? So, Jerome, the mountains of Dalmatia bore you, and Lennox of a more rugged soil bore you, Buchanan, the rival of the Roman bards. If noble birth affect the estimate, the House of Forbes bore him of distinguished ancestry; a mighty King and all his nobles were amazed at this house that passed the common lot, and so it was raised to patrician rank. After the star of peace (James VI.) shone on the north, war was banished. We laid our wildness aside, plying different studies at home and abroad. But Forbes sought a highly laborious sphere, directing his strong powers to their high original, bending an eager step towards his heavenly home, lamenting the weakening of piety, and the sure destruction of the actuality of freedom in the search for its name. Like a vein of ore hidden in the hills, he had to be extracted before he was known, rich in

hidden wealth. High honour unsought follows him ; the mitre graces his grey hairs, and the Prince deeply learned in statecraft raised him to the Privy Council. Yet he never yielded to the temptations of office, his one pleasure to watch for his flock. But a stranger to the Muses grown I cannot praise you aright. Your life needs no poetic strains, it is but the mistake of affection that wakes the chords. Rendered bold by your death, I burst the bonds imposed on my tongue, seeking no reward for my labour. But what I have often sadly thought, what strove for utterance, though repressed by you, be it mine to produce as my last tribute to your bier seeking to console your son's grief, in whom you live again. Your books abide destined to live for ever, recalling primitive manners. With them you still richly feed the flock committed to your care, and assuage their thirst. Not our province alone enjoys the wealth of your pen, but the whole circle of Tethys from furthest Thule to the opposite boundary of Rutupiae.

I. PATRICII FORBESII EPICEDIUM.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Si quid ab ingenio liceat sperare, vel usus
Addere ; si vigiles curae, labor improbus, aegram
Sollicitare queant crudeli vulnere mentem ;
Sive quis Ausonio plectro fidibusque canoris
Aut Graio tonet ore potens fandive peritus
Sermones referat quos infans audiit orbis :
His sese accincti sistant, hoc carmine vires
Intendant mecum socias, maestaque cupresso
Praesulis incingant feralia busta. Supremi
Temporis officium sic admonet ; ille molestis
Liber agit curis exoptatatamque quietem
Attigit ; haud tacitis hoc immedicabile damnum
Quaestibus, elapsum compresso transeat ore.
  At non Castalios latices, Ephyraea fluenta
Poscere fas animo ; non Cirrham perque sonantem
Flectere Parnassum gressus, hinc cuncta profana
Arceo. Sit mihi dux magno qui praesidet orbi,
Ille hominum pecudumque sator, sator ille volucrum,
Aeolii qui flabra Noti tumidasque procellas
Temperat et rapidi sternit vada concita Nerei.
  Grampiacis devexa iugis loca, frigida caelo,
Difficilique solo, septem subiecta trioni,

Unde vel Eridani nescit vel flamma Canopi
Conspicier, saevit campis ubi Caurus apertis,
Quis putet herois tanti natalibus omnem
Pone Caledoniam liquisse ; hinc divite vena
Illuxisse orbi ingenium mirabile, cunas
Hos habuisse lares, surgens ubi proxima caelo
Marra (robustis laudata et foeta colonis)
Piniferas aperit rupes, mitescere sensim
Incipiens terras Cereri camposque relinquit ?
Quam Dea praecingens rapido petit aequora cursu,
Limpidus, illimis, puro liquidissimus amne.
Cardine sed Boreae felicia rura pererrat
Dona, recurvatis ludens per gramina ripis.
Sic, te Dalmatici montes Hieronyme, sic te,
Qui, Buchanane, feris sublimi sidera plectro,
Asperioris agri Levinia protulit, ut nunc
Ausonios revocas dubia ad certamina vates.
Quid referam Thebas, Ascramque, et maxima famae
Nomina, quae propriis tantum debentur alumnis ?
  Iam si nobilitas placeat, si stemmata famae
In censum veniant, claris maioribus, illis
Haud indignum atavis, haud inferioribus ausis,
(Nil opus acciri falsae praeconia linguae)
Forbesidum domus hunc generosi sanguinis altrix
Edidit : hanc plebis sortem et communia vulgi
Iura supergressam factis audacibus, omni
Cum procerum coetu stupuit rex maximus, unde
Patricius collatus honos. Nec nupera facta
Hoc peperere decus, longis annalibus ista
Credita sunt, saecli veteris melioribus annis.
Sic neque degeneres sese ostendere nepotes,
Armatas acies campis immittere, ferro
Exercere manus ausi, civilibus armis
Tisiphone nostras quateret cum barbara vires.
  At postquam arctois fulsit regionibus astrum
Pacificum, cuius praesens reverentia bellum
Depulit atque faces belli, Mars impius orbe
Exulat e nostro peregrinas vectus ad oras.
Hoc fatis Iacobe tuis regum optime debet

Pacis hyperboreae vinclum pax reddita nobis.
   Sic posita feritate omnes mansuevimus, omnes
Diversis agimur studiis, sua cuique voluptas.
Pars Themidis streperique fori subsellia tentat :
Pars Phariis numeris vigilat, magnique recursus
Explorare poli : veteris pars dogmata Coi
Indagare senis, iuvat ars ex arte medendi :
Hi sua rura colunt, validisque ligonibus instant.
Oceanus placet his, per stagna immensa profundi
Consectantur opes nec terrent proxima leti.
Et non exiguus populus, quem taedia vitae
Otiaque exagitant, cupide nova proelia poscens,
Exulat atque aliis Martem vestigat in oris.
   At non Forbesio stadio decurrere tali
Fert animus ; dura placitum sudare palaestra.
Ergo cupita sibi indicens certamina, nulla
Tempora, nil nimium procrastinat, incitus, ardens,
Legibus obsequitur quas dixerat ipse ; profunda
Hinc probitas gemina diffusa propagine sanctum
Altius impellit pectus ; natura ministrat
Et consuetudo duplici munimine vires.
Nil quod dedeceat factum : morum integer, aevi
Integer, innocuis vix laxat frena iuventae
Deliciis, canus studiis lanugine prima,
Atque inclinati reparator plurimus aevi.
Rara quies, comis gravitas, tranquilla serenae
Temperies frontis, parcis dapibusque, profundo
Nunquam mersa mero sunt pocula, nulla profanis
Gratia convivis, castus sermonibus, asper
Et castigator tristis peccantis amici.
   Non animo indulsit sectari Heliconia serta,
Displicuitque comis necti Phoebeia laurus.
Et dedignatus Themidis fora, Paeonis artes,
Nec Chaldaeorum damnata scientia cordi est.
Sed vegetum ingenium regerens ad originis altae
Semina, caelestum vetera ad primordia rerum
Fert avidos passus, animoque oculisque salutis
Auctorem agnoscens caelo defixus inerrat.
Et labefacta gemens pietatis germina, laxis

Moribus indomito pereuntia saecula luxu,
Hinc caligantes sensus mentisque veternum
Et libertatis quaesito nomine certum
Exitium, serpente malo, crescente ruina,
Indoluit miseris, sacrisque operarier infit.
   Primaque cura fuit divini nectaris haustu
Perfudisse lares ; mox proxima limina sacrae
Aedis inexhaustae senserunt fulmina linguae.
Ac veluti occulto quae fulvi vena metalli
Monte latet, vel quae nescitur clausa profundo
Gemma mari, nullos hominum poscuntur in usus,
Eruta diversis ludunt capiuntque figuris ;
Talis erat, nondum curis immissus apertis,
Divitiis opulens tacitis tectoque metallo.
Agnitus extractus placuit, penitusque probatum
Ambitiosus honos nulla ambitione petitus
Consequitur, sacer ordo premit celsique fatigat
Imperii diadema tenens ; communia vota
Contulit haud tacitum iusta ad suffragia vulgus.
Infula sacra sacris manibus collata decoram
Canitiem velat. Sed non hic limes honorum
Constitit ; ille artes atque haud vulgariter artes
Edoctus princeps, quibus est respublica sospes,
Addidit augusti fastigia celsa senatus.
Arbitrium patuit rerum, penetralibus altis
Curia, suscepitque lubens ; arcanaque regni
Cum patribus consors consortibus ardua tractat.
   Non tamen ingenium (tanta est constantia) cedit
Dulcibus illecebris, aut pondere victa laborat
Ignea vis animi, curis gravioribus impar.
Et quanquam illicibus certaret curia fallax
Obsequiis tentare gradus, non fulgor honorum
Emollit rigidum et non exorabile pectus
Illius infixum cordi. Placet una voluptas,
Excubias agitare gregi, vigilantia semper
Lumina, custodes oculos praetendere : siquem
Devius error agat, reducem mox sistere : si quid
Collapsum offendat mox instaurare, labori
Parcere difficilis, pastorum munia recti

Iudicii trutinans examine; pellere segnes,
Emeritos donis meritisque ornare tropaeis.
At non illa meae pavidae constantia mentis,
Ut te digna canat (magni haec sunt munia vatis,
Et mihi desuetas musas revocare molestum
Implicito curis gravioribus) aut mea vires
Sufficiunt in vota leves, ut grandia rerum
Exsequar inculto versu. Violare pudorem
Hoc erit atque tuae maculas adspergere famae.
Nec tua carminibus vita indiget, error amoris
Pierios agitat numeros; tu solus inani
Nec strepitu crescis verborum, nec tibi livor
Pallidus emeriti decerpit culmen honoris.
Audax morte tua dissolvo vincula linguae
Libera, non calamo venali posco laborum
Praemia, non vocis pretium; pretiosius auro
Sit mihi vera loqui, poscunt tua funera verum.
At quae saepe meo volvi sub pectore, quaeque
Faucibus errabant dubiis, audita severo
Illa supercilio tibi fastidita, supremo
Fas cineri, fas exsequiis maestoque sepulchro
Promere, fas nato tanti solatia luctus
Quaerere, quo vivis redivivus sospite, nulla
Busti damna feres, nulla damnabere longi
Temporis invidia, seris memorabere saeclis.
Aeternumque manent victura volumina, culti
Ingenii decus, et priscos referentia mores.
His commissa tuae quondam tot millia curae
Pascis adhuc dapibus plenis, laticesque ministras
Gurgitibus, nec sola tui provincia nostra
Sentit opes calami, sed Tethys quicquid amaris
Cingit aquis gelidae porrecta per ultima Thules
Littora diversam Rutupini ad marginis oram.

Robertus Gordonus, a Straloch.

14. Ephyraea, Pirene on the Acrocorinthus (Ovid, *Met.* ii. 240).
15. Cirra, in Phocis (*Juvenal*, vii. 64; *Martial*, i. 76, 11).
23. Eridanus, the Constellation, not the river, of that name.
23. Canopi, bright star in constellation Argo. (*Lucan*, viii. 180).
24. Caurus, N.-W. wind.

32. Dea, the silvery Dee, contrasted with Don winding through a peat soil.

34. Cardine. "Extremum hunc terrarum angulum, penè sub ipso mundi *cardine* iacentem, illustrem olim fecit Buchananus" (Arthur Johnston, Dedication of *Delitiae Poet. Scot.* i. p. 4), imitating Gordon here.

36. Hieronymus, Jerome born in Pannonia.

38. Levinia, The Lennox. "In Levinia Scotiae provincia natus," as Buchanan says of himself.

40. Thebes, with Pindar. The atmosphere of the low and swampy districts was supposed unfavourable to mind. "Boeotûm in crasso aere natum" (Hor. *Ep.* ii. 1, 244). But Homer, *Iliad*, v. 710, speaks of the *πίονα δῆμον*.

40. Ascra, with Hesiod, who (*Works & Days*, 638) describes it as bleak and wintry.

42. Patrick Forbes, born at Corse, Aug. 24, 1564. Fourth in descent from Patrick Forbes, armour-bearer to King James III., to whom that king granted (Dec. 7, 1476) the lands of O'Neil and Corse; he was the third son of James, second Lord Forbes.

46. Text gives 'Forbesidum dom'.

66. Phariis, Egyptian Mathematicians like Euclid, Eratosthenes, and Hipparchus.

67. Coi, Hippocrates of Cos.

72-74. "The Scot Abroad," particularly in Germany during the Thirty Years' War (Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ch. xl.; Fischer's *Scots in Germany*).

80. gemina, on both sides; of the father, William Forbes of Corse, and of the mother, Elizabeth Strachan, of the house of Thornton in Kincardineshire (Shand's *Funerals*, p. xxvi.).

92. Subject to deduction. "We may remark that the Bishop himself indulged in skips across the poetical field, for in his *Eubulus* (1627) he not only gives summaries of each division of his argument in rhyme, but appends two pieces to his main work" (Walker, *Bards of Bon-Accord*, p. 58). For them, and the citation of *The Author his Meditation on the* 63 *year of his Age, now Outrunne*, see Shand, Pref. cxv.

95. Chaldaean astrologers, astronomers, fortune-tellers, used broadly for Mathematicians; *Babylonii numeri, Chaldaicae rationes* (Hor. *Odes*, i. 11, 2). Often banished from Rome. "Mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostrâ et vetabitur semper et retinebitur" (Tacitus, *Hist.* i. 22).

99. inerrat, roams. But he really means "is fixed," from the use of *stella inerrans*, a fixed star (Cicero, *De. Nat.* ii, 21, 54).

109-14. Strong and excellent lines on the 'gem of purest ray serene'.

116 "The redundancy of expression and fulsome flattery of the Monarch appearing in Forbes' letters according to the custom of the age,—while it cannot be said that they contain in so many words a positive and flat refusal of the office, they show distinctly that the mitre was not an object of his solicitude" (Shand, Pref. lxvi.).

122. "According to the custom, which not a little contributed to the unpopularity of the Episcopal Churchmen, both with the nobility and the mass of the people, King James VI. and his son Charles I. made use of the great abilities and talent for business possessed by Forbes, by giving him a seat at the Board of the Privy Council" (p. lxxxii. *ibid.*).

131. illex, enticing, fr. *illicio*. Ante and post-classical. Attempts to win him to the extreme ecclesiastical designs of the Court; a highly significant admission.

172. Rutupiae, Richborough (*Juvenal*, iv. 141) in Kent. In his *De Insula Thule Dissertatio* Gordon attempts to show that Thule of the Romans was neither the Orkneys nor Iceland, but the island of Lewis.

PATRICK JAMIESON.

Has not been traced.

DIRGE FOR PATRICK FORBES.

ARGUMENT.

I.

If you seek his descent, he was the hero of Corse. If you ask his early training, the Clyde that knows it is not yet silent over it. St. Andrews itself, where the Muses of Scotland justly raise their head, claims from him fresh titles to praise. As he was in youth the ornament of the Muses, so he was in age the chief glory of the senate and the mitre. Nor did his manhood belie his youth and age. His honour ever grew steadily.

II.

If notable signs bespeak a notable nature, Forbes carried off every vote. A winning and gracious amiability shone in his face, united to a grave dignity of manner. His words, dashed with nectar, hovered on his sacred lips, and gave thus an additional weight to his utterance. His mere reading, wonderful to tell, explained any dark page in a book that might occur. As his heart was stored with the hidden wisdom of Minerva, so his tongue was the happy dispenser of the riches of his mind. It was the care of Heaven that all human good, all that befits a bishop, should pass to him alone.

III.

Ten lustra and seven more he completed, strong in mind, in courage, in pen and counsel. If, for merit's sake, years gave way to virtues, he should have counted an infinity of days.

IN PATRICIUM FORBESIUM EPICEDIUM.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Si genus anquiras, heros Cotharisius; artes
Si teneras, nec dum conscia Glota silet;
Quaque Caledoniae iactant se iure Camenae,
Regulia hinc titulos arrogat ipsa novos.
Ut decus Aoniae iuvenis, sic prima senatus
Gloria, sic mitrae gloria prima senex.
Nec media ablusit teneris seniove iuventa:
Constanti semper tramite crevit honos.

Aliud.

Eximia eximium referant si symbola pectus,
Unus Forbesius singula puncta tulit.
Fronte refulgebat cum maiestate verenda
Alliciens animos comis amabilitas.
Illita sacratis fluitabant verba labellis
Nectare, et accepto pondere dicta dabat.
Incidit obscuri si quando pagina libri,
Interpres, mirum, lectio nuda fuit.
Interioris erant ut pectora condus Athenes,
Dexter lingua animi sic quoque promus opum,
Quae bona cunque viro fuerant, quae praesule digna,
Uni cuncta poli cedere cura fuit.

Aliud.

Lustra decem supraque decem septena peregit,
Mente, manu, calamo, consilioque potens;
Quod si pro meritis cedant virtutibus anni,
Debuit innumeros evoluisse dies.

Efflagitantibus id, et divini viri meritis nostroque officio, fundebam.

Patricius Jamisonus, Philosophiae Magister, et SS. Theol. Studiosus, in Acad. Abredoniensi.

2-4. Educated at Glasgow under Andrew Melville, and at St. Andrews. "Testor vos Universitates, Andreapolitanam, Glascuensem, quibus hodie tantae eruditionis prima rudimenta ad sempiternam vestram gloriam devoventur" (*Oratio Funebris*, by David Leech, Sub-Principal, Aberdeen, 9th April, 1635).

7. ablusit (Hor. *Sat.* ii. 3, 320).

12. amabilitas. Ante and post classical usage.

16. " By his speach thinges were presented rather to the sight than convoyed to the eare. So great was his dexteritie in this, that if hee did reade the Holie Scripture, hee did so sensiblie and powerfullie convoy it to the mynd, that I have thought often one might have profit more by his reading than by reading the Commentaries of manie" (Dr. James Sibbald, in his *Holinesse to the Lord* sermon: in *Funerals*, p. 103, ed. 1845).

17, 18. condus promus. With reference, doubtless, to Matthew xiii. 52.

21. Round numbers, Forbes being 71.

23. One of the writers in the *Funerals*, lxv., says that if good works

> Could have procur'd death's respite or delayes,
> Brave Corse had past Methusala his dayes.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

John Johnston, son of Robert Johnston, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen (*Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 170), was born in Aberdeen in or about 1568. He was one of the Johnstons, designated of Crimond, which is situated in the former parish of Monkegy, now Keithhall, Aberdeenshire, who were cadets of the family of that ilk and Caskieben. The latter estate has long since passed out of the hands of the Johnstons and is now known as Keithhall, the seat of the Earls of Kintore. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native city, and at King's College under the regency of Robert Mercer, whom he remembers in his will. After graduating at Aberdeen he studied abroad in the company of Robert Howie, later on the first Principal of Marischal College (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 281). He matriculated at Heidelberg in 1587 (*Aberd. Quatercent. Records*, 1907, p. 434), and was followed there subsequently by his kinsmen, Arthur and William Johnston. In 1587 he was also at Helmstadt, and from that university he transmitted a copy of Buchanan's *Sphaera* to Pincier, who published it with two epigrams by Johnston. In 1588 he was at Rostock, corresponding with Lipsius; in 1591 he was at Geneva. After eight years abroad he returned to Scotland, where he became the colleague of Andrew Melville at St. Andrews, probably about the year 1593. He died there of a lingering disease on Oct. 20, 1611. James Melville, writing on Nov. 25 to his uncle in exile, says: "Your colleague, John Johnston, closed his life last month. He sent for the members of the University and Presbytery, before whom he made a confession of his faith, and professed his sincere attachment to the doctrine and discipline of our Church, in which he desired to die. He did not conceal his dislike of the lately-erected tyranny, and his detestation of the pride, temerity, fraud, and whole conduct of the bishops. . . . His death would have been a most mournful event to the Church, University, and all good men, had it not been that he had for several years laboured under an incurable disease, and that the ruin of the Church has swallowed up all lesser sorrows and exhausted our tears." Wodrow describes him as "a zealous and strict adherer to our Reformation Constitution in this Church, and of the same principles and temper with Mr. Andrew Melvil. He was highly esteemed by forraigne divines, and consulted upon incidentall debates and disputes on the most important heads: as we shall see, he was valued, and corresponded with, by no less persons than Beza and the Lord Mornay du Plessis."

His writings are: *Inscriptiones Historicae Regum Scotorum*, 4to, Amsterdam, 1602; *Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica Lectissimi*, 4to, Leyden, 1603; *Consolatio Christiana Sub Cruce Ex Vivifico Dei Verbo: De Felicitate Hominis Deo reconciliati, et alia Poemata*, Leyden, 1609; *Iambi Sacri, Gemmulus Consolationum Ex S. Scriptura Excerptus*. Salmurii.: apud Thomam Portaeum, 1611; *Tetrasticha et Lemmata Sacra: item Icones Regum Judaeae et Israelis*, 4to, Leyden, 1612. The first two are reprinted in the *Delitiae Poet. Scot.* "The former is a series of epigrammatic addresses to the Scottish monarchs, commencing with

Fergus I., and duly passing through the extended list, to the reigning monarch, James VI.; regarding whom it is worthy of commendatory remark, that the author is more lavish of commendations on the good fortune which providence had bestowed on him, than on his talents or kingly qualities. The "Heroes" is a tissue of similar epigrams, addressed to the heroes who distinguish the reigns of the same line of kings, commencing with Ferchard, the great commander-in-chief of King Reuther. Of course, both works laud the virtues of many men who never drew breath. The merits of Johnston as a classical poet cannot be said to rise beyond those of the mere epigrammatist: to the classical elegance of his Latinity we believe few objections can be found, but he displays more of the neatness of illustration, and precise aptness of association, which may be taught, than of the inborn poetical fire; and his works are perhaps more pleasing in the restrictions of a classic tongue than they might have been had he allowed himself to range in the freedom of his vernacular language. When treating those who never existed, or of whom little is known, the absence of all interest from the subject adds to the coldness of the epigram, and leaves room for the mere conceit to stand alone; but in treating of interesting or striking events, Johnston could sometimes be lofty, and hit a chord of feeling. We might instance, as favourable specimens, the epigram to the family of the Frasers, massacred by the Clanranald in 1544, and that to Robert the Bruce."—Chambers' *Biog. Dict.* s.v.

Joseph Robertson (*Biog. Abredon.* iii. 149) quotes from a MS. in the Advocates' Library Johnston's own dying epitaph: "Sub beata spe Resurrectionis Johannes Johnstonus, S. Theol. Professor, cum imbecillâ valetudine diu multumque conflictatus, mortalitatis suæ memor spemque vivam immortalitatis fide in Jesum Christum Dominum atque Servatorem unicum intuens, hoc sibi epitaphium moriens fecit:

Marria dat vitae lucem, cultumque tenello
  Ingenio, Christum dat quoque nosse mihi.
Altera mi patria est Germania; quae fovet, auget
  Artibus ingenium, religione animum.
Bis peragrata mihi est animosa Helvetia: sanctis
  Instruit exemplis clara Geneva fidem.
Anglia languentem patriae me reddit, ut ista
  Mi vitam et cathedram, redderet et tumulum.
Si quis ego, ah, siquis, tua laus est unica, Christe,
  Quodque tuus vixi, quodque tuus morior."

For his benefaction to Marischal College by will of July 29, 1611, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 113, 114; for his arms in the old heraldic ceiling of the College, iii. 197; *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 170; letter of Johnston to Gordon of Straloch on emblematical devices, *Miscell. Spald. Club*, i. 41. See Lippe's *Wodrow*, pp. 282-96; M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, pp. 153, 323; Chambers' *Biog. Dict.* iii. 270-73. Leech (*Eclogae Bucolicae*, p. 23) alludes to him as Iolas, recalling Arthur Johnston by name, who had in the Buchanan-Eglishem dispute been the defender of the older poet.

Nunc tu qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas,
*Heroum regum*que canis, celebrabere Iola.
Nomine te referens, comes ibit vindice cannâ,
Pro Corydone ferox, Onopordi nobilis hostis.

Letters of Johnston to Camden, in *Camdeni Epistolae*, Lond., 1691. The University Library

copy of his *Consolatio Christiana* (Lug. Bat. 1609) bears the inscription, 'Clarissimo et doctissimo viro D. Duncano Liddello M.D. amoris et observantiae ergo Jonstonus dd'.

The following extracts are given from a quarto volume of ninety-three leaves in the Advocates' Library (19. 3. 24), with numerous corrections by the author. The transcript has been made by Mr. George Stronach, sub-librarian there, who describes the volume thus:

"The collection consists of parts

1. *Icones Regum Judae et Israelis carmine expressae.* This portion was printed, with a dedication to Henry, Prince of Wales (Lugduni Batavorum, 1612).
2. Περὶ στεφάνων, sive *De Coronis Martyrum in Scotia.*
3. Περὶ στεφάνων, sive *De Coronis Martyrum in Anglia.*
4. *Poemata varia*, consisting of additional inscriptions, epitaphs, Psalms versified, etc.

In the second part several of the poems have been written subsequently to the main work, and appear on the verso of the leaves."

This curious manuscript had not escaped the notice of Dr. Thomas M'Crie, who in the supplement to his *Life of Knox* printed the first sixteen extracts (from *Hamilton* to *Hay*). The MS. "exhibits traits," he says, "in the characters of the principal Scottish Martyrs and Reformers, with allusions to several events in their lives, which I have not met with elsewhere". The notes will show how greatly indebted I am for illustrations of these points to the unrivalled research and accuracy of that illustrious scholar, whose works form an epoch in the history of his country, while his erudition is the admiration and the despair of all who follow him in that field.

Arguments.

I.

Patrick Hamilton, martyr at St. Andrews, Feb. 28, 1527.

Germany, where flow the Lahn and the glassy Elbe, first shed the light from heaven. Happy Scotland, had it followed his leading! But superstition involved all in Cimmerian darkness. It can not endure the light. They burn him. A shining light in life, he was fitted to give light from the stake.

II.

John Machabaeus, of Clan Alpine, restorer of Christianity in Denmark, Professor of Theology at Copenhagen; flourished 1550, according to Bale.

The Scotland that bore me could not bear me to enjoy the light. No wonder, itself despised God. In Germany I met with Luther and Melanchthon, and saw Christ in a brighter day. Then Denmark gives me a country and a grave. No great loss to want a grave at home: a greater is to want God there.

III.

Alexander Alesius, died at Leipsic, June 20, 1565; Professor of Theology, Leipsic: on himself and John Machabaeus.

Our lot in life and exile was the same, ever since we were united in the love of Christ. Denmark showed you respect, Leipsic heard me. He who reads me can perceive Machabeus; to know one is to know the other.

IV.

John Rough and **Thomas Williams**, both chaplains [illegible] Governor of Scotland, both exiles for Christ: the former also a martyr in England, at London, Dec. 22, 1557.

After the reviving glory of Christ is crushed by the wavering regent, we bowed to the storm against our will. The Court, which had enrolled us, failed us, and with it fell our hopes. Christ was an exile; can it be our shame? If death is to be faced, the better part would be our Crown.

V.

George Wishart, or Wischeart, martyr, St. Andrews, March 1, 1546.

How happily the name suits the divine purpose! He was the 'heart' and the eye of 'wisdom'. His one love was Christ. Suiting the present to the past, and foreseeing the future, he foretells his own death and that of Cardinal Beaton. He stood unappalled at the fire; it fell, so as to seize on few thereafter.

VI.

John Wedderburn, banished 1546. Died an exile in England, 1556.

No merit in us to give you due thanks. Your actions and writings are such that nothing can be purer. Hence no one is more hated of the enemy, and no one deserved to be dearer to good men. Yours is a greater merit; you confess you have none, and that there is no place for human merit.

(2.)

On the Brothers John, James, and Robert Wedderburn.

Poets sing of a world divided between the three brothers, Pluto, Neptune, Jupiter. I rather wonder at you three, brothers, equal in love and in piety. Happy were your parents, and happy the Dundee that bore you: its name fittingly is *Donum Dei.*

VII.

John Knox, the first restorer of the Gospel in Scotland, after the former times of blood, died peacefully at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, at eleven o'clock at night, 1572.

This is Knox, the old-time Apostle of the Scots, as the great Beza styled him. The interpreter of heaven, he gave many signs of his knowledge of the future. The care of heaven, the goal of man's rage; the greater the victor, the greater the rage. Calumny at last has learned this, not even to believe itself. The piety of heroes is hated of man. This trait alone is a proof of the hero's divinity.

VIII.

John Willock, died in England.

After enriching the cities of my country with celestial gifts, so that it can be a light to others, I quitted it cheerfully. I planted the seeds in a neighbouring country, and it gave me means and honour. England and Scotland both regard me as a citizen. A third country, Heaven, remains.

IX.

Christopher Goodman, a native of England, minister of St. Andrews; died in the county of Chester, England, 1601.

I am no stranger, as you think, in Scotland. There I begot many in Christ, and won for them a country; not this one here, but that which is in heaven. Scotland and England both rejoice in my name.

X.

John Erskine of Dun, of a baronial family, the firm and steady assertor of religion, a noble preacher, dies March 12, 1590, aged 80.

After so many ancestors of fame, Erskine's glory is greater still. It is that of the Cross of Christ, which alone is everlasting. He teaches by acts, and acts by teaching. The ages can show no hero equal to him.

XI.

John Brebner, of Aberdeen, minister at Montrose and Dun, dies Nov. 2, [illegible]

Aberdeen gave him birth: he repaid it with the gift of another life. Owes he more to it or it to him?

XII.

John Winram, formerly Sub-Prior of the Augustinian Monastery, St. Andrews; afterwards one of the number of the ministers of Christ; died an old man, Sept. 28, 1581.

How shall I class you, Winram? My mind is anxious over this. True piety shows itself in no confused light. Show yourself; away with all fears. All power in light goes when piety is clouded. Let not that be piety which knows not how to die for it.

XIII.

John Row, [illegible]

Excellent in counsel, and in action a man of weight. His knowledge was varied and his experience great. A strict examiner of self; open-handed to the wretched, hospitable to the good. The delight of the city, with whom he had one faith and one public spirit. The Fair City has had many famous men, not the least John Row.

XIV.

James Lawson, minister of Edinburgh, died Oct. 12, 1584.

Lawson was of happy wit, learned, weighty in counsel. Small in body, but great in mind. Impiety could not endure him, so he had to leave his country. England was kinder to him: gladly it welcomed him, and sorrowfully gives him a grave.

XV.

David Ferguson, pastor at Dunfermline, died Aug. 23, 1598.

Trained at no college, and not moulded in the schools of Aristotle. Ignorant of such, his learning was higher, and gained under a greater teacher. A lesson to universities.

XVI.

George Hay.

After the Muses at home trained him, cultured Paris received him. Rich with the spoils of Greece and the East, he returned. A lively wit was accompanied by eloquence. Striving to leave his children rich at death, they say he set private before public interest. Piety is ever the best patrimony.

XVII.

John Macbray, exile in Germany, Belgium, England, 1558.

The evil spirit of the Romish Church drove me from my country; England cherishes me. The storm that broke at the death of Edward VI. seizes me. No danger, no toil daunts me, as the Belgian, the German, the Englishman can testify.

2.

Macbray addresses John Bale, who placed him while alive in the *Theatre of Illustrious Writers.*

A friend in need is a friend indeed. So have I ever found in Bale, who makes my fame everlasting. My life at death is due to him.

XVIII.

Walter Mill, martyr at St. Andrews, April 28, 1558.

Who could think the old man so brave as to show no fear of the banded mass-makers and the hellish wolf? The stake and prison have no terrors for him. Who can deny there is heavenly strength to mortal man? The earthly frame is nothing. A hidden spark spreads immensely; so shines the glory of God.

(2.)

Not our impiety nor our past life has armed our foes against us. The faith of Christ, the source of life, is the cause of death.

XIX.

Adam Hariot, minister of Aberdeen, died August 28, 1574.

Hariot, I respect you as a father, who baptised me, who showed me, when scarce a boy, the way to mansions in the skies. These lilies and violets are the pledges of our love.

(2.)

The man who (Orpheus like) could move woods by his voice, who could stir stones by his heart-moving eloquence, who could sway hither and thither the still more obdurate minds of men—this is Hariot, the soul of learning.

XX.

William Carmichael, Rector of the Grammar School, minister of St. Fittick's, across Dee, my master: died about Aug. 1, 1581.

When the Sun has reared his bright head, the barbarous mob hides its face. What mob? That reared on the fall of Rome, rustling in the panoply of a barbarous empire; the race that corrupted the pure founts and whelmed good arts. He opens again the pure waters and brings back the Sun. Alas that darkness should extinguish such a Sun! He shines while Sun and light do.

XXI.

Richard Melville, of Baldovy, a noble preacher, died May 25, 1575.

Light from heaven lightens me and my father's house. In Germany Melanchthon instructed me, and honour I prefer to all renown. Two lights of our race still survive, my brother and my son.

XXII.

To the Brothers Melville, Richard, Thomas and **Andrew.**

The house of Melville so loved a pure piety as to give early signs of its fame. The hope has not been in vain. Richard began, Thomas increased it, Andrew lives for ever. In Phœbus's eyes everything of the Melvilles is so honied that he delights to speak with no other tongue.

XXIII.

John Spottiswoode, pastor of Calder, died Dec. 5, 1585.

Far as light extends in the north, so shines his light. A rich mind, and a revered old age. The ornament of our world, he now lives in that above.

(2.)

Spottiswoode lies here, free from spot or stain. He has no *spot*, be the name that of his race or due to chance.

A golden bough in a wood. Where now the *wood* that bears such boughs?

XXIV.

John Rupanus or **Craig,** first a minister at Aberdeen, then at Court, whose tomb I have inscribed in the name of the Council and people of Aberdeen; my former teacher; died Dec. 12, 1600, aged 89.

This tomb and these titles has the love of our city reared to you, its father and guide in the right way. Happy was the city in your guidance. How can it repay you? It grieved over your being taken from it to fill a place at Court. Now it tearfully follows you above.

XXV.

Alexander Arbuthnot, Principal, and Prof. of Divinity, of the University of Aberdeen; my teacher; died Oct. 17, 1583.

The Muses and the Virtues join in tears at your tomb. They write: here lies the eye of wisdom, and flower of men. If Heaven cares for man, his fame will be for ever.

The Mearns gives him birth, Fife and France his rearing. With all the wealth of Phoebus he returns. He expounds the decrees of God and returns—to Heaven.

The man who brought light out of darkness, who shed light on all studies, a beam in the north, learned and modest. Can you believe he lies in darkness?

XXVI.

Thomas Smeton, Prof. of Theology, Glasgow, died Dec. [illegible]

The man of greatest and bitterest experience confesses he has seen nothing sadder than these times. His grief is that he hitherto survives the fates.

(2.)

Far travelled and greatly learned, his chief knowledge was to know salvation in Christ and to teach the riches of God.

XXVII.

William Christison, minister of Dundee, died Oct. 16, 1599.

When my country left me and hopes failed, I had to seek another. Denmark took me, and there I learned its tongue. Then Bergen saw me, Dundee gives me a call. I did my best while old age came on. May this famous city have many teachers; it will not err in calling me father.

XXVIII.

Andrew Hay, minister of Renfrew, died Oct. 2, 1593.

Never was there a purer soul. Glasgow affords him a field of action, and he in turn adorns Glasgow.

2.

How finely do Glasgow and Hay agree! They have one love, one sorrow. With one mind they bewail the departure of Melville, the death of Smeton. They join in grief: Glasgow breaks into tears, Hay falls.

XXIX.

John Davidson, minister of Prestonpans, died Aug. 30, 1604, aged 62.

All things must bow to God. Why complain we of the rights of Death, Death that is a gain to the good, a terror to the bad? Davidson, that bright example of our age, is gone. He gives his goods to the poor, builds schools and churches, and yet in giving has everything in abundance. Others have enough ado in leaving their children rich; Christ, the giver of all, was his all.

XXX.

David Black, died of apoplexy, Jan. 5, 1603.

Is that eloquent tongue which poured forth the praises of God silent? After so many griefs do you pass away? Grief prevents me from speaking more.

2.)

When *Black* enters Heaven, the earth was covered with *white* snow. Nothing was whiter than his soul.

(3.)

After many cares and labours Black passes to Heaven. There was no pause: such a passage was no death. What was night to others was day to him.

XXXI.

John Dury, first a minister of the church at Edinburgh, then at Montrose, died on the 29th of Feb. 1600.

Having suffered exile in his own country, he feels not for that but for its losses. Seeing everywhere the tide ebb, he preferred to be far from city and court. In exile he found a country and rest. Montrose gave him life and a grave. Could it give more?

While the fathers and brethren from every quarter hasten to Montrose to discuss the office of a true bishop, Dury, despising its human titles, is claimed for the companies of heaven.

XXXII.

Robert Pont, the venerated minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, famous for his divine writings, died May 8, 1606.

Am I summoned again to weep and wail, and will there be no end to my plaints? Though you may be said to have lived long enough, if one compute by years and grey hairs, the activity of mind and body would suffice for an endless number of years.

On the same Pont; who, while he reckons the times and the years, adjusting the weeks of Daniel, withdraws himself from human affairs, following the noble example of Cn. Vibius in Pliny.

While he counts and balances the times, time passes, the brief hour flies, Libitina cuts his thread. Wisely shun prying into the secrets of destiny. God thought fit: He rules all: enough.

XXXIII.

William Erdius, colleague of Robert Pont, from a stone cutter rising to be a noteworthy preacher; who beginning studies late, self-taught in Latin, Greek, and Aramaic, and becoming wondrously skilled therein, died 1606.

Harmonious spirits, united in love and in care for the flock. Death removes Pont first, Erdius quickly follows. In vain death prepares to part the two; in heaven the tie of friendship is only the closer.

I. PATRICIUS HAMILTONUS.

Martyr Andreapoli xxviii. Feb. An. Christi, 1527.

E caelo alluxit primam Germania lucem
  Qua Lanus, et vitreis qua fluit Albis aquis.
Intulit hinc lucem nostrae Dux praevius orae.
  O felix terra! hoc si foret usa duce!

Dira superstitio grassata tyrannide in omnes,
Omniaque involvens Cimmeriis tenebris.
Illa nequit lucem hanc sufferre. Ergo omnis in unam,
Fraude, odiis, furiis, turba cruenta coit.
Igne cremant. Vivus lucis qui fulserat igne,
Par erat ut moriens lumina ab igne daret.

1. Burned Feb. 28, 1528, before the gates of St. Salvator's College. See M'Crie's *Knox*, pp. 467, 468, note 2. Prof. Mitchell notes that Hamilton was M.A. of Paris, probably under John Major at the College Montaigu; admitted member of Faculty of Arts at St. Andrews on Oct. 3, 1524.

II. IOANNES MACHABAEUS.

Alpinus, Christianismi in Dania Instaurator, Hafniae Theol. Professor; floruit 1550, teste Balaeo.

Quae tulit in lucem me Scotia, luce frui me
Non tulit. Haud mirum;: sprevit et ipsa Deum.
Anglia vix cepit. Subeuntem Teutonis oras
Suscipiens fovit L . . . onis in gremio.
Lutheri hic tetigisse datum dextramque Philippi:
Cernere et hic Christum lucidiore die.
Me doctore dehinc amplexa est Dania Christum;
Hafnia dat patriam, datque eadem tumulum.
Huc vitae cursus: supremi hic meta laboris.
Hinc vehor exilii liber in astra metu.
Haud iactura gravis, patria tellure carere,
In patria gravior posse carere Deo.

John Machabaeus retired to England, 1532, thence to Denmark, where Christian III. made him Professor of Divinity at Copenhagen. Brother-in-law of Miles Coverdale, translator of the Bible. He was, as M'Crie shows (*Knox*, p. 322) of the Clan Alpine. Irving (*Scottish Poets*, ii. 87) thought his name was Macbeth, as Macabaeus is the form of that king's name in Boece. "The form is due to Boece's accurate knowledge of the Celtic which slurs over *th* in the pronunciation (Macbeathad), and by a parallel example the familiar *usquebae* is phonetic for uisgebeatha (water of life), in which last word *th* is not sounded" (Sir W. Geddes, "Shakespeare and Hector Boece," *Crown and Tower*, 1896, p. 46).

4. A blot on the page renders the decipherment impossible.

5. He met Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg. He died at Copenhagen, after sixteen years there, December 6, 1557.

11. Contrast Scott's quotation of Sannazaro's lines (erroneously ascribed to Politian by Lockhart, *Life*, ch. 83), "*Grata quies patriae, etc.*," when hurrying over the Alps to die at Abbotsford.

III. ALEX. ALESIUS.

(Obiit Lipsiae, [illegible] Jan. [illegible])

Lipsiae Theol. Professor, de se et Joh. Machabaeo.

Sors eadem exilii nobis, vitaeque laborumque,
  Ex quo nos Christi conciliavit amor.
Una salus amborum, unum et commune periclum;
  Pertulimus pariter praestite cuncta Deo.
Dania te coluit. Me Lipsia culta docentem
  Audiit et sacros hausit ab ore sonos.
Qui mea scripta legit, Machabaeum cernat in illis.
  Alterutrum noscis, noscis utrumque simul.

Alesius, the "Wanderer," as he was styled by Melanchthon. For the fullest and latest account of Alesius, whose real name was Alexander Alane, see Prof. Mitchell's *Scottish Reformation* (Baird Lecture, 1899) pp. 239-82, and for his works, Appendix, pp. 301-7. Alane was born in Edinburgh, April 23, 1500; was a B.A. or Determinant (for the Academic phrase, see M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 353) of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, 1515; died in Leipsic, 17th March, 1565, a date differing from that given above by Johnston, as Prof. of Divinity and Rector of the University.

IV. IOHANNES ROCHIUS[1] ET THOMAS GULIELMIUS.[2]

Uterque a Sacris Iac. Hamiltono Scotiæ Gubernatori, uterque Christi nomine Exul; et ille postea martyr in Anglia, 22 Decemb. 1557, Londini.

Postquam iterum premitur redivivi gloria Christi,
  Et crudelis adhuc omnia Praesul agit,
Cessimus inviti invidiae et crudelibus iris.
  Ah! facilis nocuit Principis ingenium.
Doctores nuper quae nos adscripserat aula
  Deficit; et nostrae spes cecidere simul.

[1] John Rough, b. 1510, entered monastery at Stirling when seventeen; chaplain to Earl of Arran, 1543. On apostasy of Arran, retired to Kyle, and thence to the castle of St. Andrews. In May, 1547, calls on Knox to preach, in the Parish Church of St. Andrews, rather than, as is usually stated, in chapel of castle (note by Dr. D. H. Fleming, to p. 96 of Prof. Mitchell's *Baird Lecture*, 1899). For his martyrdom by Bishop Bonner and death on Dec. 22, 1557, see M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 33.

[2] Thomas Guillaume, or Williams, native of Athelstaneford; Provincial of order of Black-friars or Dominicans; retires to England, "after which I do not find him mentioned in history" (M'Crie).

Redditur exilium Christi pro munere. Christus
  Exul erat: nobis sitne probro exilium?
Quid si mors adeunda sit? O mors illa beata!
  Qua vitae melior parta corona foret.

2. The *P*[illegible] was the Queen Mother, [illegible] head of the Hamiltons, April 12, 1554. In 1542 Parliament passed an Act, declaring it lawful to read the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue (*Knox*, p. 20; *Baird Lecture*, 1899, p. 51). See Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, ii. p. 8, for the penance of Arran in the Church of the Franciscans at Stirling, Sept. 8, 1543, and the triumph of Cardinal Beaton.

V. GEORGIUS SOPHOCARDIVS.

Sive Wys-hartus, Martyr, Andreapoli, Kal. Martii an. 1546.

Quam bene conveniunt divinis nomina rebus!
  Divinae hic Sophiae corque oculusque viget.
Qui Patris arcanam Sophiam, caelique recessus
  Corde fovens, terris numina tanta aperit.
Unus amor Christus. Pro Christo concitus ardor
  Altius humanis enthea corda rapit.
Praeteritis aptans praesentia, iudicat omnia;
  Et ventura dehinc ordine quaeque docet.
Ipse suam mortem, tempusque modumque profatur,
  Fataque carnifici tristia sacrilego.
Terrificam ad flammam stetit imperterritus. Ipsa
  Quin stupet invictos sic pavefacta animos,
Ut vix ausa dehinc sit paucos carpere. Tota
  Ilicet innocui victa cruore viri est.

Sophocardius. For the formation of the name, cf. *Desiderius*, Erasmus; *Schwarzerd*, Melanchthon; *Reuchlin*, Capnio; *Hausschein*, Oecolampadius.

Wys-hartus. "Buchanan calls him *Sophocardius*, supposing his name to be Wiseheart—a mistake which has been corrected by an intelligent foreign historian, who says that the original name was *Guiscard*, a name common to France, from which country the *Wischards* (for so Knox writes it) originally came to Scotland" (M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 327). But see Gibbon, vi. 185, ed. Bury: "The Norman writers and editors most conversant with their own idiom interpret *Guiscard*, or *Wiscard*, by *Callidus*, a cunning man. The root (*wise*) is familiar to our ear; and in the old word *Wiseacre* I can discern something of a similar sense and termination." Thus Wishart and Beaton were both of French origin (see Scott's *Lay*, i. xi. and Note E, for the descent of the Bethunes of Artois). That Wishart was M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, is shown in *Baird Lecture*, 1899, p. 57.

5. For the attempt to involve him in Beaton's assassination, see Lang, *Hist. of Scotland*, i. 484-88; *Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1898; for Mitchell's criticism of this "laboured attempt," see *Baird Lecture*, pp. 69-71, and Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, ii. 22, 23.

10. "The words attributed to him at the stake by Buchanan [xv. 37] and Lindsay of Pitscottie, foreshadowing his persecutor's approaching fate, are not very generally accepted as authentic. Knox says nothing of them, nor Foxe, nor Spottiswoode; nor does Sir David Lindsay, in his 'Tragedy of the Cardinal,' make any reference to them" (Mitchell).

VI. IOHANNES WEDDERBURNVS.

Pulsus in exilium, an. 1546. Exul in Anglia moritur 1556.

Non meriti est nostri meritas tibi dicere grates,
   Aut paria, aut aliqua parte referre vicem.
Quae meruisse alii vellent, nec posse mereri est:
   Haec velle, haec posse, haec te meruisse tuum est.
Sic facis atque canis sacra: sic agis omnia, nil ut
   Sanctius et nusquam purior ulla fides.
Hinc nullum magis invisum caput hostibus: hinc et
   Nemo unquam meruit carior esse bonis.
Grandius hoc meritum, nil te meruisse fateris,
   Humanis meritis nec superesse locum.

II.

DE IOHANNE, IACOBO, ET ROBERTO WEDDERBURNO, FRATRIBUS.

Divisum imperium, per tres, tria numina, fratres,
   Infera, quaeque vides, quaeque superna, canunt.
Vos miror potius tres vero nomine fratres,
   Vosque supra veneror, numina vana, deos;
Concordes animas, clarissima lumina gentis,
   Tres paribus studiis, tres pietate pares.
Felices qui vos tales genuere parentes,
   Quaeque orbi tellus pignora cara dedit.
Caelo progenitos orbi dat mater Alectum,
   Inde Dei-Donum nomen habere putem.

For the Wedderburns, see Prof. Mitchell's *Gude and Godlie Ballates*, 1897; and his *Wedderburns and their Work*, 1867. For the influence of poetry on the Reformation, see the

masterly Note K in M'Crie's *Knox*. *Cf.* J. H. Burton, *History*, iv. 350, and the familiar scene in chapter xv. of Scott's *Abbot*. The Wedderburns, James, John, Robert, were sons of a burgess family in Dundee, who entered the University of St. Andrews in 1514, 1525, 1526. For the ascription of the *Complaynt of Scotlande* to Robert Wedderburn by David Laing, and for the recent discoveries and discussions thereon, see Chambers' *Cyclop. Eng. Lit.* i. 214, 215 1901.

9. *Alectum*, Dundee. For the legend of *Dei-Donum*, see Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, with attempted explanations of 'Dundee,' pp. 177, 178; John Johnston's *Heroes* (1603), p. 7. Buchanan (i. xxv.) speculates as follows: "Quod Boethius patriae suae gratulans ambitiose Deidonum vocat. Vetus enim nomen Taodunum fuisse reor, a Duno, id est colle ad Taum sito, sub cuius radicibus oppidum est extructum".

VII. IOHANNES KNOXVS.

Primus Evangelii Instaurator in Scotia, post superiora cruenta illa tempora, obit placide Edinburgi xxiv. ixbris, hora noctis undecima, 1572.

Hic ille est Scotorum Knoxus Apostolus olim,
Cui prior hos ingens Beza dedit titulos:
Interpres caeli, vero qui Numine plenus
Plurima venturi praescia signa dedit.
Facundum pectus. Libertas maxima fandi.
Totus inexhausto flagrat amore Dei.
Quam pia cura Poli, tam humani meta furoris.
Tanto plus victor, quo furit iste magis.
Post varios hostes aggressa Calumnia tandem.
Hoc didicit, nulli nec sibi habere fidem.
Heroum Pietas odio est mortalibus. Unum hoc
Arguat Heroem hunc caelitus esse datum.

II.

Cura dei: Romae pestis: Mundi horror: et Orci
Pernicies: caeli fulmen ab arce tonans.
Limite in hoc modico tanti iacet hospitis umbra:
Umbra silet; tamen est hostibus horror adhuc.

Placide. "So he lifted up his one hand, and, incontinent thereafter, rendered the Spirit, and slept away without any pain, about eleven hours at even" (Bannatyne, *Memorials*). "Ut potius dormire quam occidisse videretur" (Smetonii, *Responsio*, p. 123).

2. "The letters which he wrote to him abound with expressions of the warmest regard, and highest esteem; and, in his Images of Illustrious Men, he afterwards raised an affectionate tribute to our Reformer's memory" (M'Crie, *Knox*, 279).

3. *E.g.* the famous cases of hoping to preach again at St. Andrews, when in the French

galley, and the deaths of Thomas Maitland and Kirkcaldy of Grange. See the whole question in *Knox*, pp. 291-93. Hume Brown (*Life*, ii. 210, *n.*) quotes: "I dare not deny, lest in so doing I should be injurious to the giver, but that God hath revealed unto me secrets unknown to the world; and also that he made my tongue a trumpet to forewarn realms".

7. "When Master Knox was laid in the grave, the Earl of Morton uttered these words: "Here lieth a man who in his life never feared the face of man; who hath been often threatened with dagge and dagger, but yet hath ended his days in peace and honour" (Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, iii. 242).

9. Calumnia. See M'Crie, pp. 390-93.

14. "I assure you the voice of this one man, John Knox, is able in one hour to put more life in us than five hundred trumpets continually blustering in our ears" (Randolph to Cecil, 1561).

VIII. IOHANNES WILLOCVS.

Obiit in Anglia.

Cum patriae implessem donis caelestibus urbes,
  Mille olim obiiciens mortibus hanc animam,
Ipsa adeo exultat caeli sic luce sereni,
  Paene sibi ut caelum et lux queat esse aliis:
Excessi patriâ laetus tellure, libensque:
  Ut vicina istis cresceret aucta opibus.
Hic etiam sevi caelestia semina verbi,
  Gensque pia hic nostram plurima sensit opem.
Haec et opes mihi, cumque opibus cumulavit honores,
  Non secus ac patria me Anglia civem habuit.
Bis civis gemina in patria: mihi tertia restat,
  Possidet haeredem tertia sola suum.

Native of Ayr; of the Franciscan Friars; chaplain to Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey; retires to Emden, on accession of Mary. Practises there as physician; introduced to Anne, Duchess of Friesland, who sends him in 1555 on a mission to Scotland. For his presence at the death of the Queen Regent, Mary of Lorraine, see *Burton*, iii. 381; *Tytler*, iii. 121. His death, as minister of the Parish Church of Loughborough, Leicestershire, Dec. 4, 1585, a date unknown to M'Crie, refutes Chalmers' scurrilous attack (*Life of Ruddiman*, p. 307).

IX. CHRISTOPHORVS GVDMANNVS.

Anglus, Ecclesiastes Andreapolitanus: moritur in Cestrensi provincia Angliae an. 1601.

Non ego, ceu credis, Scotis peregrinus in oris:
  Publica nec rerum cura aliena mihi.

Hic geniti Christo, hic geritur respublica Christi :
  Christi ego sum. In Christo his sumque ego congenitus ;
Quin genui hic partem Christo. Patremque ducemque
  Et licet, et gaudent me vocitare suum.
Queis patriam peperi, non hanc, sed quae altera caelo est,
  Hac prior ; his dicar qui peregrinus ego ;
Alterutra iactent se alii regione profectos,
  Nomine se iactat utraque terra meo.

Born at Chester ; divinity lecturer at Oxford under Edward VI. (Strype's *Annals*, i. 124) ; colleague of Knox at Geneva ; minister of Ayr and St. Andrews. Returned to England in 1565. Letter from Goodman to Buchanan (*Epistolae*, 30, 31, ed. Ruddiman). Died at Chester, 1601. For his political opinions, and his citation by Milton in his *Tenure of Magistrates*, see M'Crie's *Knox*, pp. 394-96.

X. IOHANNES ARESKINVS.

Dunius, Equestri familia ortus, Religionis gravis et constans assertor, concionator nobilis, natus annos lxxx., moritur xii. Martii, 1590.

Post tot avos veteres, et tot decora inclyta rerum
  Surgit Areskino gloria maior adhuc :
Scilicet illa Crucis Christi, quae sola perennis,
  Quae regit una homines, quae facit una deos.
Robora consiliis, pietatem miscet utrisque ;
  Et faciendŏ docet, atque docendŏ facit.
Heroem nullum huic aequarint saecula. Nullus
  Inter avos veteres fama et honore prior.

6. For the quantities, *cf.* Juvenal's (iii. 232) *vigilandŏ*, and *reparandŏ* in Row's *Eucharistia Basilike*, 249. For the philological explanation of this extraordinary usage, see Peile, *Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology*, 1872, p. 309.

XI. IOHANNES BRABNERVS.

Aberdonensis, Ecclesiastes Celurcanus, et Dunensis, moritur an. 1564, postr. Kal. Novembris.

Nascendi primam dedit Aberdonia lucem :
  Ille renascendi munera retribuit.
Utrum ergo debet Patriae plus, an Patria illi ?
  Mutua sic rerum gratia rite coit.

"I have not met elsewhere with any notice of *Brebner* or *Bremner*" (M'Crie). Hew Scott, *Fasti Eccl. Scot.*, has no trace of him. Brabaner, Brebner, Bremner = native of Brabant, as Fleming = native of Flanders. For name, see Michie's *Deeside Tales*, Aberdeen, 1908, p. 277.

XII. IOHANNES VIN-RAMVS.

Caenobii Augustinianorum olim Praefectus apud Andreanos, postea inter Christi Ministros [illegible]

Quo te censu hominum, quo te, Vin-Rame, reponam
  In numero? hic multum est anxia mens animi.
Se prodit Pietas, neque turbida lucis imago est:
  Spargit enim de se lumina clara sui.
Quin te aperi tandem manifesto in lumine. Pelle
  Turbidulos sensus cumque pudore metus.
Cum pietate etenim postquam se nubila miscet
  Mens hominum, lucis deperit ille vigor.
Gaudet agens Pietas manifesta in luce. Nec illa
  Sit Pietas quae haud scit pro Pietate mori.

The date of death, 28th Sept., is erroneous. The day of death was Sept. 18. See M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 88 *n*.

5. "Though early regarded as favourable to the reformed opinions, Winram did not leave the Popish Church until a very late period: and his conduct during the intermediate struggle was extremely ambiguous, and often contradictory. He was employed to preach at the trial of Wishart, and was present at the trials of Wallace and Mill. And in the Council which sat in 1559, he was nominated one of the six persons to whose examination and admonition the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow submitted their private conduct" (M'Crie's *Knox*, [illegible]

XIII. IOHANNES ROWIVS.

Ecclesiastes Perthensis, obiit xvi viiibris an. 1580.

Consilio praestans, rebus gravis auctor agendis,
  Praecipuos inter, lumina prima, patres,
Cognitio varia: immensa experientia rerum.
  Omnigenam linguam mens praeit ingenii:
Exactor disciplinae, vindexque severus,
  Ipse sibi censor, seque ad amussim habuit:
Sancta domus, castique lares, frons laeta, severa:
  Larga manus miseris, mensa benigna bonis.

Urbis delicium ; sancti pia copula amoris :
  Una fides, fidei publica cura simul.
Clara viris, cultuque decens pulcherrima Pertha,
  Rowius at Perthae haud ultima fama fuit.

For his history, see M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 170, 171. Minister of Kilconquhar in Fife, translated to Perth. For the family, see *Memorials of the Family of Row*, Edinb. 1828 (forty copies printed).

4. "Nothing was spoken in Row's house but French. The passages of Scripture read in the family before and after meals, if in the Old Testament, were read in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and English; if in the N.T. they were read in Greek, etc." (M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 375). Row, like Knox, acquired Hebrew abroad. For the position of Hebrew in Scotland, its relation to the *Nova Fundatio* of King's College, and the charter of Marischal College, see M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 388, and Hallam's *Literature*, ch. ix. sec. iv.

XIV. IACOBUS LAUSONIVS.

Ecclesiastes Edinburgensis, obiit xii. Octobris an. 1584.

Ingenio felix Lausonius, ore diserto,
  Acer iudicio consilioque gravis.
Corpore non magno, mens ingens, spiritus ardens
  Invectumque decus pectoris atque animi.
Non tulit Impietas. Patria migrare necesse est,
  Mitior in profugum terra aliena fuit.
Hospitii cui iura volens vivo ista tulisset,
  Multa gemens tristi in funere dat tumulum.

For life of, see under his name.

1. "A man of singular learning, zeal and *eloquence*, whom I never hard preache bot he meltit my hart with teares" (James Melville: M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 268 *n*.).

5. For the protest of Lawson against the Black Acts of 1584, and Arran's threats against him, see Hume Brown, *History*, ii. 196. For his death and burial in London, see M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 109 *n*.

XV. DAVID FERGUSIVS.

Pastor ad Fermilo-dunum, obiit xxiii Augusti an. 1598.

Quem non erudiit solers Academia, quem non
  Finxit Stagira nobilis :
Nesciit ille tamen, nescire illa omnia solers,
  Quae et ista et illa prodidit.

Quin doctore Deo scivit meliora sequutus,
  Quae et ista et illa nesciit.
Disce hinc quae melius doceas, Academĭa. Tuque
  Disce hinc Stagira nobilis.

Ferguson died in his sixty-fifth year (M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 222 *n.*). He was a native of Dundee. For life and work, see M'Crie's *Knox*, Note RR; *Memorials of the Family of Row*, p. 5.

1. For Academĭa, see Hermann *De Metris*, p. 36, and on Aristoph. *Nubes*, 1001. Claudian, *De Cons. Mall. Theod.* 94, has the licence:—

In Latium spretis Academĭa migrat Athenis.

But the line in Cicero, *De Div.* i. 13. 22 is decisive:—

Inque Academīa umbrifera nitidoque Lyceo.

XVI. GEORGIVS HAIVS.

Postquam animum primis patriae effinxere Camenae
  Artibus, excepit culta Luteta sinu.
Cecropiis opibus spoliisque orientis onustus,
  Intulit in patriam munera opima suam.
Ingenium vegetum comitatur gratia linguae,
  Lactea nectareo verba lepore fluunt.
Dum parat excedens locupletes linquere natos,
  Publica privatis posthabuisse ferunt.
Optima sed Pietas patrimonî portio. Privis
  Si nimium indulges, publica rapta ruunt.

No heading is given by M'Crie, but only the name. Hay was minister of Rathven; commissioner in 1565 to visit Kirks, Schools, and Colleges; moderator of General Assembly, March 5, 1570; died 1588. From him descends the baronial family of Rannes, the explanation of lines 7, 8. "Ranis, the seat of Hay of Ranis, the first of which family was descended of the Lord Yester; and, after having been a Roman Catholick priest, becoming a Protestant minister at the Reformation, was made parson of Rathven" (*Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spald. Club, p. 648. Cf. *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, p. 325. For writings, see M'Crie's *Knox*, pp. 384, 385).

XVII. IOHANNES MACBRAIVS.

Exul in Germania, Belgio, et Anglia, 1558.

Me patriâ pepulit male-sana protervia gentis
  Romulidûm, pulsum hinc Anglia me refovet.
Sedibus ipsa suis paene Anglia pellitur, Anglis
  Postquam heu! Edvardum mors rapuit propera.

Me rapit haec eadem tempestas. Nulla pericli
  Me terret facies, aut labor exilii.
Testis Belga mihi, testis Germanus, et Anglus.
  Hinc civem certant quisque habuisse suum.

II.

Alloquitur Macbraius Johan. Balaeum, qui ipsum adhuc vivum in Theatro Illustrium Scriptorum collocavit.

Rebus in incertis certum vix cernere amicum est.
  Tu, Balaee mihi semper amicus eras
Certus in incertis, nostri tibi cura perennis,
  Nominis et per te fama perenne viget.
Me vivum aeternâ posuisti in luce Theatri,
  Quodque obiens vivo, muneris hocce tui est.

John Macbray, or Macbrair, gentleman of Galloway; flies to England, 1538; retires to Frankfort, on death of Edward VI.; inducted Nov. 13, 1568, to the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle; buried there, Nov. 16, 1584. Signs invitation and call to Knox from the English congregation at Frankfort, Sept. 24, 1554 (M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 343).

John Bale, 1495-1563, Bishop of Ossory, author of *Illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum Summarium*, 1549, where (p. 229) he mentions several works of Macbray, and says he "wrote elegantly in Latin".

1. *Protervia*, coinage for *protervitas*.

XVIII. WALTERVS MYLLVS.

Martyr Andreapoli, xxiix. April, 1558.

Quis putet invalido parvoque in corpore tantum
  Pectoris? aut isto pectore tantum animi?
Ut nihil horrescat iuratos mille maniplos
  Missificûm, aut Stygii fulmina torva Lupi,
Ut nec furca, minae, non tetri carceris horror,
  Ultima nec valeat flamma domare virum.
Quis neget humano coelestes corpore vires?
  Mente capit caelum: terrea forma nihil.
Crescit in immensam latitans scintilla favillam,
  Sic micat in tenui gloria celsa Dei.

II. (*Incerto Auctore*).

Non nostra impietas, aut actae crimina vitae
  Armarunt hostes in mea fata truces.
Sola fides Christi sacro signata libello
  Quae vitae causa est, est mihi causa necis.

M'Crie gives the date as Aug. 28, 1558 : he was 82 at death. "Walter Mill, parish priest of Lunan in Angus, having been condemned as a heretic in the time of Cardinal Beatoun, had escaped from execution, and continued to preach, sometimes in private, and at other times openly, in different quarters of the kingdom. Being lately discovered by one of the archbishop's spies, he was brought to trial at St. Andrews. He appeared before the court so worn out with age, and the hardships which he had endured, that it was not expected he would be able to answer the questions which might be put to him ; but, to the surprise of all, he conducted his defence with great spirit" (M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 114). The lines by the *Auctor Incertus* are assigned by his son-in-law, Thomas Wilson, to Archbishop Patrick Adamson (*Poemata Sacra :* London, 1619. *Epigrammata*, p. 36.)

XIX. ADAMVS HARIOTVS.

Ecclesiastes Aberdonensis, moritur xxiix. Augusti, an. 1574.

Me qui nascentem sacro baptismate tinxti
  Te veneror, patrem teque, Hariote, colo,
Qui mihi vix puero caelestis praemia vitae
  Monstrasti, et certam celsa sub astra viam.
Lilia et has violas, nostri pia pignora cultus,
  Haecque pio cineri carmina sacra damus.

II.

Qui silvas potuit movere voce
Doctâ, candidulâ, aureâ, disertâ,
Saxa qui potuit ciere flexu
Purae, flexanimae eloquutionis,
Qui plusquam lapides, ferasve silvas,
Mentes quippe hominum obstinatiores,
Et vinctas adamantinis catenis
Exsecrabilis, horridi tyranni,
Circumducere quivit huc et illuc,
Doctarum decus elegantiarum,
Aut patrum genitor vetustiorum,
Ipse vel genitus patribus vetustis,
Disertissimus Hariotus ille est.

Joseph Robertson, *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 46, had given these lines (1-6) before, from the manuscript : "fyrst minister of the true word of God in Aberdene, departit the xxviii day of August". Hariot was born in 1514 ; died in his 60th year ; buried in quire of St. Nicholas' Church. See *View of the Diocese of Aberdeen* in *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spald. Club, p. 209 ; Spottiswoode's *History of Church of Scotland*, p. 274, ed. 1677 ; and Kennedy's

Annals of Aberdeen, i. 114, 115. For the spread of Lutheran doctrine [illegible] year of the Diet of Worms, by John Marshal, Master of the Grammar School, see Kennedy, ii. 110; ii. 122. For life of Hariot, and his tombstone in St. Nicholas, see Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 300.

XX. GULIELMVS CARMICHAEL.

Scholae Abredonensis Rector, et in aede Fiacrii Trans-Deanae Ecclesiae Minister, praeceptor meus, obiit circa kal. Aug. 1580.

Quum novus hic Titan terris caput extulit aureum,
  Occulit en vultus barbara turba suos,
Et stupefacta viri faciem radiantiaque ora
  Protinus excessit victa timore gravi.
Quaenam turba, rogas? Latii gens fulta ruinis
  Barbaricique sonans fascibus imperii,
Quae Latii puros fontes caenoque situque
  Atque bonas artes sordibus obruerat:
Contactuque suo foedaverat omnia late,
  Omniaque obscuris abdiderat tenebris.
Hic puros reserat fontes solemque reducit
  Artibus, atque artes excolit arte novâ.
Heu! tenebrae tantum potuere extinguere solem!
  Falleris. Hic mediis sol micat in tenebris:
Aeternumque cluet lumen splendore coruscum,
  Dum sol, lux, tenebrae, lumina donec erunt.

For the parish, see *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, s.v. 'Nigg,' p. 254. See Simpson's *Bon Record*, p. 21, for Town Council Register of 9th Oct. 1579, where Carmichael complains his salary will not meet his family charges, and the fees of the school are raised to 3s. 4d. quarterly. *The Chronicle of Aberdeen, Spald. Club Miscell.* ii. 53, preserves the correct day of death: "Maister William Carmychell, maister of the Gramer Skwill of Aberdein, depairtit the penult day of July, 1580 yeris". For the election of his successor Thomas Cargill, at the same salary of fifty merks, £33 6s. 8d., see Simpson, p. 22 *n*.

XXI. RICHARDVS MELVINVS.

Baldovius, concionator nobilis, obiit xxv. Maij. 1575.

Me patriamque domum illustrat lux caelitus. Ultro
  Ardeo dum Christum Teutona terra capit.
Fontibus hic puris ingens mihi labra Melancthon
  Proluit et sacras insinuavit opes.

Hoc decus antetuli famaeque opibusque vetustis,
Sit mihi, sitque aliquid consuluisse meis.
At nostri superant generis duo lumina, frater
Natusque: hoc praestant nempe ego quod volui.

Eldest son of Richard Melville, who fell at Pinkie, 1547; succeeded to the family estate of Baldovy, on the South Esk, about a mile to the S.W. of Montrose; minister of Marytoun. The date of his death is given by M'Crie, *Melville*, p. 30, as June, 1575.

Melvinus: for the history of the name, see M'Crie, p. 1, and for the variants of the name, p. 402, the signature as 'An. Melvin,' p. 498. For the play on the words *mel*, *vinum*, see the epigram of Bizarri, on p. 8. Dr. James Melvin matriculated at Marischal College as 'Ia. Melvil'. *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 406.

1. "The Melvilles of Fife were among the early adherents of the Protestant doctrine; and the family of Baldovy had embraced it before the birth of Andrew Melville" (M'Crie, p. 5).

3. Richard Melville travelled with John Erskine of Dun, visited Wittenberg, and studied two years under Melanchthon; visited Denmark and attended lectures of John Macabaeus (No. II. above): intimate with George Wishart.

7. Andrew, born at Baldovy, Aug. 1, 1545. James, the diarist, born at Baldovy, July 25, 1556.

XXII. RICHARDO, THOMAE, ET ANDREÆ MELVINIS FFF. (FRATRIBUS).

Sic Melvina domus purae Pietatis amorem
Arsit amans, famae ut praescia signa daret.
Nec spes vana fuit, magno virtutis honore
Certatur. Fratrum par prope surgit honos.
Auspicia ille dedit felicia, proximus illi
Auxit, qui minimus maior in astra volat.
Hinc Melvina piis caelestis vita Camenis,
Prae istis ut nec ament nectar et ambrosiam.
Hinc Melvina adeo sunt omnia mellea Phoebo,
Non alio ut Phoebus gaudeat ore loqui.

6. Thomas, "an accomplished scholar, and improved by travelling, rose to be Secretary-Depute of Scotland" (M'Crie, p. 2). All the nine brothers were distinguished.

9. The usual play on the name. For another play, '*plus fellis quam mellis*,' "with which Episcopalian epigrammatists have diverted themselves so much," see M'Crie, p. 449.

XXIII. IOHANNES SPOTTISWODIVS.

Pastor Calderanus, obiit v. Decembris An. 1585.

Arctoo quantum lux sese exporgit in orbe,
Tantum orbi illucet luxque laborque viri.
Virtutum in tenebris quondam lux magna refulsit,
Maior at exorta luce renidet honos.

Aurea mens, sincera fides, veneranda senecta,
Pectore tranquillo maxima cura Dei.
Aevi utriusque olim decus, et nostri decus orbis,
Cum deis orbe alio saecula nunc peragit.

II.

De nomine illius, quod significat Maculosam silvam.

Silvius hic situs est maculae sincerus, et exsors
A maculâ, quamvis nomina silva dedit.
Seu fuerant gentis, seu fors obiecerat ista
Nomina, abest longe hic Silvius [a] maculâ.

III.

Aureus hic Ramus maculoso in tegmine silvae;
Silva ubi nunc Ramos quae ferat aureolos?

John Spottiswoode, b. 1510, educated at and graduate of Glasgow; ordained by Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 1538; returned to Scotland in 1543; presented to Calder by Sir James Sandilands in 1548; joined reformers in 1560. One of the composers of the Confession of Faith and Book of Discipline (*Knox*, p. 165).

13. With a reference to the famous passage of the Golden Bough, Virgil, *Aen.* vi. 136-44.

XXIV. IOHANNES RUPANVS.

Sive Cragius, Ecclesiastes primum Aberdonensis, deinde Regius. Cui S.P.Q. Abredonensis nomine hunc tumulum inscripsi, qui doctor quondam meus obiit xii. Decemb. Anno Christi, 1600. Aet. 89.

Hunc tumulum tibi, sancte Senex, tumulique sacravit
Hos titulos nostrae plurimus urbis amor,
Et pietas, quam tu genuisti providus olim,
Et pater et rectae dux monitorque viae,
Qui toties sacro sitientes nectare mentes
Replêsti, aetheriâ pectora et ambrosiâ.
Et te quae toties iaculantem fulmina verbi
Audiit horrescens flere etiam meruit,
Urbs felix duce te! tua si vestigia tantum,
Atque foret parili iussa secura gradu!
Pro quibus O meritis quae tandem digna rependat?
Sese etenim tantis nec putat esse parem.
Quae merito indoluit quondam statione relicta,
Cum sibi te ereptum Principis aula tulit,

Nunc te siderei subeuntem hinc aetheris aulam
Prosequitur lachrymis officiosa piis,
Et tumulum et tumulo aeternas inscribit honoris
Hasce notas nostrae debitus urbis amor.

John Craig, b. 1512, at Craigston, Fintray, Aberdeenshire. For his extraordinary and romantic history, see *Knox*, pp. 189, 191. Protested against the banns of marriage between Mary and Bothwell, *Tytler*, iii. 250. Will in *Melville*, p. 224 *n*. Succeeds Adam Hariot in Aberdeen; resigns charge in 1579 on being elected minister to the royal household, and occupies post till his death (Kennedy's *Annals*, i. 115). For Craig in Aberdeen, see Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. li.

XXV. ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOTVS.

Gymnasii Aberdonensis Rector et Theologus, Praeceptor, obiit 17 Octob. An. 1583.

Gratia, Musa, Fides, Candorque, Modestia, Virtus,
Collachrymant omnes unius ad tumulum:
Et tumulo inscribunt: iacet hac sub mole repostus
Ille oculus Sophiae, flos simul ille hominum,
Quo mage nec doctae Musae, nec Gratia grata
Ulla magis, quo nil candidiusve fuit.
Quod si nostra usquam mortales numina curant,
Usque sacri vatis fama perennis erit.

II.

Nascenti lucem dat Mernia. Cultibus auget
Fifa sacris, deinceps Gallia docta fovet.
Hic Themis infundit legum mysteria. Phoebi
Aptus opes, linguas doctus et astra, redit.
At consulta Dei rediens edisserit, artesque
Et sophiam et linguas. Rursus ad astra redit.

III.

Epitaphium.

Qui lucem e tenebris latebricosis
Eduxit, nitidâ induitque luce;
Ipse sol radians, iubar coruscans
Ad septem-gemini Trionis axem;
Clarus ingenio, eruditione,
Candore, eloquio, modestiâque;

Qui lucem sophiae sacrae et profanae
Qui cunctis studiis decus, nitelam,
Cunctis artibus intulitque lucem,
Rebus prae omnibus extulitque lucem,
Quam fovit, coluit, quam amavit unam,
Hunc posse in tenebris latere credas?

See Walker, *Bards of Bon-Accord*, for an account of his vernacular writings; and for the neglect of the Scottish language, see M'Crie's *Melville*, pp. 366, 367. Elegies on him by Thomas Maitland (*Delitiae*, ii. 153), and by Andrew Melville (ii. 120), given in Kennedy's *Annals*, ii. 273. He is buried, not in the chapel of King's College, as stated by Principal Lang in *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, p. 36, but "in the pariss Kyrk of Aberden afore the pulpitt" (Cullen in Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 338). The day of death, Oct. 17, is also given by Cullen (*Walker*, v.s.), but M'Crie (*Melville*, p. 90 *n.*) prefers Oct. 16, in the forty-fifth year of his age (*King's Coll. Off. and Grad.* p. 25).

2. *omnes*. "There is a chorus of testimony" (*Aberd. Quatercent. Stud.* p. 35; M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 366).

10. Of ancient Kincardine family; studied and taught at St. Andrews, then under Cujas at Bourges; licentiate in law. Returns to Scotland in 1566; appointed Principal in 1569.

11. For the value at the time attached to law, and the legal attainments of Calvin, Beza, Craig, Arbuthnot, and others, see *Melville*, pp. 21, 22.

12. His skill in Medicine ('Phoebi opes') and Mathematics. Andrew Melville:

Cui pietas, cui prisca fides, constantia, candor
  Et pudor, et probitas, non habuere parem;
Sacras, et *Themidos*, *medicas* et Paeonis artes, etc.

15. *latebricosis*, coinage by writer.

22. *nitela*, brightness, post-classical.

XXVI. THOMAS SMETONIVS.

Glascuensis Theologus obiit xiii. Decemb. 1583.

I.

Plurima qui vidit, qui plurima passus acerba,
  Terrarum emensus tot spatia atque viae,
Omnia componens, nil se vidisse fatetur
  Tristius his unquam temporibus miseris.
Quin peiora etiam posthac instare quiritans
  Atque dolens multum, hinc ocius ire volet.
Nec sibi fata dolet fatis instare suprema:
  Hoc dolet, hac fatis se superesse tenus.

II.

Quam varias gentes, hominum quot vidit et oras
Paene artes totidem, tot tenet ore sonos.
Et quas non vidit, tamen has quoque calluit, et quae
Vel sunt, vel non sunt, omnia scivit item.
Ast caput hoc unum, summa et sapientia rerum,
Salvificum in Christo scire, docere Deum.

See *Delitiae Poet. Scotorum*, ii. 121. Smeton died in his forty-seventh year, two months after Arbuthnot, Principal of K. C., Aberdeen ("premit altera mors et funere funus acerbat"). "The removal of two men so much revered, and occupying such important stations, was universally bewailed as an irreparable loss, and, occurring at a critical period, was looked on as a prognostication of approaching calamities" (*Melville*, p. 90). For life and work, pp. 367-69.

5. *quiritans*, crying out. "Quiritare dicitur is qui Quiritium fidem clamans implorat" (Varro, *L.L.* 6, 7, § 68).

XXVII. GULIELMUS CHRISTISONVS.

Ecclesiastes Taodunensis obiit xvi. Oct. An. 1599.

I.

Desertum cum me desertum it patria civem
Cum nec spes orsis sufficit ingenuis,
Altera mi quaerenda fuit. Me Cimbria cepit,
Hic didici Cimbro Cimbra referre sono.
Hoc me Berga diu vidit Norvega docentem,
Inde Taodunum plebsque patresque vocant.
Feci quod potui tanto sub pondere rerum,
Dum tremulo obrepsit cana senecta gradu.
Doctores habeat multos urbs inclyta. Sed me
Si ferat illa patrem, non aliena feret.

II.

De Christisono, et eius Patrono Gabelo, Episcopo Bergensi.

Fifa dedit: me Berga fovet, cultu Hafnia pectus
Excolit: inde capit me schola varniaduni (?).
Reddo, ceu decuit, Bergis nutricia dona
Et patriae. Ast quae dem digna, Gabele, tibi?
Si qua dedi usquam aliis: si quid mihi patria debet,
Haec tibi nos, tecum nos quoque cuncta Deo.

Christison was appointed minister of Dundee by the Lords of Congregation [illegible] Member of First General Assembly, Dec. 20, 1560; Moderator, July 5, 1569. Professor A. Taranger, Christiania, writes, 1 Sept. 1907: "I have had your letter laid before some friends in Copenhagen, but unfortunately without result as to Christison. The first Danish expert in the history of the Reformation knows nothing about him. Gabelus is the first Protestant bishop of Bergen, Geble Pedersson, who was bishop there 1536-1557. The name of Varniaduni is unknown."

XXVIII. ANDREAS HAIVS.

Ranfroanae Ecclesiae Antistes obiit 2 Octobr. Anno 1593.

Purior haud ulli unquam animus tam pectore sancto,
  Aut magis in casto corpore pectus erat.
Acris amor recti: constans fiducia veri:
  Nusquam animi studium dissimulanter agens.
Glascua grata libens praestat commercia vitae,
  Glascuam et ille iterum mutuâ adornat ope.
Glascua nobilium studiorum mater et altrix
  Gaudet adhuc tanti luce superba viri.

II.

Quam bene concordant certando Glascua et Haius!
  Certantûm idem animus luctus amorque duum.
Certatim unanimes deamant duo singula utrique,
  Melvini pariter Smetoniique decus.
Certatim unanimes lugent duo lumina rapta,
  Melvinique abitum, Smetoniique obitum.
Dum tristes inter se certant luctibus ambo,
  Haec ruit in lachrymas, hic ruit in cineres.

Andrew Hay, son of laird of Tallo, and brother of George Hay of Rathven, xvi. Joins Reformers, 1559; Rector of Glasgow University, 1569-1586 (Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 312).

11. The desire of Glasgow to secure the services of Melville and Smeton. Hay, as Commissioner of the West, urged the appointment of Melville to Glasgow, in 1574, in its interests.

14. The departure from Glasgow to St. Andrews, in Nov. 1580, from which Hay, as Rector, dissented (*Melville*, p. 74).

14. Death of Smeton, Dec. 13, 1583.

XXIX. IOHANNES DAVIDSONVS.

Praestonius Ecclesiastes, moritur 30 Augusti 1604, aetat lxii.

Cedunt cuncta Deo. Cuncta et parere necesse
  Naturae, cuiquam quae cohibere nefas.
Quidnam ergo querimur mortis fatalia iura?
  Mors lucrosa bonis, quae metuenda malis.

Rarum aevi exemplum Davesonus vixerat huius,
Rarum aevi exemplum sic Davesonus obit.
Omnia cum desunt, superant tamen omnia abunde.
Nil habet, ast (mirum hoc) omnia dives habet.
Distribuit, dat pauperibus bona, templa scholasque
Aedificat; cum dat, cuncta tamen superant.
Deque his quae superant, quae laeta et lauta putantur,
Christum unum haeredem scripserat hinc abiens.
Nempe alii satagunt locupletes linquere natos,
Omnia huic Christus, omnia qui dederat.

Epitaphium ejusdem Davesoni.

Immensa postquam permeavit aequora
Tractusque terrae dissitos
Davesonus, attritus tot asperitatibus,
Fractusque tot molestiis,
Portum senectae dum anxius quaerit suae
Portum beatum repperit:
Quem nulla turbat aegritudo corporis,
Metusve lenti carceris.

[illegible] and Regent at St. [illegible] minister of [illegible] and his two poems in supplement, pp. 448-60. His papers fell to John Johnston: for decision of Privy Council on them, see *Melville*, p. 242 *n*.

9. For the church, manse, schoolhouse at Prestonpans, *Melville*, p. 383, 475, 476.

16. *dissitos*, remote; opposed to *assitus*. See Dict. s.v.

21. "The bodily distress under which he laboured during the last years of his life was aggravated by the persecutions which he suffered from the Government" (p. 242).

XXX. DAVID BLAKIVS SIVE NIGER.

Apoplecticus obiit 5 Januarii 1603.

Lactea nectareo nuper quae gutture fudit
Lingua Dei laudes sic subito icta silet?
Illane fulmineâ verbi quae cuspide fastus
Contudit hostiles vis . . . iacet?
Candide tuque Niger post tot fera funera luctusque
Et lachrymas nobis sicne dolendus abis?

Plura dolor prohibet me dicere plura volentem,
  Vulnere victa tuo est mens mea, lingua, manus.
Et victo et muto vix fas mutire pusillum hoc,
  Heu! heu! sic nobis ergo dolendus abis.

II.

Caelum intrante Nigro tellus nive candida ridet,
  Quippe nihil Nigri pectore candidius.
Quantum nomen abest niveo a candore Nigelli,
  Pectora ei tanto candidiora nive.

III.

Post varias vitae aerumnas durosque labores
  Blackius invictam mittit in astra animam.
Nec mora, nec mortis sensum sub morte videre est;
  Transitus ad vitam, mors ea nulla fuit.
Scilicet in vita mortis hoc passus amarus (?)
  Debuerat moriens mortis acerba pati:
Felix! sic subito pulsis cum nocte tenebris,
  Ut quae nox aliis, lux foret illa sibi.

Minister of St. Andrews and Arbirlot; died of apoplectic stroke in act of dispensing the communion (*Delit. Poet. Scot.* ii. 81-84; David Hume's *Lusus Poetici*, pp. 53-55). See Burton, *History*, v. 300, 309.

11. For the conceit, see Milton, *Hymn to Nativity*, 32-44 (i. ii.); add lines on James Lindsay of the Byres, by Johnston, *Heroes*, p. 53.

XXXI. IOHANNES DURIVS.

Edinburgensis Ecclesiae primum Pastor, deinde Celurcanae in Monte Rosarum, obiit pridie Martij. Anno 1600.

I.

Exilium in patria passus (res mira sit ista!)
  Non dolet exilium, at patria damna magis.
Omnia prospiciens retro sublapsa referri,
  Urbe, aulâ, invidiâ, maluit esse procul.
Exilio invenit patriam placidamque quietem,
  Nam profugo utrinque hoc pulchra Celurca dedit;
Reddidit huic vitam, vitae extremosque labores,
  Funeraque. His maius reddere quid potuit?

II.

Dum properant patres omni ex regione Celurcam,
De veri acturi praesulis officio,
Durius, humani contemnens praesulis auram
Et titulos, Divûm coetibus asseritur.

Father-in-law of James Melville. "He inquired after the day of the month, and being told it was the last of February, 'Oh! then,' exclaimed he, 'the last day of my wretched pilgrimage! and the morrow the first of my rest and glory!' and laying his head on his eldest son's breast, placidly expired" (*Melville*, p. 223; Lippe's *Wodrow*, pp. 123-64).

3. Virgil, *Aen.* ii. 169.

9. For his banishment from Edinburgh, see Burton, *History*, v. 214; and for the important General Assembly at Montrose, March 28, 1600, see *Melville*, pp. 218-21; P. H. Brown, *History of Scotland*, ii. 236.

XXXII. ROBERTVS PONTANVS.

Edinburgi in aede Cuthberti Pastor venerandus, divinis scriptis celebris, moritur iix. Maij An. Chr. 1606.

Ergo iterum vocor ad planctus tristesque canores,
Nec querulis fuerit meta modusve sonis?
Quanquam aevi vixisse satis fortasse puteris,
Aevi annos si quis canitiemve putet,
Vis vegeti tamen ingenii, vis vivida mentis,
Solicitudo, labor, pectora, corda, manus,
Annorum innumeris numeris meritisque valerent
Sufficere; hinc luctum mors facit ista gravem.

II.

De eodem Pontano: qui dum tempora et annos subducit Danielis Hebdomadas[1] putans, ipse humanis subducitur sequutus nobile exemplum Cn. Bibii apud Plinium.

Tempora dum numerat seque inter temperat, annos
Atque dies variâ sub ratione putans,
Tempus abit, brevis hora fugit, cito praeterit aevum,
Et Libitina secat pendula fila manu.
Ominis occulta hic prudens fuge quaerere. Visum
Hocce Deo. Ille regit tempora cuncta: sat est.

Robert Pont, minister of Dunkeld, 1562; Commissioner of Moray; minister of St. Cuthbert's; senator of the Court of Justice. Died 8th May, 1606, in 82nd year and 44th of ministry. For writings, see Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 310.

[1] Daniel ix. 24-27.

XXXIII. GULIELMIVS ERDIVS.

Rob. Pontani Collega, ex latomo factus magnus concionator, qui ἀμαθὴς et αὐτοδίδακτος, in Latinis, Graecis, et Aramaeis ad miraculum usque peritus evaserat, moritur 1606.

Concordes animas quondam pia copula amoris
  Iunxerat et sacri mutua cura gregis.
Consortesque manus pariter pia munera obibant,
  Ambobus dum mors iniicit atra manum.
Pontanum de ponte prius deturbat, eandem
  Erdius hinc propere pergit inire viam.
Concordes vita, consortes munere, frustra
  Mors in morte parat dissociare duos.
Nam caelo nunc aucta fides quae caelitus orta,
  Arctior et constat nexus amicitiae.

William Aird, mason till his twentieth year; taught English by his wife; admitted to charge of St. Cuthbert's, 1586. For the romantic attempt to bribe him, by James VI., see Hew Scott's *Fasti*, i. 124; Calderwood, iv. p. 237.

5. In allusion to the phrase *depontani*: "senes qui sexagenarii de ponte deiiciebantur" (Festus). Used of voters over sixty, who were hustled from the *pons* leading to the *septa* or polling booths. Others apply it to a supposed early trace of human sacrifices at Rome; see Ovid's *Fasti*, v. 621 with notes of commentators.

The remaining extracts from Johnston's manuscript in the Advocates' Library are of less historical interest, and in several cases the text is more or less uncertain.

Anatholius.

Quem authorem Christianae fidei perhibent prisci Scoti (see Dempster's *Histor. Eccl.* i. 31).

Quae quondam patriis Anatolius hauserat oris,
  Caeligeni vatis prodita ab ore prius,
Transtulit ad Scotos melioris munere vitae,
  Mordicus hinc retinent saecula prisca fidem.
Haec ne vana putes memorat quae Beda magister,
  Aureolis Bedae perlege scripta libris.
Vera canit. Non Roma igitur dat noscere cultus
  Aetherios. Nobis lux aliunde fuit.
Scilicet Eois lux primula fulsit ab oris,
  Inde amat ad nostros huc penetrare lares.

Palladius.

Missus in Britanniam a Celestino P.P. ut Pelagianae haeresi occurreret, ad Scotos quoque penetravit, regnante apud Scotos Eugenio II., dictusque inde Scotorum Apostolus, quanquam Scotiam invenit, non fecit, Christianam. Mortuus et sepultus An. Christi 482 (Buchanan, *Hist.* v. 16; Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 515-19).

Qui te, Palladi, primis dixere priorem
Primaque te nobis iura dedisse Dei,
Hos abiise liquet diversum a tramite veri;
Quae te velle voluisti, ante dedere alii.
Quorsum ego scriptorum referam huc momenta priorum?
Plenius haec alibi nos manifesta damus.
At te, Palladi, nobis quod te et tua donas,
Nostra colit grato pectore terra patrem.
Ossa, pios cineres, tumulumque et nomina, servat,
Depositum sancti grande laboris amat.
Sit satis. Aeterni stant mutua pignora nexus,
Seu das illa prior, seu prior illa capis.

Tumulus Palladii.

Palladis armigenae qui gestat nomina, maior
Numine Palladius sub lapide hoc tegitur.
Corporis exuvias dedit et pia pignora Scotis,
Accipit a Scotis hoc monumentum iterum.

Servanus et Serranus.

Scotorum clari antistites, Palladii quondam socii: ille ad Orcades, iste ad Pictos lucem Evangelii pertulisse dicitur. Balaeus Centur. xix. Boethius (Boece Lib. xv. p. cccxvii.; Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. pp. 573, 574).

Concordes animae quondam, patriaque domoque
Congeneres, parili relligione, fide,
Sic diversi obeunt mutatis partibus orbem,
Orbe alio ut Christi cresceret auctus honos.
Orcades ille sacro hic Pictos sermone reflexit,
Sic Christi crevit cum pietate fides.
Salvete O proceres, prisci pia gloria saecli,
Splendeat aeterno lumine vester honos.

KILIANUS.

Cum Colonato et Thotnano sociis in Franciam ('Orientalem': Dempster) Germaniae interioris provinciam profectus, Herbipoli et in vicinis locis Christianae Fidei fundamenta iecit. Geilanae incestae mulieris iussu obtruncatus cum sociis est sub Theodorico Francon. Rege, viii. Iulii Anno Christi 688 (Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 407).

Per maria et terras longos adiisse labores,
Hoc vestrum, et gentes perdomuisse truces,
Ut caperent alacres mysteria sancta salutis,
Exuerent cultus barbara turba feros.
Et nihil edomuisse valet fera corda tyranni,
Et nihil incestae corda tyranna lupae.
Vos neque concubitus incestos ferre potestis,
Et neque fert monitus ille vel illa pios.
Talia Agrippa sacro persolvit praemia vati,
Talia libertas praemia sancta refert.

LIVINUS.

Praesul insignis e Scotia discedens cum tribus discipulis in Belgium, Gandavi et ad Escam flumen Christum praedicavit. Caput a Christiani nominis hostibus praecisum (sicut de Dionysio Areopagita proditum) ipse manibus suis baiulasse scribitur authore Christiano Massaeo, *Lib. xiii. Chron. Mundi.* Vir sanctus martyrio coronatus est xii. Novembris, Anno Christi, 631 (Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. pp. 426-28).

Discedens patriis Praesul Levinus ab oris
Pertulit ad Belgas regna beata poli.
Scotia quippe opibus felix caelestibus orbi
Praelucens late lucida signa dedit.
Excipiunt alacres alii caelestia dona,
Additaque in Belgis gens numerosa Deo.
Ast alii insurgunt contra crudelibus iris,
Et vati intentant volnera dira necis.
Atticus ille senex (mirum!) post fata recisum
Gestavisse manu dicitur ipse caput.
De nostro haec eadem produnt miracula. Sat mi,
Sat meminisse; fides sit penes historicos.
Propria at haec tua sunt, tenebras dispellere coelis,
Mentibus amissi et reddere signa poli.

DAVID STRATONUS.

Genere nobilis, insigni zelo ardens Christianae fidei, cum Normando Gurlaeo eorundem sacrorum socio, laqueo strangulatus inque rogum ardentem proiectus mortem constantissime obiit pro testimonio Christi, inter Edinburgum et Letham loco conspicuo xxvii. Augusti An. 1534. [At Greenside. (See M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 313. For family of Straiton of Lauriston, see Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, pp. 371-73).]

Una tuis semper vox insonat auribus, intus
  Assidue mentem sollicitatque tuam.
Dixit enim Christus: quicunque negaverit hic me,
  Illum ego te coram sancte negabo Pater.
Haec fide recolens condebas pectore verba,
  Adiiciens humiles corde gemente preces.
Hinc Caelo firmata fides tibi inauctaque ut ausis
  Pro vitae Domino mortis acerba pati.
Nec mors una satis: gemina tibi morte tuendum,
  Auctior ex gemina morte corona venit.

HIERONYMUS RUSSELLUS.

Iturus ad rogum seque et socium Kennedum in morte trepidantem consolatur, Glascuae crematus 1538 (M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 313; Tytler, *Hist. Scot.* ii. 363).

Ibimus hâc socii qua nos via ducit in astra,
  Nam patet e flammis lucida in astra via.
Dux nobis Christus. Christi mors una salutis
  Semita: millenis mortibus una satis.
At meriti nos mille neces et Tartara dira.
  Christe! tui est meriti parcere velle reis.
Usque adeone mori miserum? Victoria mors est
  Una piis, Christus namque praeivit iter.
Quid laqueus, quid flamma ferox, quid Avernaque regna?
  Pro nobis Christus, vos, fera turba, nihil.

N. KENNEDUS.

Adolescens xix. anno cum Hieronymo Russello crematus anno 1538.

Quanquam animus flammae vellet timuisse furorem,
  Suaserit et carnis sic voluisse timor,
(Namque infirma caro est. Quid enim? Non vera fatendum?)
  Tu me, Christe, tamen sustinuisse potes.
Est infirma caro. Sed spiritus omnia firmat,
  Hoc faciente feram quod timuisse pudet.

Alexander Setonius.

Exul pro Christi nomine Ann. 1540. [Confessor to James V. Died 1542 (M'Crie's *Knox* p. 320; Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 591).]

In densis tenebris caelestia lumina cernens,
  Excipiensque avide faenera larga refert.
Ostendit Regi vitae bona munera. Felix
  O Rex! si nosses dona beata Dei.
Pellitur ex aula Christus, Christique satelles
  Cedere de patria cogitur exul humo.
Quae rabies! neque enim pro se fas dicere causam,
  Vix sentire etiam quae tacuisse nefas.
Pro te, Setoni, scripta immortalia dicant,
  Et fidei testis terra Britanna tuae.

SELECTIONS FROM *HEROES.*

(Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica lectissimi. Auctore Iohan. Ionstono, Abredonensi Scoto. *Lugduni Batavorum*, Excudebat Christophorus Guyotius, sumptibus Andreae Hartii Bibliopolae Edinburgensis, 1603.)

Arguments.

I.

Graeme, guardian of the realm after the death of Fergus II. From him the rampart of Severus is called Graeme's Dyke, and from him dates the family of Earls of Montrose.

Whoever you are—ancient Briton or Scot—you are the father of the country of both. You alone the arms of the Romans fear. When others were scattered and routed, you alone stand and save a country for others. How Rome would wish to call you hers!

II.

Hay and his Two Sons. With the yoke of his plough he stayed the flight and repelled the Danish host in the battle of Luncarty. Founder of house of Errol.

Where fly ye? Stay and turn. Are you not ashamed to turn your backs? I shall be a foe, or turn your steel on the enemy. The flying ranks follow him, and one man with his sons was worth an army. Scotland, in him behold your Decii.

III.

David, brother of William the Lion, and grandson of King David, accompanied Richard I. to Syria. After infinite dangers by land and sea he lands at Dundee.

After a thousand dangers, I learned to know the threats of ocean and louring skies. Syria I saw in war. Egypt took me captive. I am shipwrecked, bought and

sold. Now the smiling sky has restored me, of the deathless seed of the great David. Can any death reach me?

IV.

Cenotaph for the high-souled heroes and citizens that fell in opposing Donald of the Isles and his men in the memorable battle of Harlaw, in the regency of Albany.

Here where you see the mounds, where Ury rolls his plaintive stream, what a shock and fall was there! One day took away those united in a common love of country. They fell, while the serried ranks of the country close against each other. Doubtful the result: not so the glory. Better to have fallen than to survive.

V.

Altar to the high-souled heroes who fell with James IV. in the sore field of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513.

Heroes, we raise this to you. Mothers bewail their sons, and sons their parents. Tweed rolls his way in tears, and the Nymphs lament. Could shameless Mars or Death cause such a fall of heroes? He, the glory of his age; they, the faithful and dauntless. Blessed souls! lamented of your country, and raised to a higher lot in heaven.

VI.

Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon King at Arms, famous for services to Scottish poetry and to religion.

The siren muse of Scotland, darling of kings and bearing the name of king. As dear to the Muses and to Religion.

VII.

John Melville of Raith, gentleman of Fife, formerly most intimate with James V., of the highest character, shamefully condemned on a false charge, 1548.

What have I deserved that the enemy should rage against me? My enemy is at the same time my judge. For a charge, the religion of Christ. O age, that makes virtue pay the penalty for crime!

VIII.

Thomas Menzies, the Magnificent. Provost of Aberdeen, died Dec. 21, 1576.

Rejoicing in old titles and ancient right, famous chief of the famous city that excels all others, strong in followers and in family. All this as a boy we saw at home. Where now that honoured name? Yet still there live some seeds of the race. Learn by this the mutability of things. Kingdoms that stand shall fall.

IX.

William Keith, brother of George Keith, Earl Marischal; unfortunately killed near Geneva, July 24, 1577.

Geneva welcomed me with an embrace after crossing so many lands and seas. Never loss did she so bewail: the Lake of Geneva has water enough for tears. Father and brother spare your tears. No place nearer than this from which to reach heaven.

X.

William Keith, Earl Marischal IV., grandfather of George, Earl Marischal V. Died, after surviving son and grandson, 7th Oct. 1581.

You seemed by your calm mind, your peaceful old age and means equal to the shock of envy. But good and evil are blended. You see two deaths. No man's lot is happy till the closing turn of the wheel of fortune.

XI.

James Stewart, Earl of Moray, attacked and killed, after the burning of his house near the Forth, Feb. 6, 1592.

A hero of the kind such as bards describe Hector, and a Hercules to the sight, with gifts greater than theirs, did but Fate allow. Nor could the hand of man crush you. Violence, guile, fire, water, and the elements combine. Heaven alone is open; so the race of fallen angels regains their native sky.

XII.

Sir John Carmichael. Ambushed and slain by a band of Border thieves, the Armstrongs, when on his way to hold a Warden Court, June 16, 1600.

Preparing to give justice on the Borders, where Ewes parts England and Scotland, by the order of his sovereign, a band of reivers slew him by stealth. None so true to the ways of his country. Where now is justice, if it can be thus contemned?

I. GRAEMUS.

Custos Regni post interitum Fergusi II. Regis, generi sui, desperatissimis temporibus, rem Scoticam fortissime a se defensam felicissime administrat pro Eugenio II. nepote suo. Ab hoc Vallum Severi accolae Graemi Vallum usque ad hanc diem vocant. Dedit et hic initium clarissimae Graemorum Comitum Montis—Rosarum amiliae. Floruit Anno Christi 420.

Quisquis es, antiquos seu Britto vindicet ortus,
  Scotia seu patrio te ferat ore suum;
Ipse tuus semper, tibi tuque simillimus, idem es,
  Teque unum Patriae dicit uterque Patrem.
Debet uterque tuis sortem felicibus auctam
  Imperiis. Te unum Romulidûm arma tremunt.

Instauras labefacta armis lacerosque Penates;
Quod cuncti vellent, hoc prope solus agis.
Disiectis aliis patriaque ab sede fugatis,
Tu stas et servas dasque aliis patriam.
Nemo alium, nemo peregrino nomine dicat.
Quam te etiam vellet dicere Roma suum!

Graeme's Dyke. "Principem in munitione diruenda Graemum quendam fuisse dicunt. . . . Hic Scotusne an Britto fuerit scriptores in ambiguo relinquunt" (Buchanan, v. 3). "This stanza alludes to the various achievements of the warlike family of Graeme or Grahame. They are said, by tradition, to have descended from the Scottish chief, under whose command his countrymen stormed the wall built by the Emperor Severus between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, the fragments of which are still popularly called Graeme's dyke." (Scott, *Vision of Don Roderick*, conclusion, xvii.). On the question of 'Grime's Dyke' see Chalmers' *Caledonia*, i. 119, ed. 1888.

II. HAIUS PATER CUM DUOBUS FILIIS.

Armatus aratri iugo, suorum fugientium agmen stitit. Danorum exercitum victorem reppulit. Salutem patriae, sibi posterisque rem et decus immortale peperit, in memorabili ad Loncartem vicum pugnâ; quae incidit in annum secundum Kennethi III. A° Christi 972. Ab hoc cepit initium illustris Comitum Erroliae domus, quae et agros Scotiae fertilissimos et insignia in victoriae praemia hisce data adhuc tenet.

Quo ruitis cives? Heia! hosti obvertite vultus!
Non pudet infami vertere terga fugâ?
Hostis ego vobis, aut ferrum vertite in hostem.
Dixit et armatus dux praeit ipse iugo.
Quaqua ibat vastam condensa per agmina Danûm
Dat stragem, hinc omnis consequiturque fuga.
Servavit cives. Victorem reppulit hostem.
Unus cum natis agminis instar erat.
Hic Decios agnosce tuos magnae aemula Romae,
Aut prior hac, aut te his Scotia maior adhuc.

972. Text erroneously gives 942. For the "Hay of Luncarty" legend, see *Musa*, vol. ii. pp. 22, 23; Pratt's *Buchan*; Buchanan, vi. 32, 33 (whose text is followed by Johnston), and the lines on the insignia, s.v. 'William Meston'.

4. The motto of the Errol family: *Serva iugum*.

9. The plebeian consuls of the name Decius Mus. The father in the Latin War, at battle of Veseris, B.C. 340; the son, in the Samnite War, at the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295; the grandson, in war against Pyrrhus, at Asculum, B.C. 279.

III. DAVID.

Gulielmi Regis frater, nepos Magni illius nostri Davidis Regis, cum Richardo I. Angliae Rege in Syriam profectus, infinitis superatis periculis, ad Alectum, Aeneiae, sive Angusiae, incolumis expositus, ei urbi Deidoni nomen dedisse scribitur; quam G. Buchananus in historia sua, secutus situm loci, Taodunum passim appellat, ab amne vicino et monte. Facta haec scribunt nostri circa Annum Christi 1194.

Mille per adversos casus, per mille pericla,
  Mortis ego infestas cogor adire vias.
Aestusque, Oceanique minas, horrentiaque astra,
  Et didici pelagi scire pavere deos.
Bellantem Syriam per naufraga littora adivi,
  Niliaci captum mox tulit ora soli.
Vendor, agor, rapior, totoque exercitus orbe
  Perdideram memet, perdiderantque mei.
Arridens caelum eripuit tot mortibus, et iam
  Restituit mihi me restituitque meis.
Sum genus invictum caelesti e semine magni
  Davidis: an mortem mors ferat ulla mihi?

David. The Earl of Huntington, the hero of Scott's *Talisman.*

Alectum. See the lines on the Wedderburns, by Johnston.

Aeneiae. "Angusia, sive, ut prisci Scoti loquuntur, Aeneia" (Buchanan, i. 25). For the mythical brothers Aeneas and Merna, see vi. 2.

Deidonum. The romantic story is given by Buchanan, vii. 49. "Dum redit, classe tempestatibus disiecta ab Aegyptiis captus, a Venetis redemptus, Constantinopoli demum ab Anglo mercatore agnitus post quartum tandem annum in Scotiam rediit. Boethius credit ab hoc Davide incolumi illic exposito oppidum, quod *Alectum* ante vocabatur, appellatum fuisse *Deidonum.* Ego potius *Taodunum* composito nomine e Tao et Duno vocatum existimo. Alecti nomen apud unum Boethium invenio."

IV. KENOTAPHION.

Magnanimis Heroibus, ac civibus, qui se Donaldinis Insulanis obiecerunt in memorabili ad Harlaum pugna, Roberto Stuarto Prorege pro Iacobo Primo, ad d. xxiv Juni, Anno Christi clɔ cccc. xi.

Hic ubi congesto tumulos super aggere cernis,
  Qua volvit querulas Urius amnis aquas,
Heu! quantas patimur clades, quae funera quondam!
  Hic bellatorum quanta ruina iacet!
Quos patriae communis amor, quos iunxit amore
  Rara fides, simul hos abstulit una dies.

Dum conserta ruunt regni in se viscera, gensque
Ultima ab Aebudis interiora quatit,
Barbaricis cecidere armis. Quisnam ardor in illis!
Magnanimo quantum pectore robur inest!
Hinc armis animisque instant, sonat ictibus aether,
Et circum effuso sanguine fervet humus.
Mars licet ambiguus, dubia haud est gloria. Pluris
An cecidisse fuit, an superesse fuit?

Caesi in hoc proelio sunt viri illustres, Alexander Stuartus Marriae Comes, Alexander Ogilvius Angusiae Vicecomes, Jacobus Scrimgerus Regius Signifer, Gulielmus Abernethius Saltonius, Thomas Moravius eques, Alexander Stratonus Laurestonus, Alexander Irvingius Drumius, Robertus Davidsonus Abredonensis Consul, cum nobilissimis civium.

The red-letter day in the history of Aberdeen, so decisive in deciding the Lowland element against the Celtic. The date xxiv. Iuni should be Iulii. The battle was fought "In July, on Saint James his even, That four-and-twenty dismal day".

6. *Una dies*. Johnston compares the loss of the townsmen in one day at the Ury with that of the Fabii at the Cremera (Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 235). Mar was not killed in the battle (Tytler, *History*, ii. 31. 1892). For Irvine o' Drum, see the note in Tytler.

Robertus Davidsonus. For a full account of the issue, and of Provost Davidson, see Munro's *Aldermen and Provosts*, pp. 21-27. Johnston correctly does not style the Provost 'Sir,' the mistake of Boece being followed by the ballads. For the erroneous statement of Scott (*Tales of a Grandfather*, ch. xviii.) about the resolution forbidding Provosts officially to go beyond the town, see Munro, p. 25, and Pref. xiii.

V. ARA MAGNANIMIS HEROIBUS QUI CUM IACOBO IV. REGE IN FUNESTO PRAELIO AD FLUIDONUM OCCUBUERUNT AD DIEM IX VII[bris] ANNO CHRISTI CIↃ IↃ XIII.

Magnanimi Heroes vobis hanc ponimus aram,
Haec cum luctificis tristia signa notis.
Flent matres raptos natos natique parentes,
Frater et in fratris funere multa gemit.
It Tueda irrorans lachrymas, Nymphaeque sorores,
Et quaecumque colunt flumina moesta deae.
Ergo furens tantum potuit Mars improbus, aut Mors,
Mortali ut caderent Numina tanta manu,
Ille aevi decus augustum spesque unica rerum,
Atque illi invictâ pectora iuncta fide?

Dum simul hosti instant, spernunt simul omnia ; nemo
  Dum cessisse velit, nec superesse valet.
Felices animae, tanto quas Patria luctu,
  Quasque prior tollens Fama sub astra vehit !

Johnston would remember King James IV. as the founder of King's College, where the inscription on the west front of the chapel before Flodden styles him "illustrissimus ac invictissimus," [illegible] (Walker, *Historical Notes*, p. [illegible]).

5-6. Lines not unworthy of Scott's favourite two verses :—

> "I've seen Tweed's silver stream, shining in the sunny beam,
> Grow drumly and dark as he row'd on his way".

13. "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest" (Collins' Ode, 1746). Aberdeen sent to Flodden twenty spearmen and six horsemen. For the watch at St. Fittick's, Torry, to prevent expected English landing in the Bay of Nigg, in 1514, see Extracts from T.C. Register, Spal. Club, i. p. 92 ; G. M. Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen*, p. 37.

VI. DAVID LYNDESIUS.

Montanus Eques, Fecialiumque Princeps, Quem Regem armorum vocant, Poesi Scoticanâ, variâ eruditione et verae Religionis laude clarus, Jacobo IV. et Jacobo V. Regibus familiaris, floruit A. Christi 1540 (printed in *Musa*, ii. 247, and erroneously ascribed there to Arthur Johnston).

Melliflui cantus siren dulcissima, qualem
  Scotigenae Aonides et recinunt et amant.
Deliciae Regum, tituloque ac nomine regis ;
  Hoc fuerat nato quod fuit ante patri.
Quam musis carus, quam diis quoque regibus olim,
  Tam verâ placuit religione Deo.

2. "He attained at once to very great popularity, and for two centuries was what, down to Burns, nobody else had been in the same degree—the poet of the Scottish people. He must materially have advanced the Reforming temper, if not the reformed doctrines. He was one of the influential Reformers who in 1547 urged Knox to become a preacher ; yet he did not join the Reformed congregation, and dying before the triumph of the cause, remained nominally at least a Catholic to the end" (Dr. Patrick, Chambers' *Cycl. Eng. Lit.* i. 204).

VII. IOHANNES MALVILLUS, RETHIUS.

Nobilis Fifanus, Iacobo V Regi olim familiarissimus, summâ vitae innocentiâ, ob purae religionis studium, in suspicione falsi criminis, iniquissimo iudicio sublatus est A. Christi 1548.

Quidnam ego commerui ? quae tanta iniuria facti,
  Hostis ut in nostrum saeviat ense caput ?

Idem hostis iudexque simul. Pro crimine, Christi
Religio, et foedo crimine pura manus.
O saecla! o mores! scelerum sic tollere poenas,
Ut virtus sceleri debita damna luat!

Malvillus. For the form of name and origin, see Johnston, s.v. 'Richard Melville'. The lines are quoted by M'Crie (Knox, p. 80), who adds [illegible] Melville of Raith, a gentleman of distinguished probity, and of untainted loyalty, was accused of a traitorous connection with the enemy, and although the only evidence adduced in support of the charge was a letter written by him to one of his sons then in England, and though this letter contained nothing criminal, yet was he unjustly condemned and beheaded." See Buchanan, xv. 65.

VIII. THOMAS MEZENTIUS.

Heros Magnificus Urbis Abredonensis Praefectus moritur xii. Cal. Ianuari, A° Christi, 1576.

Qui priscis gaudens titulis et iure vetusto
Inter tot claros eminet unus avos,
Clarae urbis praelustris honos, princepsque, caputque,
Famâ, cultu, animis quae praeit una aliis.
Magnificis opibus, numeroque potente clientum,
Prole, nuru, et generis clara frequensque domus.
Haec pueri in patria quondam nos vidimus. Eheu!
Quo rerum species illa decorque abiit?
Semina adhuc divina domus generisque supersunt,
Sanguinis et noscunt secula prisca notas.
Disce vices rerum. Tanta haec mutare vetustas
Evaluit, quae stant iam quoque regna ruent.

The Provost of Aberdeen in Johnston's boyhood. See the full account of Menzies in Munro's *Aldermen and Provosts*, pp. 88-91: "Menzies was on several occasions chosen to represent the burgh in Parliament, and among other offices which he held we find him, in 1543, and for several years afterwards, holding the post of Comptroller of the Royal Household, while in 1538 he acted as Mareschal Depute of Scotland".

1. *iure vetusto.* The Provostship was almost the hereditary possession of the family. Gilbert Menzies (Alderman, 1423) "is the first of a family which, for the next two centuries, had almost the entire control of the burgh affairs, as during that period its members occupied the civic chair for nearly a hundred and thirty years" (p. 32). For the protest against the "usurpation of the provestrie be the race of Menzeissis," see p. 118.

9. His eldest son, Gilbert, was Provost, 1576-87; Thomas, the second son, was Provost 1588-89. Sir Paul Menzies of Kinmundy (Robertson's *Comitia Calata*), Provost, 1622-33, continued the line of the family, in the Protestant direction, as distinct from the Catholic branch of [illegible]

IX. GULIELMUS KETHUS.

Georgii Comitis Mareschalli Scotiae Filius [illegible] infelici vulnere prope Genevae urbis moenia sublatus, ingentem luctum Genevensium urbi ac maximos maerores suis omnibus reliquit, xxiv. Iulii, A° Christi, 1577.

Tot maria et terras sancto virtutis amore
  Emensum amplexa est culta Geneva sinu;
Dumque viam praeit illa mihi ad sacraria caeli,
  Sustulit immiti Morta maligna manu.
Nulla unquam flevit sic funera moesta; perennes
  Sufficit in fletus ipse Lemannus aquas.
Parce pater lachrymis, germanaque pectora, tuque urbs
  Hospita. Si patrii hinc tecta adeunda poli,
Non poteram propiore solo, potiore recessu,
  Hinc petere aetherei lucida templa poli.

For the lines of Beza on Keith, see Johnston's *Heroes*, p. 39. Lines on him by Andrew Melville, *Del. Poet. Scot.* ii. 123; M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 411.

4. *Morta*, one of the Latin Fates.

X. GULIELMUS KETHUS.

Scotiae Mareschallus Comes, Gulielmi optimi et piissimi qui obiit x. Augusti, anno 1580, pater; Georgii Comitis, qui dignitatem avitam nunc tenet, et Gulielmi illius, qui Genevae infausto vulnere peremptus est, avus: singulari pietate, prudentia, et vitae innocentia, Gulielmo filio et nepoti superstes, extrema senectute piissime obiit ad d. vii. Octob. Anno Christi, 1581.

Mens tranquilla animi, gravis et pacata senecta,
  Clara domus proavis, prole, Lare, atque opibus.
Visus es his tantis fortunatissimus heros,
  Parque odio aut maior sortis et invidiae.
At mala sunt subtexta bonis. Duo funera cernis,
  Ista pii nati ac illa nepotis erant.
Rebus in humanis nil fas dixisse beatum,
  Fatalem donec verterit hora rotam.

Gul. Kethus. IV. Earl Marischal. For pedigree, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 4; for notice of, Longmuir's *Dunnottar Castle* (1873), p. 92.

Piissimi. For Cicero's attack on this superlative, see *Philippics* 13, 19, 43.

XI. IACOBUS STUARTUS.

Moraviae Comes, a coniuratâ hostium manu, domo suâ ad Fortham prius incensâ, multis vulneribus confossus est, ad diem vi. Februarii, A° Christi 1592.

Pectore magnanimo species veneranda renidet,
Et decus et decori gratia iuncta suo.
Magnanimum qualem memorarunt Hectora vates,
Qualis et Alcides conspiciendus erat.
Quin super hos spes alta, ingens, magna omnia vincens
Extulerit, si non invida Fata premant.
Et premere haud potuit mortalis dextera. Vis, fraus,
Inque unum coeunt cuncta elementa simul.
Instat flamma, urget fumus, premit unda, sepulchrum
Terra negat. Caeli sidera sola patent.
Sic divûm genus e patriis quod decidit astris
Scilicet hoc decuit astra subire gradu.

[illegible] Sir James Balfour's *Annals* (Edinb. 1824), vol. i.; Burton, *History*, v. 290; Tytler, *History*, iv. 182, 183. "The then Earl of Moray, a Stewart, and representative of the famous regent, was one of the bravest and handsomest men of his time, and dear to the people and the kirk, who still looked fondly back to the days of his great ancestor. In deeds of arms and personal prowess, an old chronicle describes him as a sort of Amadis; 'comely, gentle, brave, and of a great stature and strength of body' . . . the young earl, aided by his great stature and strength, rushed forth all burned and blackened" (*Tytler*).

ad Fortham. The house or castle of Donibristle or Dunibersel, on the north bank of the Firth of Forth.

XII. IOHANNES CARMICHAEL.

Eques fortissimus, a coniuratâ latronum limitaneorum manu, de tribu Armistrangorum, cum ad ius dicendum patrio more veniret, ex insidiis in via occisus est ad d. xvi. Iuni [illegible]

Dum parat extremis populis prope limite in ipso,
Aevus ubi Anglorum distinet amnis agros,
Dicere ius, ac iure vagos cohibere latrones,
Principis augusti iussa vicemque obiens,
Gens legum impatiens, gens rapto vivere sueta,
Exceptum diris sustulit insidiis.
Nemo magis gravidas callens torquere sarissas,
Et patrii moris nemo magis retinens.
Heu! ubi nunc ius, fas? si sic impune verendi
Sacra magistratus contemerare licet?

Sir John Carmichael is the Warden mentioned in the ballad of *The Raid of the Reidswire*, where the Armstrongs occur,

> The Armestranges, that aye ha'e been
> A hardy house, but not a hail

being a clan of outlawed or 'broken men'. See Scott's note in the *Minstrelsy*. For Carmichael, see Tytler's *History*, iv. 177, 179, 187, 225. He was murdered at a place called Raesknows, near Lochmaben, where he was going to hold a Warden Court. Two of the ringleaders, Thomas Armstrong and Adam Scott, were tried at Edinburgh and hanged, Nov. 14, 1601.

2. *Aevus.* The Evus or Ewes (Buchanan, i. 17): familiar in Mickle's *Eskdale Braes*: "Still the Ewes rolls her paly blue stream". Johnston remembers the border name he had in lines to John Johnston, of Annandale, Warden of the West Marches, d. June 5, 1587 (*Heroes*, p. 13).

ENCOMIA URBIUM.

Praises of the Cities.

For a similar series of descriptions of the towns of Scotland, by Arthur Johnston, see *Musa*, ii. 255-87, with the notes, and reference to the models supplied by Ausonius and J. C. Scaliger. John Johnston's version is much earlier than that of the Medicus Regius, who closely in many places follows our writer. The text is taken from Camden's *Britannia*, in the 1789 edition of Gough, where the metrical version is appended. Dr. George Mackenzie in his *Lives of Scottish Writers* also prints the Latin with a translation of his own. In the Latin correspondence between Camden and Johnston, following the biographical sketch, there will be found a full account of the progress of the *Urbes*. The small importance of Glasgow is noteworthy, as is also the inclusion of Inverlochy. Our author in some cases writes without personal knowledge of the towns he describes, and Buchanan's *History* was clearly the source of many of his touches. Johnston's epigrams appear in the 1607 edition of Camden's *Britannia;* Philemon Holland in the 1610 edition has a version of his own. For the different editions of Camden, see Chambers' *Cyclop. of Eng. Lit.* i. pp. 268, 269, ed. 1901.

Carleolum.

Romanis quondam statio tutissima signis,
  Ultimaque Ausonidum meta labosque ducum,
E specula late vicinos prospicit agros,
  Hinc ciet et pugnas, arcet et inde metus.
Gens acri ingenio, studiis asperrima belli,
  Doctaque bellaci figere tela manu.
Scotorum reges quondam tenuere beati;
  Nunc iterum priscis additur imperiis.
Quid, Romane, putas extrema hic limina mundi?
  Mundum retro alium surgere nonne vides?
Sit vidisse satis: docuit nam Scotica virtus
  Immensis animis hic posuisse modum.

Carlisle.

Of yore the Roman army's safe retreat,
  Bound of their conquests and their chieftains' toils,
She views the extensive country from her height,
  Alarms, defends, and seizes on the spoils.
Her active sons inur'd to martial feat,
  And skill'd to hurl the javelin at the foe,
She once the Scottish happy monarch's seat,
  Now to her former sov'reigns back must go.
In vain the Roman boasts that erst he found
  Earth's limit here. See other worlds arise
To mock his distant view. Ambition's bound
  By Scottish valour fixt unalter'd lies.

Hadingtona.

Planities praetensa iacet prope flumina Tinae,
  Fluminis arguti clauditur ista sinu.
Vulcani et Martis quae passa incendia, fati
  Ingemit alterno vulnere fracta vices.
Nunc tandem sapit icta. Dei praecepta secuta
  Praesidio gaudet iam potiore poli.

3. The dangerous outpost of Haddington, often burned and rebuilt. See Arthur Johnston's lines in *Musa*, ii. 265.

Haddington.

Near Tine's fair stream a spacious plain extends
(Around whose verge her echoing current bends),
Where Mars and Vulcan ravaging by turns
Th' alternate insult still this fair tract mourns.
Taught by misfortune while she Heaven obeys,
High Heaven's protection her obedience pays.

Edinburgum.

Monte sub acclivi zephyri procurrit in auras,
  Hinc arx celsa, illinc Regia clara nitet.
Inter utramque patet sublimibus ardua tectis
  Urbs armis, animis clara, frequensque viris.
Nobile Scotorum caput, et pars maxima regni,
  Paene etiam gentis integra regna suae.
Rarae artes et opes; quod mens optaverit, aut hic
  Invenias, aut non Scotia tota dabit.

Compositum hic populum videas, sanctumque senatum,
  Sanctaque cum puro lumine iura Dei.
An quisquam Arctoi extremo in limite mundi,
  Aut haec aut paria his cernere posse putet?
Dic, hospes, postquam externas lustraveris urbes,
  Haec cernens, oculis credis an ipse tuis?

3 The lofty storeyed houses of Old Edinburgh before the great [illegible].

EDINBURGH.

Beneath a western hill's delightful slope
  Stand the high castle and the famous court;
'Twixt both the city rears its buildings up,
  Renown'd for arms, for genius and resort.
Of Scotland head, the kingdom's noblest part,
  Itself the kingdom of the Scottish race,
Arts, wealth, and all the wishes of the heart
  Are here, or in the kingdom have no place.
The sober people, and the senate grave,
  Th' enlightened worship and the purest faith:
In the last borders of the northern world,
  Such or such like what nation boasts it hath?
Stranger, who foreign states view'st with delight,
In seeing this believ'st thou thine own sight?

FANUM REGULI SIVE ANDREAPOLIS.

For the connection of Johnston with the city, see his biography. Conspicuously inferior to Arthur Johnston's lines (*Musa*, ii. 268) "in some respects the gem of the collection".

Imminet Oceano, paribus descripta viarum
  Limitibus, pingui quam bene septa solo!
Magnificis opibus staret dum gloria prisca
  Pontificum, hic fulsit pontificalis apex.
Musarum ostentat surrecta palatia coelo,
  Delicias hominum, deliciasque Deum.
Hic nemus umbriferum Phoebi, Nymphaeque sorores,
  Candida quas inter praenitet Urania.
Quae me longinquis redeuntem Teutonis oris
  Suscipit, excelso collocat inque gradu.
Urbs nimium felix Musarum si bona nosset
  Munera, et aetherii regna beata Dei.
Pelle malas pestes urbe, et quae noxia Musis,
  Alme Deus, coëant Pax Pietasque simul.

St. Regulus, or St. Andrews.

O'er ocean's marge with streets of equal space
  Encircled with a rich and fertile soil,
While priestly wealth and splendour it did grace,
  Here beam'd the mitre's radiance without foil;
The Muses' domes here raise to Heav'n their heads,
  Delight of mortals and delight of gods.
The nymphs and Phœbus haunt the leafy glades:
  Urania foremost in the blest abodes.
Thou who receiv'd'st me from Teutonic coasts
  Returning, and to lofty rank advanc'd,
Thrice happy city, who such honours boasts
  By Phœbus and the Muses reign enhanc'd.
Ye gracious powers! far hence all evils drive,
  Let Peace and Piety here ever thrive.

[illegible]

[illegible] ne'er a town surpasses for honest men," etc. This famous quotation is doubtless due to the expression of Buchanan (i. 20): "in universum regio est *feracior virorum fortium* quam frugum aut pecorum". The historian's description of the poor soil is the subject of a striking remark on the Ayrshire peasantry by Burns on his Highland tour (Globe Burns, Macmillan, p. 575).

Parva urbs, ast ingens animus in fortibus haeret,
  Inferior nulli nobilitate virûm.
Aeris e campis haurit purissima caelûm,
  Incubat et miti mollior aura solo.
Aëria hinc, non *Aera* prius, credo, illa vocata est,
  Cum duris quid enim mollia iuris habent?
Infera cum superis quod si componere fas est,
  Aurea fors dici debuit illa prius.

5. Arthur Johnston (*Musa*, ii. 264) makes the same play on the derivation from air and brass (*aëre, aere*).

Ayr.

This little town a mighty spirit boasts,
  Second to none for sons of noble race,
Heaven sends its purest influence on its coasts,
  And mildest seasons fertilise the place.
From hence *Aëria* first, not *Aera* called;
  For what has mildest air with brass to do?
If things below with things above compare,
  The name of *Aurea* were its juster due.

Sterlinum.

"The bulwark of the North,
Grey Stirling with her towers and town."

Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, v. [illegible]

Regia sublimis celsa despectat ab arce
 Pendula sub biferis moenia structa iugis.
Regum augusta parens, regum nutricula natis,
 Hinc sibi regifico nomine tota placet.
Hospita sed cuivis quovis sub nomine, amicus
 Sive es, seu non es, hospes an hostis item.
Pro lucro cedit damnum. Discordia tristis
 Heu quoties procerum sanguine tinxit humum!
Hoc uno infelix, at felix caetera, nusquam
 Laetior aut coeli frons, geniusve soli.

10. *soli.* 'The Links of Forth, worth an earldom in the North.'

Stirling.

Parent of monarchs, nurse of kingly race,
The lofty palace from its height looks down
On pendant walls that guard the lower town,
While royal title gives it noble grace;
Friendly to all whatever be their name,
Inmate or foe, or real friend or feign'd.
Danger to profit yields. How oft, oh shame!
Has noble blood her territory stain'd!
Hapless in this alone, to none she yields
The bliss of genial air or fertile fields.

Urbes Fifae Littorales.

The coast towns of Fife, the stronghold of the Church party, as the Devon seaports were of the Elizabethan Puritans, formed the most developed part of Scotland at the time. James VI. regarded them as a 'fringe of gold on a cloth of frieze'. "There's the kingdom of Fife," says Andrew Fairservice, in *Rob Roy*, ch. 14, "from Culross to the East Neuk, it's just like a great combined city—sae mony royal burghs yoked on end to end, like ropes of ingans, with their hie streets, and their booths. . . . Kirkcaldy, the sell o't, is langer than ony town in England." For the Spanish trade of Anstruther at the time of the Armada, see M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 137. Largo preserves the memory of Selkirk and Juan Fernandez, and of Sir Andrew Wood (Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ch. 23). Sir Patrick Spens still walks 'on the strand' near Dunfermline, in the ballad. For the contrast of the Fife skippers with 'the Fife lairds' see Scott, *ibid.* ch. 66.

Oppida sic toto sunt sparsa in littore ut unum
 Dixeris, inque uno plurima iuncta eadem:

Littore quot curvo Forthae volvuntur arenae,
   Quotque undis refluo tunditur ora solo;
Paene tot hic cernas instratum puppibus aequor,
   Urbibus et crebris paene tot ora hominum.
Cuncta operis intenta domus foeda otia nescit;
   Sedula cura domi, sedula cura foris.
Quae maria, et quas non terras animosa iuventus
   Ah! fragili fidens audet adire trabe?
Auxit opes virtus, virtuti dura pericla
   Iuncta etiam lucro damna fuere suo.
Quae fecere viris animos, cultumque dedere,
   Magnanimis prosunt, damna, pericla, labor.

Fife Coast Towns.

[illegible]
   You'd think them one, or all in one combin'd;
[illegible]
   Or on Forth's bending shore the sandy grain,
The sea is seen with vessels overspread.
   While towns and men as num'rous crowd the coast;
None idle here, all hands to labour bred,
   At home, abroad, is diligence their boast.
What seas, what regions, have their vent'rous hands
   Left unexplor'd in the frail vessel borne?
Valour gives wealth; near valour danger stands,
   And he who gains may dread a loss to mourn;
In losses, dangers, toils, the valiant find
   What tends t' inspirit and improve the mind.

Cuprum Fifae.

[illegible]

Arva inter, nemorisque umbras et pascua laeta
   Lene fluens vitreis labitur Eden aquis.
Huc veniat siquis Gallorum a finibus hospes,
   Gallica se hic iterum forte videre putet.
Anne etiam ingenium hinc et fervida pectora traxit?
   An potius patriis hauserat illa focis?

Cupar Fife.

Mid shady groves and fertile pastures glides
  The gentle Eden with his crystal stream.
If hither chance some Frenchman's footsteps guides,
  He'd think his native scenes and these the same.
Do we from France our wit and valour gain,
  Or catch it rising from our native plain?

Taodunum—Deidonum.

For Dundee as an early seat of the Reformation, see Wodrow's Collections, or M'Crie's *Knox*, pp. 21, 112. For the names *Alectum* and *Deidonum*, see extracts (iii.) from Johnston's *Heroes*.

Qua Notus argutis adspirat molliter auris,
  Hac placide coëunt Taus et Oceanus.
Hic facili excipiens venientes littore puppes,
  Indigenis vasti distrahit orbis opes.
Saepe dolis tentata, et belli exercita damnis,
  Invictis animis integra praestat adhuc.
Fama vetus crevit cum religione renata,
  Lucis et hinc fulsit pura nitela aliis.
Alectum dixere prius; si maxima spectes
  Commoda, fors Donum dixeris esse Dei.
Tu, decus aeternum gentisque urbisque, Boëti,
  Caetera dic patriae dona beata tuae.

Dundee.

Where the mild south wind breathes his softer blasts
  The river Tay and ocean gently meet,
The wide world's wealth into her bosom casts
  In level shore embay'd the num'rous fleet.
The arts of war and all its mischiefs try'd,
  Invincible this ancient town survives,
Increas'd her fame, and to it near ally'd,
  Religion, hence pure light to others gives.
Alectum call'd of old, so highly blest,
  She claims the title of "the Gift of God."
Renowned Boëtius, thou canst tell the rest,
  Who boast'st this town thy birth-place and abode.

Glascua.

The small space given to Glasgow is rather striking now. The 'pontificum luxus' refers to the long-continued jealousy between the sees of St. Andrews and Glasgow. The latter became an archbishopric in 1489.

Non te pontificum luxus, non infula tantum
  Ornavit, diri quae tibi causa mali,
Glottiadae quantum decorant te, Glascua, Musae,
  Quae celsum attollunt clara sub astra caput:
Glotta decus rerum piscosis nobilis undis
  Finitimi recreat iugera laeta soli:
Ast Glottae decus et vicinis gloria terris,
  Glascua fecundat flumine cuncta suo.

Glasgow.

Not priestly luxury, not priestly state,
  On thee, fair Glasgow, so much fame confer;
Rather to them is due thy wretched fate;
  Thy brightest boast the Glottan Muses are:
These raise thy lofty head above the skies,
  While Cluyd fair river with his fishy stream
Serves the fair bordering meads to fertilize:
  Yet greater glories on thy Glotta beam:
And noble lustre to the world shall rise,
Since Glasgow's river so much wealth supplies.

Perthum.

The "Fair City" of l. 4. For Scott's enthusiastic laudation of the view, see his *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. i. Lady Nairne's *Lass o' Gowrie* also describes the scene, and illustrates the praise of the soil:—

"What in Scotland can compare
Wi' the Carse o' Gowrie?"

Propter aquas Tai liquidas, et amoena vireta,
  Obtinet in medio regna superba solo.
Nobilium quondam regum clarissima sedes,
  Pulchra situ, et pinguis germine dives agri.
Finitimis dat iura locis, moremque modumque
  Huic dare, laus illis haec meruisse dari.
Sola inter patrias incincta est moenibus urbes,
  Hostibus assiduis ne vaga praeda foret.
Quanta virum virtus, dextrae quae praemia norunt
  Cimber, Saxo ferox, et genus Hectoridum.
Felix laude nova, felix quoque laude vetusta,
  Perge recens, priscum perpetuare decus.

PERTH.

7. For the wall, see *Tytler*, i. 109.

10. *Hectoridum.* Not Danish, as in the verse translation, but referring to the Roman Trojan descendants of Hector.

Beside Tay's crystal stream and pleasant groves,
  Perth in its country's heart is nobly plac'd.
High sov'reigns chose it for their lov'd abodes,
  By situation and rich produce grac'd.
The neighbour places law from it receive,
  Their greatest honour to obey its will,
Alike its glory such just laws to give,
  Their glory such injunctions to fulfil.
This only Scottish city walls surround
  To guard it from the rash invader's spoil:
Its valour and its just reward have found
  The Cimbrian, Saxon, and the Danish toil.
O blest with modern and with old renown,
Bear thine old fame to future ages down.

CELURCA, OR MONS ROSARUM.

See the lines by John Leech below, on his native city, addressed to Andrew Melville, and his *In Celurcam* for the name of Montrose.

Aureolis urbs picta rosis: mons molliter urbi
  Imminet, hinc urbi nomina facta canunt:
At veteres perhibent quondam dixisse Celurcam,
  Nomine sic prisco et nobilitata novo est.
Et prisca atque nova insignis virtute, virûmque
  Ingeniis, Patriae qui peperere decus.

MONTROSE.

The city, sprinkled with the golden rose,
  Commanded by a gently rising hill,
Of old Celurca, call'd, as some suppose;
  Old and new name her glory's measure fill.
Alike she boasts of valour old and new,
  And names renown'd their country's honour shew.

ABERDONIA.

Johnston's tribute to his native city. The praise of the climate has not been endorsed by strangers generally. The 'morum cultus' was noted by them as a feature. See *Book of Bon-Accord* for "gallantrie, breeding, and civill conversatione" (James Gordon, 1660), p. 20.

Ad Boream porrecta, iugis obsessa superbis,
  Inter connatas eminet una Deas.

Mitior algentes Phoebus sic temperat auras
  Non aestum ut rabidum, frigora nec metuas.
Fecundo ditat Neptunus gurgite, et amnes
  Piscosi; gemmis alter adauget opes:
Candida mens, frons laeta, hilaris, gratissima tellus
  Hospitibus: morum cultus ubique decens.
Nobilitas antiqua, opibus subnixa vetustis,
  Martiaque invicto pectore corda gerens.
Iustitiae domus, et studiorum mater honoris,
  Ingenio ars, certant artibus ingenia.
Omnia ei cedunt, meritos genitricis honores
  Pingere non ulla ars, ingeniumve valet.

2. Between Dee and Don.
6. *Piscosi*. The salmon fishings, with the pearls of the Don.

Aberdeen.

See to the north, where lofty hills surround,
  A sister goddess hold her stately seat;
Kind Phoebus moderates the air around,
  Nor piercing cold prevails, nor scorching heat.
Old ocean hither rolls her fruitful tide,
  With fishy rivers and the pearly stone,
While frankness, mirth, and plenty here preside,
  And grateful guests behaviour decent own.
Ancient nobility, whose best support
  Is ancient wealth, and inbred valour here
Prevail: here Justice holds her righteous court,
  Honour and arts in rivalry appear.
All to this city yield, no art can paint
  Her honours due; invention's stroke is faint.

Innernessus et Ennerlothea.

For the two linked epigrams by Arthur Johnston, see *Musa*, ii. pp. 286, 287. Buchanan iv. 19, makes both places founded by Evenus II. "Duo emporia locis commodis instituit; utrique ab amnibus praeterfluentibus indita nomina, Ennerlothea et Ennernessa. *Enner* enim prisci Scoti vocant locum quo naves appellere possunt."

Imperii veteris duo propugnacula quondam,
  Primaque regali moenia structamanu,
Turribus oppositis adverso in limine spectat
  Haec Zephyrum, Solis illa orientis equos.

Amnibus hinc atque hinc cincta utraque, piscibus amnes
  Fecundi: haec portu perpete tuta patet.
Haec fuit, at jacet heu, iam nunc sine nomine tellus,
  Hospita quae Regum, est hospita facta feris.
Altera spirat adhuc tenuis sufflamina vitae,
  Quae dabit et fati turbine victa manus.
Dic ubi nunc Carthago potens? ubi Martia Roma?
  Troiaque et immensae ditis opes Asiae?
Quid mireris enim mortalia cedere fatis
  Corpora? cum videas oppida posse mori.

Inverness and Inverlochy.

Two guardians of this ancient empire stand,
  Whose early walls a monarch's order rears;
The towers of each contrary points command,
  Where Phoebus sets, and where he first appears.
Begirt with rivers, where the scaly brood
  Prolific sport, this boasts a port secure;
That, which once flourish'd now by ruin rude,
  The haunt of beasts, where monarchs dwelt of late;
That breathing the last gasp yet scarce survives,
  And must ere long yield to the force of fate.
Say, now where mighty Rome or Carthage lies?
  Or Troy, or Asia's wealth-abounding state?
What wonder then if men resign their breath.
When mighty cities fall a prey to death!

The principal city in this country is *Stirling* . . . the following lines, which our excellent poet Dr. [John] *Johnston*, made upon *New-Castle* are very applicable to this town.

Rupe sedens celsâ, rerum aut miracula spectat
  Naturae, aut solers distrahit illa aliis.
Sedibus aethereis quid frustra quaeritis ignem?
  Hunc alit, hunc terra suscitat ista sinu.
Non illum torvo terras qui turbine terret
  Sed qui animam terris, datque animos animis.
Eliquat hic ferrum, aes, hic aurum ductile fundit.
  Quos non auri illex conciet umbra animos?
Quin (aiunt) auro permutat bruta metalla;
  Alchymus hunc igitur praedicat esse Deum.
Si Deus est, ceu tu dictas, divine magister,
  Haec quot alit? Quot alit SCOTIA nostra Deos?

In English thus:—

From her high Rock great Nature's Works surveys,
And kindly spreads her Goods thro' Lands and Seas.
Why seek you Fire in some exalted Sphere?
Earth's fruitful Bosom will supply you here.
Not such whose horrid Flashes scar the Plain,
But gives enliv'ning Warmth to Earth and Men.
Iron, Brass and Gold its melting Force obey;
(Ah! who's e'er free from Gold's almighty Sway?)
Nay, into Gold 'twill change a baser Ore,
Hence the vain Chymist deifies its Pow'r;
If't be a God, as is believ'd by you,
This Place and Scotland more than Heav'n can show.[1]

ON "THE SPHERE" OF GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Prefixed to the 1587 ed. of the *Sphaera*. The copy in the Aberdeen University Library bears the inscription: "To Dr. Melvin with Sir W. Hamilton's compts". The *Sphaera* was addressed by Buchanan to Timoleon du Cossé, son of the Comte de Brissac, in whose family he was domestic tutor. On the work of Joannes à Sacrobosco, or John Holywood, on which it was based, see Masson's Globe Milton, introd. p. 27; for the Ptolemaic astronomy of Buchanan, see a fine chapter in Prof. Hume Brown's *Buchanan*, pp. 162-170. On the 1586-1587 editions of the *Sphaera*, see the Glasgow *Quatercent. Studies* on Buchanan, pp. 471, 472. Pincier (1556-1624), educated at Heidelberg and Marburg, was court physician at Dillenburg in Hesse Nassau; prof. of medicine at Herborn and Marburg.

ARGUMENT.

When Phoebus saw such a monument of labour so unregarded in silence, he groans and says, "What limit or what remedy shall there be for such a great misfortune? Who will revive and reissue it? What renown shall await him!" Pincier alone essays to gain the prize, and by his skill saves the work from oblivion. Rejoice then in the prize, that the fame and glory of your name may be everlasting.

Another.

Cynthius is Urania's care, like the other lights and fiery constellations that rule the sky. Who knows not that Urania is Phoebus' care? Pincier is the care of both, renowned for his mental powers. Urania has shown him the paths of the Sun, but Phoebus has taught him the true Pierian note. Hence your easy poetic style and sweet strain, worthy of the bards of old. Here you see the true marks of both when, Buchanan, he carefully adorns your *Sphaera*. So may the Muses, Apollo, and kindly stars favour your task.

[1] Mackenzie's *Lives*, ii. 404, 405. The verses in Mackenzie (vol. ii. Boece's Life) are also by John Johnston, not "Dr.," as Mackenzie styles him, the source of much confusion.

IN GEORGII BUCHANANI SPHAERAM.

Vidit ut eximii Phoebus monumenta laboris
  Sic indigne adeo nocte silente premi:
Ingemit, ac secum meditans, ecquis modus (inquit),
  Aut erit hìc tanti quae medicina mali?
Quis redimet, lucique iterum rediviva reponet?
  Qualis et hinc fronti laurea frondis erit?
Pincier en solus palmae succedit honori,
  Atque opus a tenebris vindicat arte sua.
Sic igitur parta laeteris fronde: perennis
  Nominis ut vigeat fama decusque tui.

Aliud.

Cynthius Uraniae curae est, ut caetera caeli
  Lumina, quaeque regunt flammea signa polum.
Uranien Phoebo curae quis nescit? utrique est
  Pincier ingenii carus honore sui.
Haec solis caelique vias monstravit. At ille
  Pieriae docuit plectra movere lyrae.
Hinc facili tua Musa stylo tam dulcia fundit
  Carmina vel priscis annumeranda choris.
En utriusque vides vera hìc vestigia, Sphaeram
  Sedulus exornat dum, Buchanane, tuam.
Sic faveant igitur Musae, sic dexter Apollo,
  Sic faveant caeptis astra benigna tuis.

6, 14. *Pincier.* The name without the termination recalls Dr. Johnson's censure of Mattaire's *Senilia*, where 'Carteret' is a dactyl. "Everybody knows that, in genealogical tables, Joannes Baro de Carteret, or Vice-Comes de Carteret, may be tolerated, but that in compositions which pretend to eloquence, Carteretus, or some other form which admits of inflection ought to be used" (Macaulay's *Essays: on Samuel Johnson*, 1831).

EPITAPH ON GEORGE BUCHANAN.

From Lauder's *Musae Sacrae*, ii. p. 500; Man's *Buchanan* (1762), p. 5.

ARGUMENT.

Here in his narrow bed lies the great poet Buchanan, the nursling of Scotland, the darling of the Muses, the great boast of France, the wonder of earth and sky, be his theme either history or sacred song: gracing and graced by Kings, those of

Jerusalem or of his own race, songs of God, of famous men, and of the *Sphaera*. His name lives on the wings of fame, and fills the whole world. Now he soars aloft and rejoices in the company of the celestials.

EPITAPHIUM IN GEORGIUM BUCHANANUM.

Scotia quem genuit, fovit, cum Pallade Musa
Diva beat, tanto sese hospite Gallia iactat,
Ingensque ingentem tellus miratur et aether,
Seu canit Historiam, seu grandi carmina plectro :
Quem decorant Reges, qui ipsos decorat quoque Reges
Et Solymae et propriae gentis ; quique entheus almi
Facta Dei, laudesque virum, qui sidera dixit,
Exiguo magnus sub cespite Buchananus
Hic vates recubat. Nomen viget alite fama,
Atque orbem immensum complet. Iamque arduus ipse
Coelum habet, et gaudet permistus cælitibus Dis.

7. The Psalms, the History, the *De Sphaera*. See Arthur Johnston's lines, *Musa*, i. p. 224.

9. *Hic*. In the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, "A throughstone, with an inscription is said to have marked his grave ; but the inscription has long been invisible, and the existence of the stone itself appears to be more than doubtful" (Chambers' *Biog. Dict.* i. 411). On the question of Buchanan's grave, see Hume Brown's *Buchanan*, pp. 353, 354.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

William Johnston was the sixth and youngest son of George Johnston of that Ilk and Caskieben (*Musa*, ii. p. xv.), and of Christian Forbes, daughter of William, the seventh Lord Forbes. It has been assumed that both he and his elder brother, Arthur, studied at Marischal College, but this is more than doubtful; and as it is certain that William matriculated at Heidelberg in 1603 (*Aberd. Quater. Record*, p. 434), he could not have been the *bajan* of Marischal College of 1605, with whom he has been identified (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 53 and 188). Smith (*Oratio*, 1702, p. 24) says he had been a professor at Sedan, and in Michel's *Ecossais*, ii. 167 *n.* it is distinctly said that William taught successively the humanities and philosophy at Sedan. But his name is not mentioned in Charles Peyran's *Hist. de l'acad. de Sedan* (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 53) and M. Brincourt of Sedan (the writer of Appendix II. in vol. ii. of the *Musa*) writing to Colonel Johnston on the 4th May, [illegible], says: "Dans mes recherches je n'ai jamais eu connaissance du frère cadet d'Arthur Johnston, et je crois qu'il n'a jamais été professeur à Sedan." There is therefore little doubt that confusion has arisen between his and his elder brother Arthur's career, as the latter was unquestionably professor of metaphysics at Sedan. He was elected a burgess of Aberdeen, 2nd July, 1623, and became first professor of mathematics in Marischal College, elected on May 3, 1626. He died on June 14, 1640 (*Spalding*, i. 288), having married the fifth and youngest daughter of Forbes of Blacktoune in Aberdeenshire, by whom he had one son and two daughters (*Genealogical Account of Johnston of that Ilk*, Edinb. 1832, pp. 38, 39).

Gordon of Rothiemay (*Scots Affairs*, iii. 208-10) notes the deaths of Dr. William Forbes, Gordon the Mediciner, Dr. Alexander Ross, and then adds: 'Thes wer followed by Dr. William Johnstone, professor of the mathematicke in The Colledge Marischall of New Aberdeene, a gentleman who in his younger yeares had been bredd in Spaine, and professed philosophy in the chaire of Nemause in Fraunce, weall seen both in the mathematickes and medicine. He died June fourteenth, before the sixtieth year of his age, suffocated with a squinance, a disease to which he was most subjecte, being a corpulent man, and a sanguinean; he was tackne awaye for the greate greefe of his freends and acquaintance." "Among the MSS. in the library of Marischal College is Gulielmi Johnstoni Praelectiones Mathematicae dictatae in Academia Marischallana, 1633" (*Collections Aberd. and Banff*, 54 *n.*; *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 207 *n.* 2).

Johnston would seem to have enjoyed a wide reputation. "He wrote on the Mathematicks; his skill in the Latine was treuly Ciceronian" (Maidment's *Catalogues*, p. 114). David Wedderburn has lines on his death. "He was a good poet in Latine, and a good mathematician acknowledged to be such (which was none of his meanest praises) by Master Robert Gordon of Straloch, one of the ablest men of Scotland in the mathematical faculties" (Sir T. Urquhart's *Tracts*, Edinb. 1774, p. 125). "De Gulielmo," cries Andrew Strachan, in

his *Paneg. Inaug.*, 1631, p. 22, "certe idem usurpare possumus quod olim de Tito Imperatore suavissimo dictum est, '*Deliciae est humani generis*,' tanta est eius comitas, tanta urbanitas."

Portrait by Jamesone in possession of the University. A photogravure of this forms the frontispiece of the present volume, and is presented to the New Spalding Club by a member of its Council, Colonel William Johnston, C.B., of Newton Dee, LL.D. (Aberd.), M.D. (Edinb.), who is great-great-great-great-great-grandson of William Johnston's eldest brother John. For benefaction to Marischal College by William's widow, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 246. There was a blood relationship between Dun and Johnston, as we see in Johnston's lines to Dun (*q.v.*). See *Musa*, ii. 32 *n.*, for this.

I. THE PERSONIFICATION OF PATRICK FORBES OF CORSE.

It is remarkable to find a very close parallel in expression to these lines in the hymn by Sir John Bowring, F.R.S., Governor of Hong-Kong, who died at Exeter, 23rd Nov. 1872: 'In the Cross of Christ I glory.' As the tombstone of Forbes was supposed to show the memorial, so the first line of the hymn is inscribed on Bowring's.

VERSION.

Let not my death triumph in ancestral titles, though it may lay claim to a long and proud line. Let the vulgar, which has nothing more, derive solace hence; my glory rests in the cross of our Lord. He made me a minister of the Cross, raised me to the title of bishop, and set me over the clergy. From the cross comes my honour, the cross is the anchor of my faith, from the cross my house takes its name and motto. The cross had been my stay, medicine in sickness, antidote against death, my hope, my life, my salvation. Now my immortal part above the stars sings the cross, and the quire of angels joins in my song. And while the tomb shall enclose my body, it shall joyously celebrate the cross, so that a late race of descendants may read this memorial on my bones.

I. PATRICII FORBESII A CORSE PROSOPOPEIA.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Ne mea maiorum titulis Libitina triumphet,
  Attalicis quamvis annumeraret avos;
Hinc (cui nil superest) captet solatia vulgus,
  Est posita in Domini gloria nostra cruce.
Me crucis instituit vatem, me praesulis auxit
  Officio, vatum praeposuitque gregi.
A cruce noster honos, Fidei crux anchora nostrae,
  A cruce nostra domus nomen et omen habet.

Crux mihi praesidium fuerat, medicina doloris,
  Antidotum mortis, spes mea, vita, salus.
Iam resonat super astra crucem pars optima nostri,
  Accinit angelicus me modulante chorus.
Dumque meum claudent fatalia marmora corpus,
  Laeta celebrabunt marmora nostra crucem,
Ut qui nascentur post saecula multa nepotes
  Ossibus in nostris haec monumenta legant.

Amoris debiti et moeroris symbolum posuit.

Gul. Ionstonus, M.D.

Prosopopeia, προσωποποιία, personification.

2. *Attalicis.* Ref. to will of Attalus Philometor, King of Pergamum, B.C. 133 (Hor. *Od.*, I. i. 12).

2. *triumphet annumeraret*: inconsequent tenses.

7. Play on Cross and Corse, by usual metathesis:

'A Crosse into His Badge Hee bore.'

—*Raban's Regrate.*

10. *Salus.* "It would seem that the family of Corse at this time used the motto, *Salus per Christum*, as it appears on the monument. We are told by Nisbet [Edinburgh, folio, 1742, vol. i. p. 328], that the motto of the Corse branch of the family of Forbes is *Rosis coronat Spina*, under a wreath or crown of thorns for crest, while the words on the bishop's tombstone are assigned to the family of Forbes of Tolquhon and its branches, *ibid.* p. 329" (Shand in 1845 *Funerals*, p. 4 *n.*).

II. ON THE DOCTORATE OF THE MOST LEARNED ROBERT BARON, M.A., MINISTER OF THE WORD OF GOD AT NEW ABERDEEN, AND PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

From Baron's *Disputatio Theologica*, 1627, pp. 3, 4, on which see *Aberd. Quatercent. Stud.* Bibliography, p. 393. Baron was M.A. St. Andrews, 1613; minister of Keith, and Greyfriars, Aberdeen; Prof. of Divinity, Mar. Coll. 1625-39, and one of the "Aberdeen Doctors." In 1627 he became D.D. of King's College. For list of works, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 51. Sketch of life in Shand's *Funerals*, pp. 26-29, and in *Musa*, i. 249, where the absence of any portrait of Baron by Jamesone is noted.

ARGUMENT.

Let the Muses celebrate Phoebus, and the mob of poets worship feigned deities. Baron's headpiece is a treasure of Holy Scripture, the nectar of divine eloquence flows from his lips. He is created Doctor, and interpreter of the holy volume, worthy before of the title. Who shall sing him? The task is unfit for the strength of the Muses, and is, I fancy, fitter for the strains of Angels.

To the Same.

Duns Scotus with the Papists is the Subtle Doctor, Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor, great lights of their faith. Baron equals Thomas in skill and Scotus in mental acuteness. In many points they agree—in one they differ. The Papists pretend the faith which he holds.

To the Same.

Baron, your praise needs no skill of mine. Only the sick man asks the aid of the doctor. Praise won by no labour is thought tainted; when merited, it is ever well.

II. IN DOCTORATUM DOCTISS. VIRI, MAGIST. ROBERTI BARONII, DIVINI VERBI, APUD NE-ABREDONENSES, MINISTRI, ET IN ACADEMIA MARESCHALL. S. THEOLOG. PROFESSORIS.

Pierides celebrent Phoebum, Phoebique ministros:
Turba Poëtarum numina ficta colat.
Baroni cerebrum Scripturae est capsula sacrae:
Divini eloquii nectar ab ore fluit.
Codicis interpres Sacri, Doctorque creatur:
(Doctoris titulo dignus et ante fuit)
Quis canet hunc? opus est Musarum viribus impar,
Aptius Angelicis suspicor esse modis.

In Eundem.

Romanis Scotus est Subtilis Doctor: Aquinas,
Angelicus, fidei lumina magna suae.
Angelica aequiparat Thomam Baronius arte,
Et subtile Scoti mentis acumen habet.
Conveniunt multis, tamen est discrimen in uno.
Romani simulant, quam tenet ille fidem.

Ad Eundem.

Laus tua Baroni nostra non indiget arte,
Cum medici tantum postulet aeger opem.
Morbida censetur quae nullo est parta labore,
Quae venit ex merito, laus bene semper habet.

Gulielmus Iohnstonus, M.D.

III. AGAINST GEORGE TURNBULL.

For the dispute of Baron and the Jesuit Turnbull, see *Musa*, ii. 74. From *Ad Geo. Turnebulli Tetragonismum Pseudographum Apodixis Catholica*, Raban, Aberd. 1631, by Baron, p. 29.

ARGUMENT.

A rogue shut up without fetters in the Roman den leaps into the circus, with a sky-threatening voice. The wolves were hushed in silence, the lions were aghast, and the fear of the gnashing beast struck the stars. But Baron, a new Alcides, with the daring of Hercules throttled the monster, and laid it low. Who doubts the sons of the gods have even more power in reserve? Our Alcides, too, you can call a son of Jove.

III. IN GEORGIUM TURNBULLUM.

Romana occlusus cavea sine compede mastix
  Exsilit in circum, voce minante polo.
Attoniti tremuere lupi, stupuere leones,
  Frendentisque ferae perculit astra tremor.
Sed novus Alcides Baronius Herculis ausu
  Constrinxit monstrum prostituitque solo.
Quis dubitat natos etiam plus posse Deorum?
  Et nostrum Alcidem dixeris esse Iovis.

Gulielmus Iohnstonus, M.D.

1. *mastix*, irregularly for *mastigia*, *μαστιγίας*, rogue. "Hic est ille mellitus Doctor, qui morum suavitate et elegantia ad omnes promovendos natus est. . . . Hic est ille denique qui scriptis inclaruit: et recens in vindicandis contra Adversarium negotiosissimum Fidei et divinae scientiae principiis se eruditionis sacrae finem et perfectionem assequutum arguit" (Strachan's *Panegyricus Inauguralis*, 1631, p. 22).

IV. EPIGRAM ON DR. LIDDELL AND DR. DUN'S *TREATISE ON HEALTH.*

Written before his Death.

From Duncan Liddell's *Ars Conservandi Sanitatem*, Aberd. 1651, ed. Dun, p. xiv. With ὑγιεινὴν understand *τέχνην* or *πραγματείαν*. As William Johnston, the writer of the lines, died in 1640, he must have known Dun's intention of editing Liddell's book. The verses are erroneously assigned by Robertson (*Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 314) to Arthur Johnston. For Johnston's dying lines to Dun, "Dunæe Hippocrates Scotorum," see under Dun.

Argument.

Cos bore Hippocrates, Pergama Galen, one country was too narrow for such a pair. Yet Aberdeen boasts of citizens equal to either, Doctor Dun and her own Liddell. Add Cargill, and no country, if I mistake not, has produced such alumni of a single city. I don't doubt, if Earth bears three such lights, but that Heaven may have two suns.

IV. IN LIDDELII ET DUNAEI MEDICORUM *ΥΓΙΕΙΝΗΝ* EPIGRAMMA. ANTE MORTEM CONSCRIPTUM.

Cos tulit Hippocratem, Galenum Pergama, tantis
  Una fuit nimium patria stricta viris.
Iactat utrique pares tamen Abraedonia cives,
  Dunaeum Medicum Liddeliumque suum.
Cargillum adiicias, urbis, ni fallor, alumnos
  Unius tales patria nulla tulit.
Tantaque non dubito si fert tria lumina tellus,
  Quin coelum soles possit habere duos.

G. Iohnstonus,
Matheseos Professor.

5. Dr. James Cargill, d. Sept. 1614. Irving, *Scotish Writers*, ii. 2; *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 140. Cargill [illegible] of Bishop William Forbes of Edinburgh (Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. lxxii.).

JAMES KENNEDY.

The transcript of Kennedy's *Διαδημα και Μιτρα* has been made from the copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Maidment's *Catalogues*, p. 92, give the following item: "Kennedy —— Sherrefe-clerk in Aberdeen, wrote *Aeneam Britannicum*, and other poems." Kennedy, on the title page of his *Epithalamium*, styles himself 'junior.' "On June 9, 1668, Mr. James Kennedy, elder, Sheriff and Town Clerk, was admitted an honorary burgess of guild, and ten days later Mr. James Kennedy, younger, Sheriff Clerk, was admitted. The latter, I take it, was the author of *Aeneas Britannicus*, as from *Aberdeen Printers* we learn he was writing in 1662. I understand Dr. Littlejohn has some notes about both Kennedys in the forthcoming third vol. of *Sheriff Court Records*. The younger Kennedy was afterwards knighted, I understand" (Mr. A. M. Munro, City Chamberlain, of date Nov. 7, 1907). Though he styles himself an Aberdonian, it is not clear if he attended either university: at least his name is not given in the *Fasti*. He may have had some Edinburgh connection, as Prof. Thomas Crawford (Prof. 1640-1662; Sir A. Grant's *Story of Univ. of Edinb.* ii. 294; Steven's *History of the High School*, 49-57) supplies lines to the *Epithalamium* and speaks of the writer's 'aetatis ver puerile,' clearly a mark of personal acquaintance. The thing to notice in Kennedy is the ultra royalist tone of the author. Perhaps Aberdeen expected favours from its old alumnus Sharpe, but the total divorce of local feeling from the national attitude is but too painfully obvious. Kennedy's *Epithalamium* on the marriage of Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza, as lacking local interest, has not been included here.

I. THE DIADEM AND THE MITRE, OR THE RETURN OF DAPHNIS AND THE DRUIDS.

A pastoral in the hackneyed and imitative vein, with the Theocritean and Virgilian stage-properties much worn and now sadly "dilapidated débris of artificial Arcadianism," as Mark Pattison (*Milton*, p. 41) calls it. The Druids are, of course, the restored bishops. The Rescissory Act had effaced the last twenty-eight years, and the Privy Council lost no time. "In the ecclesiastical revolution Sharpe had been a principal agent. Minister of Craill in Fife, he had identified himself with the Resolutioners, and had successfully represented their interests with Cromwell, Monk, and Charles. In March, 1661, he had written: 'But if a change (of church government) come, I make no question it will be grievous and bring on suffering upon many honest men, in which I would be very loath to have any hand,' but by December he was Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of Scotland. . . . Its (Parliament's) first Act re-admitted the bishops to its sittings, and its third restored them to their accustomed dignities, privileges, and jurisdictions" (Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, ii. 386, 387). "Once a Resolutioner and therefore bound to the Covenants, he had betrayed the cause which he had been expressly chosen to represent, and had been the prime agent not only in the setting up of Erastian Episcopacy but in all the severities which for eighteen years had been directed

against those whom he had formerly counted his brethren" (p. post). "That Sharp was vain, vindictive, perfidious, at once haughty and servile, rapacious and cruel, his friends have never attempted to disown" (Laing, *History*, iv. 98, 99). Sharpe procured a court of ecclesiastical commission, "the proceedings of an inquisition than of legal courts, and yet Sharp was never satisfied" (Burnet's *Own Time*, i. 365). See the whole evidence in Buckle, iii. pp. 134-46). For Burton's analysis of the Sharpe negotiations, see *History of Scotland*, vii. 127-41, and his discussion of the "feat of turpitude," "a tale not to have been accepted on any authority but for the support afforded by the man himself." It is possible Kennedy knew Dryden's lines *To My Lord Chancellor* (Clarendon, New Year's Day, 1662):—

> At length the Muses stand restored again
> To that great charge which nature did ordain,
> And their loved *Druids* seem revived by fate.

ΔΙΑΔΗΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΙΤΡΑ.

seu

Daphnidis et Druydum Reditus

Eclogâ bucolicâ celebratus.

Authore

Iacobo Kennedo Iuniore

Scoto-Aberdonensi.

Nomen
Semper honorandum (sic numina vultis) habebo.

Aberdoniae

Excudebat Ioannes Forbesius An. 1662.

Ad Authorem (p. 3).

[illegible]

Palladis uberibus pastus[1] Kennéde videris,
  Sic fluit ingenii lactea vena tui.
Nec mirum, tantum metris quod subsit acumen,
  Sharpius est animi[2] duxque comesque tui.

Io. Forbesius,[3]
In Universitatis Aberdonensis
Collegio Regio
Humanioris literaturae
Professor.

[1] *lactus* deleted. [2] [illegible] deleted.

[3] "Mr. John Forbes, of the house of Camphill, was Professor of Humanity in the Marishall Colledge. He wrote several poems. He was a great critic, and in the Latine he was eloquentissimus" (Maidment's *Catalogues of S.W.*, p. 122). Cf. *Collections of Aberd. and Banff* (*Spald. Club*), p. 56 *n*. Forbes was Prof. of Humanity, Mar. Coll. 1650-55 (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 63 *n*.); with same title, eight years later, in T.C. Records (Simpson's *Bon-Record*, 1906, p. 139); Prof. of Humanity, 30th Sept. 1662, King's College. Afterwards Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeen.

To the Author.

Kennedy, you seem reared at the breast of Pallas, such is your milky vein and flowing style. No wonder that such a piercing wit underlies your lines, Sharpe is the guide and companion of your mind.

(p. 4). Ad Reverendissimum | in Christo Patrem | D. Iacobum | Divina miseratione, Regisque designatione, | Archiepiscopum Andreapolitanum | Dignissimum, et totius Scotiae | Primatem, etc.[1]

Epigramma.

Magna Caledoniae mystarum gloria: sacrum
  Infula cui crinem cingit et ambit honos.
Grampigenûm cui summa sacrûm moderamina rerum
  Commissa, aetheriâ prosperitate vigent:
Haec, modo ruricolas graviora negotia Musas
  Admittant, facili suscipe dona manu.
Nascentique fave, Praesul venerande, Camenae:
  Prodiit auspiciis nostra Thalia tuis.

Iacobus Kennedus.

Epigram to the Most Reverend Father in Christ, James, by divine compassion and royal designation, the most worthy Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Primate of all Scotland.

Great glory of Scotland's priesthood: whose brow the mitre encircles: to whom is entrusted the chief rule in sacred matters, and under whom they show a heavenly prosperity: graciously receive this offering, should your heavier tasks give an admission to the rural muse. Favour, reverend Prelate, the Muse at its birth; our sportive Muse has made its appearance under your auspices.

Argument.

Phoebus had scarce spread his golden light in mid-heaven when Moeris sat down among the shadowy willows, with his shepherd's head garlanded. His pipe no longer hung sadly on the bough, nor grated harshly its rude plaint, but while it teaches the vales to resound its master's joy, it drives the woods to wag their tops. Soon as shepherd Corydon, in the prime of life and a newcomer in Scotland, saw him rejoicing in the flickering shade, he draws near and thus addresses him:—

Cor. Whoever you are that lie under the shady willow, and sway the woods by the sweetness of your pipe, tell me (the goats will here crop in safety the gay mead) the cause of your joy.

[1] James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, 1637; Regent, St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, 1642-47; Prof. of Divinity, St. Mary's College, 1661. The *divinâ miseratione* will not escape the reader!

Moe. First, shepherd, lie under the cool shade, it refreshes the weary wayfarer, the shady grove oft delights the rural gods. Diana, weary with the chase, seeks the cool shade.

Cor. Tell me, then, now we have entered the quivering shade, I shall listen attentively.

Moe. Our song begins from Jove, who rules all. The earth surrounded by the sea, and the deep sea he restores again by his almighty power. And now what pleasing victim from the sheepfolds of Scotland shall redden thy altar, ruler of the gods? A burnt offering must be his, let us pay his altars their due rites. O Daphnis, the shepherd's joy, Jove's mighty power has restored you to the woods. Daphnis, your country's boast, the gods' peculiar care, after a foreign forest hid you in its shade, Apollo, the Fauns, the gods of wood and field, the sportive satyrs, Diana, the Dryades, the goddesses of the dell quitted the woodlands. The band of the Druids, too, who tend the rites of the Thunderer, fled banished from these shores. But after Jove's right hand has restored you, Daphnis, Apollo and the woodland powers from all hands seek again the leafy plain, and chant afresh the song of triumph through Scotland. You, O Druids, all the powers of our woods greet joyously, and the whole world congratulates you. Like the aspect of heaven when darkened, when a wild tempest flies, and a cloud flits through the air, when the earth trembles, the sea swells, and everything threatens death to man and beast; but soon as Phoebus in his brightness leaves the eastern wave, and arrays the world in his beams, the earth shines, the sea is hushed, and the welkin calm. Just so does your absence affect the face of things. Alack! a terrible tempest raged through the Caledonian fields, the flock roamed through the slippery grass, and no trusty Daphnis led it to the river beds. But a joyful aspect of affairs greets you on your return. Shepherds crowned with garlands rejoice and sing, the sheep crops the dewy grass, the lamb sports in the quivering shade with its dam, the goat leaps on the lofty rock. Nature rejoices, the former calm sky returns, and the ocean sinks to rest.

Cor. Wondrous is your tale. I envy not the artful notes of your pipe, but rather congratulate you on Jove's doing such great deeds for Scotland's woods. Farewell, and henceforth may the fates grant you a happy old age.

Moe. Farewell in turn, and may no evil eye blight your tender lambs, but may your flock fatten afield. Come, happy flock, come goats, you have had your fill.

I. DAPHNIDIS ET DRUIDUM REDITUS, &c.

Corydon, Moeris.

Lumina vix medio diffuderat aurea caelo
Phoebus, cum salices inter consedit opacas
Moeris odoriferi vernante in gramine campi,
Tempora floridulis vinctus pastoria sertis.
Iam non in fragili pendebat fistula ramo
Moesta, nec incomptis stridebat rauca querelis;

Ast domini resonare docet dum gaudia valles,
Cogit odoratas motare cacumina silvas.
Hunc at sublustri simulac conspexit in umbra
Laetantem pastor Corydon (tunc integer aevi,
Atque Caledonius tantum novus hospes in oris)
Fit propior, dictisque aures his mulcet amicis.

Cor.

Quisquis es umbrosae salicis sub tegmine glauco
Qui recubas, calamique rapis dulcedine silvas,
Fare age (securae carpent hic picta capellae
Gramina) quid tanto testaris gaudia plausu?

Moer.

Quin prius hic gelida, pastor, requiesce sub umbra;
Grata viatorem refrigerat umbra, fatigat
Quem labor; umbriferum delectat numina Faunos
Rustica saepe nemus. Captat, defessa ferarum
Caede, soror Clarii frondosa frigus in umbra.

Cor.

Tuque igitur, tremulae quoniam successimus umbrae,
Ordine cuncta refer; dicta aures corde reponent.

Moer.

Ab Iove principium musae, qui cuncta potenti
Voce quatit. Quae cara parens circumdata ponto
Dat tellus, quaeque aequor habet sub gurgite vasto
Ille replet, divumque parens ac rector Olympi
Res hominum aeternis solus moderatur habenis.
Iamque Caledoniis ab ovilibus hostia sacram
Quaenam grata tibi, divum rex, imbuet aram?
Exta cremanda focis sunt sacra minuta Tonanti,
Illius aethereos aris mactemus honores.
Te donavit, io, pastorum gloria, Daphni,
Dextra Caledoniis reducem Iovis inclyta silvis.
Daphni, decus patriae, divum Daphni unica cura,
Te postquam externae texere umbracula silvae,
Cynthius, et Fauni, Panes, Satyrique salaces,
Deliaque, et Nymphae, Dryades, teneraeque Napaeae,
Deseruere agros. Druidum quoque (sacra Tonantis

Queis curae suprema) cohors his exul ab oris
Terga dedit. Sed te reducem Iovis (optime Daphni)
Dextra Caledoniis postquam dedit inclyta silvis,
Delius, et quaecunque colunt vaga numina silvas,
Undique frondentem repetunt pleno agmine campum
Atque Caledonias renovant paeana per oras.
Vosque (Panomphaei queis curae sacra Tonantis)
O Druides, magnûm proles veneranda Deorum,
Omnia vos hilari nostris en numina silvis
Excipiunt vultu, totus gratatur et orbis.
Qualis inest caelo facies caligine tecto,
Impetus atrocis quum tempestatis habenis
Grassatur laxis, volitatque per aera nimbus :
Quum tremit omnis ager, tumet aequor, et omnia mortem
Immitem intentant pecori pecorisque magistris.
Linquit at Eoas quum primum lucidus undas
Phoebus, et exornat radiorum fulgure mundum,
Lumine terra micat rutilo : silet undique stratum
Aequor et igniferi fugit inclementia coeli.
Haud secus et rerum vultus absentia vertit
Vestra ; Caledonios eheu sine fine per agros
Dira tenebrosos late regnabat Erinnys.
Et pecus errabat miserum per lubrica campi
Gramina, nec fidus cogebat ad alvea Daphnis.
Ast reduces rerum facies vos laeta salutat.
Pastorum chorus omnis ovans en rustica sertis
Tempora vinctus, io ingeminat paeanaque cantat.
Gaudia nec nostras implent tantummodo mentes ;
Tondet in herboso petulans en roscida campo
Gramina ovis : tremulis ludit cum matre sub umbris
Agnus : inaccessa salit ecce in rupe capella.
Cum silvis laetantur agri : clementia coeli
En redit, et placidae subsidunt aequoris undae.

Cor.

Magna refers, miranda canis, memoranda revolvis
Gaudia tanta modis fundit quod fistula comptis
Haud equidem invideo ; grator magis, alma Tonantis
Tanta Caledoniis peragit quod dextera silvis.
Iamque vale, et faustam dent hinc tibi fata senectam.

Moer.

Tuque vale, et teneros utinam tibi nullius agnos
Fascinet hinc oculus, pecus at pinguescat in arvis.
Ite meae saturae, (felix pecus,) ite capellae.

16. Πανομφαῖος, epithet of Jupiter, as source of "all oracles." ὀμφή, [illegible]

II. AENEAS BRITANNICUS.

These surviving lines of the poem have been this year (1907) discovered by Mr. J. F. Kellas Johnstone among some papers and loose sheets which had found their way to the University Library together with a bundle of old books. Though no name of a printer appears on the title-page, the type appears clearly to be that of John Forbes.

At the Restoration, the Michaelmas election of the Town Council was carried out in conformity with a letter from Chancellor Glencairn, who pressed that none be elected who had in any way been disaffected to the King since 1650. To this the members conformed, the Provost being sent to London with a congratulatory address to the King from the Council, the second address sent by them since his return. In Feb. 1661 the limb of Montrose was removed from the Church of St. Nicholas, and handed over to Harie Graham, son of the Laird of Morphie. The hand and arm were disinterred and placed in a crimson-lined box, and were conveyed with military honours to the Town House, for Edinburgh (Munro's *Aldermen and Provosts*, pp. 172, 173; *Council Register*, vol. liv. pp. 248, 249).

For the life of Charles II. in Aberdeen, see *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 79; Kennedy's *Annals*, ii. 464 *n*. Munro notes, p. 176, that the old song of 'The Lass that made the bed for me' is said to have been originally composed over an amour of Charles II. when skulking about Aberdeen during the usurpation.

The description of Charles and his feats in *Aeneas Britannicus* afford an interesting note in literary criticism. It is a survival from the Homeric style when "Achilles, clad in celestial armour, drawn by celestial coursers, driving all Troy and Lycia before him, and choking Scamander with dead," struck down all before him. See Macaulay's criticism of this poetical tradition, which "was copied in modern times, and continued to prevail down to the age of Addison," in his remarks on Addison's *Campaign*, and that poet's famous simile of Marlborough as the angel guiding the whirlwind.

To the Author Virgilizing.

The edict ran, so says report, that none but Apelles should paint Alexander the Great. What author could be meet for Charles, what pen, what heavenly fire, what wit, what judgment? Unless Virgil's muse, revived through you, Kennedy, grants you to sing of Charles in loftier vein. Virgil, king of singers and the Muses' darling, wove in happy song Aeneas' deeds. Kennedy, that he may in a revived strain sing the praise of Charles, a constant love for the King has impelled you. Virgil hid Aeneas in the country of Dido in a cloud, you cover Charles in an oak bough. His mother brought Aeneas safe through the weapons of the foe, and a chaster Venus brings Charles. As Virgil sang, that delay brought with it the restoration of things, a

more happy delay has restored the affairs of Charles. Soon as he, greatly blest, touched our shore and mounted the back of his steed, martial Rome has more than once grieved over the defeat of herself, her generals, and her triumphs; since indeed a better Lavinia has fallen to the lot of our Aeneas, the glory of the Hesperides and of Lusitania's sons. Kennedy, following thee, we pay our vows in richest store in the festal calendar, hanging this our offering up in the sacred dome. Long live the married pair, conquering Charles and conquering Catherine, and may days of joy with never a cloud be theirs, so that he may be good, just, great, and live to an old age, and she bring him Charleses like himself!

To the Same.

If you go on to employ the rich lyre of Phoebus, you will be a second Virgil, or Ovid.

John Forbes, Professor of Humanity
in the King's College and University
of Aberdeen.

Epigram to the Author.

The debt that Aeneas, the Trojans, and Lavinia owe to the bard for their immortality with the learned, Charles, the Scots, and Catherine will one day, learned Kennedy, owe to your muse.

P. Chalmers.

TO THE INVINCIBLE CHARLES II., BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IMPERATOR OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, EVER MOST AUGUST, HAPPY, AND PIOUS, BORN FOR THE EMPIRE'S GOOD, FATHER OF THE COUNTRY.

Extinguisher of . { Tyranny. Anarchy. Civil War.

Restorer of . . { Peace. Liberty. Old Laws.

Epigram.

Such a lustre as the golden sun, which scatters its beams over the whole world, adds to the twinkling stars, such, Charles, the great light of your age, your wondrous glory everywhere adds to your realms. As the sun by banishing clouds sets its bright beams in the sky, so, when the clouds that encircle the earth fly away, do you in our world shed abroad your beams. Hyperion's child nourishes all mankind, you cherish three realms with the life-giving power of your favour. To our young muse the restored light of your countenance gives life and soul. Just as when the sun rises from the eastern sky, the heliotrope rejoicingly opes its golden leaves, but when Phoebus sinks in the western wave you shall see it sadly fold them, so, great

King, our muse in dependance on you follows the shifting changes of your face. With you as our ruler, O high-born son of James the Peace-Maker, I shall begin to wake the lyre. The bard of Andes shall straightway pour the strain, and Virgil's pipe shall sing your deeds. Who is worthier to recall them in fit tragic style than the singer of the Man of Troy?

To the Reader.

Kind reader, you justly ask why I have sung a song on the pipe of the Roman singer, or why, in recalling the exploits of Scotland's king, I venture in touching Virgil's lyre. The reason is readily given. My powers extend to but a limited field, his was the work of a ripe genius. Charles's famous exploits must be sung in high-sounding style, worthy as they are of the Roman song-god's strain. My brow is not crowned with the laurel of Parnassus, Phoebus has not granted me the lyre of Achilles; what singer can worthily sing Charles, whom do the nine Muses so richly favour? Charles's fame is fit for Virgil's tongue. Charles is the glory of kings, as Virgil is of poets.

Argument.

Here great Charles, inferior to none in piety, recalling by his name and courage his famous sire, gives the signal for war against the rebellious son of Brutus (the Englishman). Surrounded with his Scottish soldiers, he hastens against the foe. A battle is fought. The King sends to the shades right many a corpse. The sons of the Grampians strive to show their bravery by deeds; leaders fall, and the nameless mass of combatants. At last victory declares for the robber chief and superiority of numbers. Then the King, seeing all over, escapes by the guidance of God through the armed foe, and lurking awhile in England, is compelled to seek exile in various lands abroad. First he sails for France, then enters Germany, thence a welcome guest to Flanders. Finally Holland receives him, and hither the British duly send chosen men to ask his return and pardon. He returns and enjoys the throne and sceptre of his ancestors, then sends for a bride from the race of Portugal. Then a lasting marriage treaty is made, and Hymen with great applause sings the strain.

AENEAS BRITANNICUS.

Sive serenissimi ac Potentissimi | Caroli II | D.G. Britanniarum |, Franciae, et Hiberniae, &c., | Monarchae Augustissimi, | Gesta, Bella, Exilium, Reditus, | Connubia, &c., Carmine Virgiliano | celebrata |

Per
Iacobum Kennedum
Scotum Aberdonensem.
Anno Dom 1663.

Ad Authorem Virgilizantem.
Maro:

Anagramm.

Amor, Ramo, Mora, Oram, Armo, Roma.

Edictum (sic fama refert) ne praeter Apellem
  Pellaei quisquam pingeret ora ducis.
Quis Carolo par esse author? quae penna? quis ardor
  Entheus? ingenium, iudiciumve foret?
Kennede ni per te redivivi Musa Maronis
  Dicere det Carolum nobiliore tubâ.
Felici Aeneae deduxit carmine gesta
  Rex vatum, Aonidum deliciaeque Maro.
Ut Caroli resonet redivivo pectine laudes,
  Constans te in regem, Kennede, suasit *amor*.
Nube Maro Aeneam Didonis texit in oris,
  Iliceo *ramo* tu Carolumque tegis.
Aeneam genetrix salvum per tela per hostes
  Praestitit, et Carolum sed magè casta Venus.
Utque Maro cecinit, cunctando restitui rem,
  Restituit Caroli rem magè fausta *mora*.
Qui primum ut nostram ter felix attigit *oram*,
  Exceptusque *armo* quadrupedantis equi,
Se victam, victosque duces, victosque triumphos,
  Saepius indoluit Martia *Roma* suos;
Quum verò Aeneae melior Lavinia nostro
  Cesserit, Hesperidum Lusiadumque decus.
Kennede te in fastis cumulamus vota sequentes,
  Figentes sacris hoc anathema tholis.
Victor agat Carolus, victrix Catherina iugales,
  Et cumulent festos, sed sine nube, dies.
Ut bonus, et iustus, magnus, calvusque notetur,
  Et Carolo Carolos det Catherina pares.

12. The hiding in the oak tree after the battle of Worcester.
15. *Aeneid*, vi. 847.
27. *i.e.* Live to a bald old age.
27. Is this an echo of Lovelace?

When I shall voice aloud how good
He is, how *great* should be.

To Althea from Prison.

Ad Eundem.

Uti fecundo si pergas pectine Phoebi,
  Alter Virgilius, Naso vel alter eris.

Io Forbesius
In Universitatis Aberdonensis
Collegio Regio
Humanioris literaturae
Professor.

Ad Authorem.

Epigramma.

Aeneas quantum, Teucri et Lavinia vati
  Debent, quod volitent docta per ora virûm,
Carolus et Scoti tantum et Catherina camenae
  Debebunt olim, Kennede docte, tuae.

P. Camerarius.[1]

Ad | Invictissimum | Carolum II | D.G. Britannicarum, | Imp. opt. Max. | Semper Aug. | Felicissimum ac Pientissimum, | Bono Imperii natum, | Patrem Patriae, |

Tyrannidis, Anarchiae, Belli Civilis } Extinctorem.

Pacis, Libertatis, Veterum legum } Restitutorem.

Epigramma.

Quale decus tremulis addit Sol aureus astris,
  Qui toto radios spargit in orbe vagos,
Tale tuis miranda decus tua gloria terris
  Undique, lux aevi, Carole, magna tui.
Nubibus ut pulsis vestigia lucida Titan
  Igneus astriferi librat in axe poli,
Sic, has ut fugiunt cingentia nubila terras,
  Tu nostro aethereum fundis in orbe iubar.

[1] The name "Patrick Chalmers" is common at the time, and identification with certainty is impossible. Patrick Chalmers, Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire, in 1634, was dead at this time (Munro's *Aldermen and Provosts*, p. [illegible]).

Nutrit terrigenas proles Hyperionis omnes,
   Tu tria vivifico regna favore foves.
Nostrae etiam tenerae vitamque animamque camenae
   Impertit frontis lux rediviva tuae.
Qualiter Eoo quum Sol procedit ab alto,
   Aurea solsequium tegmina pandit ovans,
Phoebus at occiduo se tingit dum aequore, cernes
   Solsequium valvas claudere triste suas;
Nostra etiam, rex magne, tui (a te pendula) vultûs
   Sic varios sequitur Calliopeia vices.
Te duce (pacifici soboles generosa Iacobi)
   Romanae incipiam solvere fila lyrae.
Protinus Andinus fundet tibi carmina vates,
   Et tua Virgilii fistula gesta canet.
Quis potior digno tua facta referre cothurno
   Quam qui Dardanium condidit ore virum?

S.T.M.H.S.[1]

Iacobus Kennedus.

14. The opening and closing of the heliotrope.

[1] [illegible]

[illegible]

Cur ego Romulei modulatus arundine vatis
   Carmina sim, merito, lector amice, rogas;
Curve, Caledonii refero dum gesta monarchae,
   Ausim Virgilii tangere plectra lyrae.
In promptu causa est: tenuis mihi campus aratur,
   Illud erat magnae fertilitatis opus.
Inclyta grandiloquo Caroli dicenda cothurno
   Gesta, Palatini carmine digna Dei.
Non lauro frons cincta mihi Parnasside, Phoebus
   Non dedit Aemoniam solicitare lyram.
Ore valet Carolum digno quis dicere vatum,
   Cui tantum ingenio turba novena favet?
Apta Maroneae Caroli praeconia linguae;
   Regum honor hic, vatum gloria magna Maro.

11. Thessalian, of Achilles. Ovid, *Tristia*, iv. 1, 16.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Carolus hic magnus, nulli pietate secundus,
Nomine praeclarum referens animoque parentem,
Brutigenum contra belli dat signa rebellem.
Milite stipatus Scoto, festinat in hostem;
Pugnatur; mittit rex plurima corpora leto.
Certant Grampigenae virtutem ostendere factis,
Caeduntur que duces, cadit et sine nomine vulgus.
Maiori longe numero victoria tandem
Praedoni cedit: tum rex, quando ultima cernit,
Evadit ducente Deo tela inter et hostes
Tutus: et Anglorum latitans paulisper in oris,
Cogitur exilia et diversas quaerere terras.
Navigat ad Gallos primum, Germanica regna
Dein subit, ad Flandros venit hinc gratissimus hospes.
Atque hunc magnanimum postremo Hollandia regem
Excipit, hucque viros, reditum veniamque rogantes,
Ad regem mittunt lectos tum rite Britanni.
Qui redit, et solio sceptrisque potitus avitis
Lusiadum de gente accersit denique sponsam.
Tum vero aeterno iunguntur foedera nexu
Connubii, multaque canit cum laude Hymenaeus.

AENEAS BRITANNICUS.

The *Aeneas Britannicus* is a Virgilian cento, composed of lines, in some cases long passages, from the *Aeneid* pieced together. The nature of the lines, accordingly, renders an analysis unnecessary.

Ille ego qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, vos Druydes reduces cum Daphnide dicens
Optimo, et egressus silvis, pia foedera regum
Atque sacras cecini taedas, nunc horrida Martis
    Arma virumque cano, Britannis primus ab oris
Gallica qui fato profugus Germanaque venit
Littora: multum ille et terris iactatus et alto,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum forte rebelles
Nunc animos mulcere cupit, nunc frangere vires,

1. The four prefatory verses to the *Aeneid*: recognised by Donatus and Servius.

Post varios casus, post tot discrimina rerum,
Hic tandem patrias victor remeavit ad oras.
 Musa mihi causas memora, cur summus Olympi
Insignem pietate virum tot volvere casus
Impulerit rector. Longa est iniuria, longae
Ambages (meminisse horret luctuque refugit
Heu animus!), sed summa sequar vestigia rerum.
 Fergusii Carolus genus alto a sanguine magni,
Nomine praeclarum referens animoque parentem,
Ut primum infractos adverso Marte Britannos
Defecisse videt, merito implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus,
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum et fremit ore cruento:
Sic regi accenso gliscebat nobilis ira.
Tunc et Grampigenas in Martis suscitat arma,
Quos ipse interea dum animis audacibus implet,
Certatim sese cuncti exhortantur in arma.
Hunc decus egregium regis movet atque iuventa,
Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis,
Hic pedes ire parat campis: ille arduus alto
Pulverulentus equo furit, omnes arma requirunt.
Pars leves clypeos et spicula lucida tergent
Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures,
Signaque ferre iuvat sonitusque audire tubarum.
Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri
Cessit amor: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
Classica iamque sonant, it bello tessera signum.
Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit: ille frementem
Cornipedem educit, clypeumque auroque trilicem
Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.
Iam tandem armati, positi et simul ordine cuncti,
Ecce iter incipiunt: it clamor et, agmine facto,
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
Iamque propinquabat, duce rege, exercitus arvis
Brutigenûm, ut saevos arceret finibus hostes.

21-25. *Aeneid*, xii. 4-6.

Ut primum belli signum [illegible]
Extulit, et rauco strepuit tuba Martia cantu,
Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma,
Extemplo turbati animi; multique tumultu
Undique coniurant trepido, adiunguntur et hosti.
Ductores omnes primi, Cromuelus et alter
Contemptor Coeli Lambertius, effera cogunt
Auxilia et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Talia per regnum Anglorum: quae Carolus ipse
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat aestu,
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partesque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
Sicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis
Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine lunae,
Omnia pervolitat late loca, iamque sub auras
Erigitur summique ferit laquearia tecti.
At quamvis tristi turbantur regia bello
Pectora, cum forti graditur tamen agmine Scoto
Ipse per irriguos Anglorum Carolus agros.
Sol medium coeli conscenderat igneus orbem,
Quum Scoti murosque procul ac celsa domorum
Tecta vident urbis (Vorcestram nomine dicunt)
Eximiae, aequavit quam prisca potentia caelo.
Iamque propinquabat portis equitatus apertis,
Hinc atque hinc proceres, Carolusque ipse agmine magnus
In medio chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis,
Qualis uti Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda
(Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes)
Extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidae in muris matres oculisque salutant
Pulveream nubem et fulgentes aere catervas.
Moenia Vorcestrae pars intrat, caetera fidam
Ante urbem positis considunt agmina castris.
Grampigenae hic validi et primaevo flore iuventus
Ant acres tendunt arcus aut lenta lacertis
Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacessunt;
Quum provectus equo praeclari regis ad aures
Nuntius atroces multis cum millibus hostes
Adventare refert. Tunc Scotis signa sequantur

Carolus edicit claris pugnaeque parent se.
Ordine dispositos dictis tum affatur amicis.
O Socii, per dura et densa pericula vecti,
Per tantos bellorum aestus duplicesque furores
Armorum, per totque hiemes, per quicquid acerbum,
Horrendum, grave, triste, ingens, per quicquid iniquum,
Infaustum, et crudele foret, Deus his quoque finem
Ipse dabit. Verum socii nunc me duce ferrum
Corripite invicti, nec terreat improbus hostis.
Quod votis optastis adest perfringere dextra;
In manibus Mars ipse viri, nunc coniugis esto
Quisque suae tectique memor. Nunc magna referte
Facta, patrum laudes; ultro occurramus et hosti.
Audentes Fortuna iuvat timidosque repellit.
Obiiciet quisquis se, vitae prodigus, hosti,
Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
Succedet fama vivusque per ora feretur.
Iamque propinquabat Cromueli exercitus omnis,
Agmina qui aggreditur paucis his perfida verbis.
Huic (vos o lecti!) Scoto nunc numen Olympi
Auxilium omnino eripuit: nunc fata sinistra
Expectant Scotos; leti discrimina parva
Dent animum forte his quendam, mox terga daturis.
Nunc adeo, quoniam melior pars acta diei,
Quod superest, laeti bene gestis corpora rebus
Procurate viri et pugnam sperate parati.
Dixerat, atque illi dictis parere parantur,
Brutigenumque duces saevusque exercitus omnis.
Compositi numero in turmas; fremit aequore toto
Insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis,
Huc obversus et huc. Tum late ferreus hastis
Horret ager campique armis sublimibus ardent.
Carolus e contra validus celeresque phalanges
Grampigenûm adversae apparent, hastasque reductis
Protendunt longe dextris mittuntque sagittas.

121. "In spite of Dugald Dalgetty's surprise at being wounded by an arrow, archers were not seldom employed in the Civil War. The ill-fated Lord Kilpont commanded the bowmen on Montrose's left at Tippermuir. Archery was employed in the '45, and even as late as the battle of Leipzig, 1813, by Russian troops" (Simpson's *Bon-Record*, p. 158).

Adventusque virûm fremitusque ardescit equorum.
Iamque intra teli iactum progressus uterque
Substiterat. Subito erumpunt clamore frementesque
Exhortantur equos, fundunt simul undique glandes
Fulminis in morem, caelumque obtexitur umbra.
Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro,
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes et in aequora currunt,
Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius acres
Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi.
Nec mora, nec requies vasto certamine tendunt.
Pallida Tisiphone media inter millia saevit.
Anglos bis Scoti dare terga rebellia cogunt;
Bis reiecti armis respectant terga tegentes.
Tertia sed postquam congressi in praelia, totas
Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir,
Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto
Armaque corporaque et permisti caede virorum.
Semineces volvuntur equi: pugna aspera surgit.
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae saevitque tridente
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
Haud secus Angligenae Scotûmque exercitus acer
Concurrunt inter se, oriturque miserrima caedes.
Non mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, Scotorum ingentia dicere verbis
Acta satis valeam. Virtutem ostendere factis
Quisque cupit, passimque cadit perterritus Anglus.
Quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro talibus ausis
Praemia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primum
Ipse dabit caeli rector, tum caetera reddet
Rex Carolus, meriti tanti non immemor unquam.
Iam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors
Funera; caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant
Victores victique, neque his fuga nota nec illis,
Caeduntur que duces, cadit et sine nomine vulgus.
At vero ingentem quatiens tum Carolus hastam

Turbidus ingreditur pugnam: quam magnus Orion,
Quum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei
Stagna, viam scindens humero supereminet undas,
Aut summis referens annosam montibus ornum
Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.
Talis et egregiis infert se Carolus armis,
Obvia multa virûm demittens corpora leto.
Semineces volvit multos, aut proterit hostes
Ungulâ equi aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.
Ast numero longe maior (pro!) praedo rebellis
(Quinquaginta illi parebant millia saeva,
At vix Grampigenûm Carolo bis millia septem)
Instat, et eximias Scotorum caede phalanges
Usque fatigat atrox, renovatque in praelia vires.
Iamque Deo visum est animum viresque rebelli
Addere, eique acres stimulos sub pectore vertit.
Et Scotis immissa fuga est, sic fata volebant.
Nec iam fama mali tanti sed certior auctor
Advolat (heu!) regi, magno in discrimine iam iam
Esse suos, versis tempus succurrere Scotis.
Proxima quaeque metit gladio latumque per agmen
Limitem agit ferro, hostes quaerens caede superbos.
Aegaeon qualis, centum cui brachia dicunt,
Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
Pectoribusque arsisse, Iovis quum fulmina contra
Tot paribus streperet clypeis, tot stringeret enses;
Carolus haud aliter desaevit ubique per hostes,
Atque inter caedes fugientiaque agmina magno
Fertur equo variisque instigat vocibus ultro,
Nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in praelia pulsos.
Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris.
Quo fugitis, socii? per vos et fortia facta
Spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudis
Fidite ne pedibus: ferro rumpenda per hostes
Est via, qua globus ille virûm densissimus urget.
Numina nulla premunt, mortali urgemur ab hoste.
Haec ait et medius densos prorumpit in hostes.
Nullus at instantes Anglos letumque ferentes
Sustentare valet gladiis, aut sistere contra.

Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus,
Disiectique duces desolatique manipli
Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes,
Hos inimica super misto premit agmine turba.
Nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso,
Moenibus in magnis atque inter tuta domorum
Confixi exspirant animis, nec prorsus inulti,
Millia sed leto dant multa rebellia Scoti.
Quis cladem illius pugnae, quis funera fando
Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
Urbs Vorcestra ruit, multos praeclara per annos:
Plurima . . .

Caetera desunt.

JOHN KEMP.

Kemp was possibly M.A. of Marischal College, [illegible]. Spalding mentions a "Mr. John Kemp, Preacher," who fled from Aberdeen for resistance to the Covenant, but returned home a sadder and a wiser man with the rest in 1639. There is also a glimpse of Kemp in 1640, in Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, iii. 239, 240, where mention is made of "John Kempe, a citizen of Aberdeen, who had spent his stocke, and was turned preacher" (see *Spalding*, i. pp. 199, 310).

DIRGE OF THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN CHRIST, PATRICK FORBES.

ARGUMENT.

What [illegible] Apollo now has left the world, the darling and [illegible] As were Augustine to Africa, and Chrysostom to Constantinople, [illegible] Cyprian, the Gregories, Ambrose, with a host of others. The towers of King's College shall celebrate your lasting praise, dedicated of old by Elphinstone, which the Muses inhabit on their restoration by you, and the pulpits, silent before, that resound with God's name. Under your auspices Law and Medicine flourished, and all branches of learning restored by you. Returning to your real country, you now see Him whom you ever worshipped, and enjoy the highest good.[1]

REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS IN CHRISTO PATRICII FORBESII EPICEDION.

[illegible]

Mystarum quid turba queunt? Iam Cynthius orbem
Liquit, delitiae gentis honosque suae.

[1] This Highest Good, the 'Summum Bonum' so often mentioned by the writers in the *Funerals*, is doubtless the *Visio Beatifica* on which Dr. John Forbes has a long Dissertation. It is, as he there says, the *aeterna fruitio* of God which is to us *plena requies et unica ac sempiterna beatitas*. He then quotes the famous sentence of Augustine, "Fecisti nos ad te, et inquietum est Cor nostrum donec requiescat in te". It is the language of the *Shorter Catechism*, "to enjoy Him for ever" (Q. 1); "in the full enjoying of God to all eternity" [illegible] "the immediate vision and fruition of God the Father" (*Larger Catechism*).

Qualis erat Numidas inter pater Augustinus,
   Byzantique viros aureus ore senex,
Talis eras; in te Cyprianum, Gregoriosque,
   Et cum mille aliis vidimus Ambrosium.
Regia perpetuam celebrabunt culmina famam,
   Olim Elphinstonii tecta dicata manu;
Quae reduces habitant te deducente camenae,
   Quaeque Deum resonant pulpita muta prius.
Iamque tuis Themis auspiciis, Medicinaque floret,
   Doctrinaeque omnes, te revocante, vigent.
In patriam remeans, quem semper mente colebas,
   Nunc cernis, summo perfruerisque bono.

Ioannes Kempaeus,
Philosophiae Magister, et S.S. Theol.
Studiosus, in Acad. Abredoniensi.

1. *Turba queunt.* Ungrammatical.

5. Gregory of Neo-Caesarea, Gregory Nazianzen, and Gregory Nyssenus. For this wearisome hyperbole of the Forbes party, see the sonnet in the *Funerals* by his son, Dr. John Forbes, known clearly by "the Gregories" to Kemp.

Readers of sacred Histories attent
   Doe find great Names in Monuments inrolde
   Of faythfull Pastors and their Vertues tolde,
For Prayse to God, to make men diligent.
Sage Cyrils, Austin in Disputes potent,
   Grave Gregories, meeke Melet, Ambrose bolde,
   Sweete Cyprian, John with his Mouth of Golde,
Star of his age Athanase permanent; etc., etc.

JOHN KER.

Ker was born at D[illegible] and was educated apparently at the University of Edinburgh. After being schoolmaster at Crieff, he was elected by competitive examination, March 25, 1713, one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. The Parliamentary Commission of Visitation in 1700 had recommended the establishment in the Universities of a Professorship of Greek (*King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, pp. 58, 59), and Alexander Fraser was the first to fill the office. Ker was elected second professor on Nov. 22, 1717, and demitted office in the High School on Dec. 4. He returned to Edinburgh as Professor of Humanity, Oct. 2, 1734 and died there on Nov. 19, 1741. He was a friend of Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, and of Thomas Ruddiman, the grammarian, being an active member of the Classical Society established in 1718 by the latter along with the masters of the High School. He was very highly esteemed as a teacher, and in both Aberdeen and Edinburgh contributed to the revival of Latin during the eighteenth century.

See *Scots Magazine*, August, 1741, vol. iii. p. 373, for his teaching; Bower's *History of Univ. of Edinburgh*, 1817, vol. ii. pp. 296, 304; *Miscellany of Spalding Club*, ii. pref. p. cxx.; *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, Bibliography, p. 422; Steven's *History of the High School of Edinb.* Appendix, p. 89; Sir A. Grant's *Story of the Univ. of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 318; Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood's *Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D.*, Edin. 1818, p. 19.

Prof. Jebb (*Bentley*, p. 134) ascribes to him four letters on the latinity of that critic, 1713 In 1718 appeared his *Selectae de Linguâ Latinâ Observationes : Lond.*, and in 1727 at Edinburgh his *Cantica Solomonis Paraphrasis Gemina*, the former in various metres, the latter in Sapphics. This was republished in Lauder's *Musae Sacrae*, i. pp. 161-197 (1739), where also appear (ii. pp. 22, 23), two epigrams by Ker on Pitcairn.

In the *Scots Magazine*, Feb. 1741, vol. iii. p. 89, will be found lines "In obitum ornatissimi atque eruditissimi viri, Ioannis Drummondi, M.D., Collegii Regii Medicorum, Edinburgensium per complures annos Praesidis Dignissimi"; and, for March, 1741, lines "In obitum carissimi atque integerrimi viri, Davidis Drummondi Icti"; died aged 85. Joseph Robertson (MS. *Biographia Abredonensis*, 1833, 1834, i. p. 173) notes a contribution by Ker in *Poems in English and Latin, on the Archers and Royal Company of Archers*, Edinb. 1726.

With the *Donaides* there is often found "A Poem in imitation of Donaides, by David Malloch, A.M." Malloch, or Mallet, was educated at the parish school of Crieff under Ker, who procured for him the post of janitor in the Edinburgh High School. He received in 1726 from King's College, Aberdeen, the degree of M.A. for this feeble effort. Malloch was at this time tutor to the sons of the Duke of Montrose, and had attracted some attention by his *William and Margaret* in 1724. The ballad touched on the love affair of the daughter of Professor James Gregory (St. Andrews and Edinburgh, d. 1725). As Malloch was a Gregor, he could thus count on the support of the Mediciner, Dr. James Gregory, elder, for this degree from Aberdeen. For excerpts of correspondence of Malloch with Ker, see Dr. Robert Anderson's *Poets of Great Britain*, s.v. "Mallet"; Campbell's *Introduction to History of Poetry in*



[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM THE PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS DRUMMOND OF STRAGEATH

Scotland, pp. 211, 212; Chalmers's *Life of Ruddiman*, p. 95. Ker is mentioned in Johnson's *Life of Milton* for noticing the poet's error in the use of *vapulandum*.

I. DONAIDES.

Sive | Musarum Aberdonensium | De Eximia | Iacobi Fraserii, I.U.D. | In Academiam Regiam Aberdonensem munificentia, Carmen Eucharisticum.

Notis illustratum, quibus strictim perscribitur Historia Universitatis et Collegii Regii Aberdonensis, a primaevâ ipsius Institutione, ad nostra usque tempora perpetuâ serie.

Auctore Joanne Ker, Graecarum Literarum Professore in Academiâ Regiâ Aberdonensi.

Edinburghi, in aedibus Tho. Ruddimanni, 1725.

Accipe, Fraseri, generose ac inclyte factis,
Quae tibi Donaides munera parva ferunt:
Munera parva quidem, nec quae tibi maxima dona
Aequent: ast inopes nos humilesque decent.
Te penes argentum est, auri et tibi copia flavi;
Nosque beas dando, te simul ipse beas:
Nosque damus quae fert hortus munuscula noster,
Purpureos flores, lilia mista rosis.

1-4. Imitated from the lines by John Lundie, to Dr. John Forbes, in Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.

Eia alacres hilaresque virum cantemus, amoenos
Qui nobis reddit lucos et tecta superba.
Atria Musarum studiis sacrata manebant
Exornata diu, bene sarta et tecta, perennes
Quas *Elphinstonius*, pietate insignis, in oris
His aedes statuit nobis, sedemque locavit
Regali imperio, Regis de nomine dictam:
Multa ubi certatim per quaedam saecla iuventus
Exercere artes, studia et celebrare frequenti
Agmine consuevit, laetasque agitare choreas.

7. *Regis de nomine dictam.* "Boece states that Elphinstone 'modestiae causâ' wished his college to be called 'Regale'; suggesting that it had begun to be designated popularly by the bishop's own name. The title King's College (Collegium Regale) occurs first in a deed of 1542, where the name is combined with that of St. Mary's: 'Regalis Collegii sub titulo de Nativitate beate Marie Virginis'. In 1544 the term 'Regale Collegium' is used without any addition (*Fasti Aberd.* pp. 115, 119). In 1553 the title 'College of St. Mary,' is found for the last time in an official designation in a papal bull" (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, 1906, p. 9 *n.*). For 'Regale,' as in King's College, Cambridge, see pp. 371, 372.

Phoebo olim hâc unâ sedes non gratior ulla,
Nec quâ formosus se plus iactaret Apollo:
Huc, latices linquens sacros, Permessidas undas,
Et iuga Parnassi, pulcherrima ad ostia *Donae*
Nos secum avectas subduxit, iussa secutus
Ipsa Iovis summi. Tunc talia fatus: "Arenâ
Optatâ fruimur, quas celsas cernitis arces
Sunt *Elphinstonii*, sublimibus alta columnis
Regia, quam vobis statuit, propriamque dicavit.
Huc nos fata vocant, has nunc migremus in aedes;
Haec iam nostra domus, nostra haec et flumina, fontes
Hi nostri, hi colles aprici et cuncta vireta."
Nec mora, laetantes properamus tendere gressus,
Patre Deo montstrante viam, sacrata subimus
Moenia, nosque novas arces et Daedala tecta
Suspicere usque iuvat; sedesque habitare beatas
Contigit, et placidâ compostas pace manere.
Iamque tuas linquunt, formosa *Lutetia*, turres
Pierides; celeres formosae ad flumina Donae
Corripiunt gressus, et avent sibi ponere sedem.
Hector adest! agmen ducens celeberrimus ille
Boetius noster, comes *Haius* fidus Achates:
Florent tunc Musae, fulgent et nomina docta.
Prisca *Caledoniae* sic *Gallia* dona rependit,
([illegible] et *M*[illegible] *S*[illegible] sua munera reddit.

31. Hector Boece, first Principal; and William Hay, Sub-Principal. For their training under Standonc at the College of Montaigu in Paris, and for the then existing educational institutions in Aberdeen, see *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, pp. [illegible]. For the early privations of Standonc, *cf.* the experience of Cleanthes, the Stoic, in Athens (ὁ φρέαντλος) under Crates (*Valerius Maximus*, viii. 7).

33. *nomina docta.* [illegible] Alexander Hay, Rector (*Rectorial Addresses*, 1835-1900: Abdn. 1902, p. 329); James Ogilvy, first Civilist (*King's Coll. Officers and Graduates* New Spald. Club, p. 31); Arthur Boece, first Canonist; John Adam, first Doctor of Divinity; John Vaus, Grammaticus (Bibliography in *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, pp. 387-389); Robert Gray, second Mediciner (*King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, p. 35).

35. Alluding to the mythical foundation of the University of Paris, under Scots sent by King Achaius in 790, and the first establishment of "the auld alliance" (*entente cordiale*) between the two nations (Buchanan, *Historia*, v. 53; *Marmion*, iv. vii.).

The double tressure you might see
First by Achaius borne,
The thistle and the fleur-de-lys.

Post *Elphinstonium, Dunbari* et sacra *Stuarti*
Infula nos texit; multosque peregimus annos
Felices, pleno manabat copia cornu.
Flumina iam lactis, iam flumina nectaris ibant;
Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella:
Liber et alma Ceres donabant munera sponte.
Frondebant sylvae, florebant arva colonis.
Tecta renidebant, lychni laquearibus aureis
Pendebant, choreas laetas plaudente coronâ.
Deterior posthac aetas, volventibus annis,
Orta est, *Gordonio* rerum potiente sacrarum.
Protinus erupit venae peioris in aevum
Omne nefas: fugêre pudor, verumque fidesque,
In quorum subiêre locum fraudesque dolique,
Insidiaeque et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi.
Non *Elphinstonii* similis *Gordonius*, omnes
Turpiter at census fundosque absumit avitos,
Quaeque *Elphinstonius* sacrarat dona *Minervae*.
Te tamen hîc laudes et honos, *Leslaee*, manebit.
Neve insons (fas vera loqui quae vidimus ipsae)
Heu! pia gens nimium, studio dum concita caeco
Saevit in augustas aedes et Palladis arces,

36. Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen, d. 30th June, 1518; Gavin Dunbar, 1518-1532; William Stewart, d. April, 154[illegible]; William Gordon, 1540, d. Aug. 1577. For the College under them, see Dr. Robert Walker's excellent *Historical Notes*, pp. 17, 18, and a remarkable fact in Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 324. For the Stewart Library and Jewel House, abutting on the quadrangle wall of the chapel, see Macpherson's *Notes on the Chapel, Crown, etc.* (Aberd. 1890), p. 22.

54. John Lesley, 1527-1596; Canonist of King's College, 1554-63; Vicar of Snow Church, Old Aberdeen (Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen*, Aberd. 1905, pp. 89, 90); Bishop of Ross and secretary to Queen Mary. Died at Brussels, 1596.

Among his contemporaries Ker enumerates Principals John Bisset and Alexander Anderson; Nicolas Hay, Civilist; Theophilus Stewart, Humanist; John Henderson and Robert Maitland, Regents. Among graduates he names James Cheyne of Arnage, Prof. of Mathematics at Douay, d. 1602; William Barclay (1541-1605), the celebrated jurist and father of John Barclay of the *Argenis*. For a good study of William Barclay, see Prof. Kennedy's remarks in *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, pp. 243-245, and for another jurist, unknown to Ker, Alexander Scot (1560?-1615), see pp. 242, 243. He there maintains the highly ingenious theory on p. 239 that Elphinstone, by his foundation of chairs in both civil and canon law, designed King's College as a great school of law for all Scotland, to act as a check on the feudal confusion of the barons. For the rigid exclusion of civil law from Paris, see Note F in M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*.

Dumque studet plumbum sacrato avellere Templo:
Horrendum sic ausa nefas (quis talia fando
Temperet a lachrymis!) patrare, ausoque potita
Esset, magnanimus ni fortiter obvius isset
Andreades, nostri vindex nostrique Sacelli.
Nostra quoque archiva et servata ereptaque morti
Regales chartas, multa et diplomata monstrant.
  Nec tamen et nobis finis fuit ille malorum:
Insontes patriâ germanas pellere certant.
Exiliumque *Themis* patitur, Medicina fugatur,
Resque suas iussus sibi *Iustinianus* habere,
Gregoriusque pater decreta auferre jubetur;
Hippocratesque senex pulsus, simul atque *Galenus;*
Orpheus et clarus citharâ fidibusque canoris
Flectere seu superos dirum aut Acheronta movere,
Non movet hos; ac ad delphinas missus *Arion.*
Sic laniata comas, artus laniata iacebat

58. The Mearns mob, gathering from tearing the lead from the roof of the cathedral to the [illegible] *History*, p. 270). "The old and humble entrance to the quadrangle which had served good purpose in its day, for doubtless it aided Principal Anderson, when he defended the College from the mob of men of the Mearns" (Macpherson's *Notes on the Chapel, etc.* v.s. p. 9). Add his account of another attack on the College, by the same gate, about 1770. For account of Anderson see *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, p. 320.

62. Alexander Anderson, the last Roman Catholic Principal, deposed by the Regent Murray under visitation appointed by the General Assembly. Like Bishop William Gordon he is accused of alienating College revenue, out of hatred to the Reformation. "He lived," says Orem, "several years obscurely in Aberdeen after his deposition, and died there."

63. From those archives Ker drew the materials of his promised work ("si in lucem unquam prodeant," p. 14)—*Athenæ Aberdonenses*, *Archaeologia Aberdonensis*.

65. For the highly confused and vague accounts of the *Nova Fundatio*, see *King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, New Spald. Club, pp. 324-348, and Walker's *Historical Notes*, pp. 20, 25. "This new foundation confirmed ancient endowments and conferred the revenues of the Deanery of Aberdeen and of some Aberdeenshire parishes on the University, reduced the membership to twenty-two; abolished the offices of Canonist, Civilist, and Mediciner; specialized the work of the Regents, and connected the Professorship of Theology and the parochial charge of St. Machar with the office of Principal" (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, p. 37 *n.*).

67. The rejection of Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, and Music. "Institutio haec nova, (cuius auctor fuit *David Raetus*, Coll. Regii Principalis) eò sane multo melior quòd Papanos tollat ritus: in aliis autem plerisque omnibus, veterem *Elphinstonianam* praeferendam censemus" (*Ker*).

Alma dolens *Mater;* maerentia limina servant,
Horrendum! malesuada Fames et turpis Egestas.
Respiciunt tandem miseras pia numina Musas:
Qui Iovis imperio *Scotis* sua iura ministrat,
Largus opum nobis *Iacobus* nomine sextus
De locuplete penu fundit sua munera, terris
Nos variis donans, variis proventibus augens.
Hic, *Metelane*, tuum nomen super astra feremus,
Hicque tuum *Arbuthnote*, tuum et divine *Stuarte*.
Nec tamen hisce frui licuit per nomina foeda,
Harpyias avidas: quae rapta cibaria nobis
Unguibus, ah: uncis lacerabant omnia dirae.
Donec *Patricius* clarus *Forbesius* ille,
Corsius, a fundis nomen sortitus avitis,
Unus qui nobis collapsam restituit rem,
Omnibus exhaustas prope cladibus, omnium egenas
Nos miseras, humiles, penitus penitusque iacentes
Erexit; calidoque sinu complexus hic *Almam*

79. James VI. granted in 1574 the tithes and feus of the Church of Furvie, the Carmelite Friars of Banff, the Church of Spittal, the Chaplainries of Westhall and Fola Rule; in 1579 the revenues of the Parish Church of St. Machar; in 1586 the revenues of the Church of Methlick. For the Church of Furvie, Slains, on the lands of Leask, see *Collections of Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spald. Club, p. 388.

82. Robert Maitland, Dean of Aberdeen, judge in Court of Session; formerly regent in College: "the same who resigned the Deanery in favour of the College, at the Reformation" (*Orem*). *Cf.* Lundie's *Oratio Eucharistica et Encomiastica*, 1631. For Principal Alexander Arbuthnot (1569-1583) see M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, pp. 366, 367. Walter Stewart, Principal (1583-1592), died at 36.

85. The careless and long administration of Principal David Rait, 1592-1632, the first doctor of Divinity after the Reformation. Revenues and feus were alienated. "Rhaetus hic, literarum quidem studiis haud spernendus; alias autem non bene audit. Hic ad rem suam nimis attentus, in re communi Coll. Regii procurandà parum fidus perhibetur" (*Ker*).

87. Patrick Forbes, Chancellor and Bishop of Aberdeen, 1618-35. For this absurdly over-estimated and merely astute person, see the *Funerals*, printed by Edward Raban in 1635, and re-edited with much valuable matter in 1845 by Charles Farquhar Shand, for the Spottiswoode Club, Edinb. Dr. Walker, *Historical Notes*, p. 26, acutely hints: "Like Elphinstone, he strove to make the University a School of Theology, but only through the severe discipline of secular study. But times were changed, and questions, upon which even Patrick Forbes could not get parties to agree, had now come to the front. . . . To the efforts of Bishop Patrick Forbes King's College owed the foundation (1620) of the Chair of Divinity, now Systematic Theology." For his settling of Edward Raban, the printer, in Aberdeen, and his repairs of the College fabric, see p. 27.

Effoetam Matrem multâ sobolescere fecit
Prole novâ, et viridis revirescere flore iuventae.
Is census raptos et fundos reddit avitos;
Harpyias dare terga fugae trepidantia cogit.
Hoc duce, prisca *Themis* redit et sua iura ministrat;
Cous et ipse redux turbâ stipatus ovanti;
Orpheus hinc psallit, cantat vocalis *Arion*.
Iamque iterum nobis priscum renovatur in aurum
Aetas; Pierides iam florea rura pererrant,
Impediuntque comas sertis Paeana canentes.
  Patricio extincto, dolor eheu! quantus obortus?
Orba parente suo moerens Academia plorat;
Plorat et amissum pallens Ecclesia Patrem;
Regia nec tanti fuit exsors ipsa doloris;
Luget et hunc lachrymis oculos suffusa nitentes
Pallas operta caput, deflevit et ultima *Thule:*
Tuaeda pater raucis gemit hunc ululatibus; ingens
Fluctibus undisonis plangit sua brachia ripis
Glotta fremens; rapidoque *Taus* devectus ab alto
Vertice *Grampiaco* contorquet vortice lymphas;
Dona retro properat, versisque relabitur undis
In iuga *Grampigenûm; Dea* saevos fertur in aestus
Oceani, fremitu volvens ad sidera fluctus.
Nosque, ut par, vario conspersum flore rosarum
Huic facimus tumulum, carmenque inscribimus illi.
  Sed non occubuit totus *Forbesius* ingens,
Verum orta ex aureô hoc sunt lumina sidere clara,
Quae stupuit Tellus gelido subiecta Trioni
Per multos annos: linquis, Pater optime, natum

119. The "Aberdeen Doctors": John Forbes of Corse, Robert Baron, Alexander Scorgie, William Leslie, James Sibbald, and Alexander Ross. See Shand's *Funerals*, and for Baron [illegible]

— Among contemporary jurists Ker chronicles Thomas Nicholson (see Kennedy's note in *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, p. 241); Roger Mowat, his successor; and the two Sandilands. As physicians he mentions Arthur Johnston, William Johnston, Patrick Dun and William Gordon; as Regents, Andrew Strachan, David Leech, David Wedderburn, and John Lundie. Other names he cites are the brothers Reid; Thomas, the Latin secretary to James VI. (see Walker's *Historical Notes*, pp. 30, 31, for account with portrait), and Alexander, the physician to Charles I.; William Forbes, Bishop of Edinburgh (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, pp. 41, 42); and Robert Gordon of Straloch.

121. John Forbes, Prof. of Divinity, son of Bishop Patrick Forbes.

Te dignum, cuius nomen per saecla vigebit,
Si pietatis honos, doctrinae aut gratia quaevis.
  Carolus hinc primus, quos infula sacra *Donensis*
Sacratos habuit census, cernente Senatu,
Ablatos nullam voluit temerare profanam
Dextram, sed nobis sanctis nostroque Lycaeo
Sacravit totos, Musas miseratus egenas;
(Unde novas studio praeclaras surgere magno
Fecimus inque altum pulchras ereximus arces.)
Quos et reddidimus, solio cum natus avito
Redditur atque Patris, tulimus nec praemia magna.
  Nec posthac aliquo superi nos munere donant,
Dum nos respexit miseras *Aurantius heros*
Palladis egregius cultor bellique togaeque;
Anna Pia et nosmet respexit numine laeto.
Quae dedit Anna, bonus renovat *Georgius* Almae
Matri, ne esuries premeret nos tristis inopsque.
  Privati quidam Matrem tunc temporis *Almam*

124. Charles I. in 1641 assigned of the revenues of the See of Aberdeen two-thirds to King's College and one-third to Marischal College.

129. The building, in six flats with twenty-four chambers, commenced in 1658 in the N.-E. corner of the quadrangle; converted in 1825 into the present building of three storeys for class-rooms. "The names of 'the Lord General George Moncke' and other officers appear in the list of benefactors in the *Fasti*. This building has come within the last few years to be called Cromwell's Tower, a name I had never heard given to it" (Macpherson's *Notes*, p. 38). For the view see Walker's *Historical Notes*, p. 37, or *King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, p. 279, with the original small tower at the S.-E. corner of the chapel.

— Ker notes George Mackenzie, Advocatus Regius, "bluidy Mackenzie," and George Gordon, first Earl of Aberdeen. See full accounts of them in *Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, pp. 248-60 and pp. 261-66. Among the doctors of medicine of the period he enumerates Dr. Archibald Pitcairne (for diploma see *King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, pp. 122, 123), George Cheyne, Patrick Abercrombie, George Mackenzie.

131. Restoration of Bishopric Funds. "Coll. Regio donatio facta est redituum ex Ecclesiis, si quae forte intra septennium vacarent in Diocesi *Aberdon. Moravien.*, etc. Verum inde haud multum emolumenti provenit" (*Ker*).

134. The funds assigned by King William III. in 1695 out of the Bishops' Rents.

136. The grants made by Queen Anne in 1712, in consequence of the representations made to the last Scots Parliament, in 1706, concerning the depressed state of the Scottish Universities. They were confirmed by George I. in 1719 under the Privy Seal.

139. In 1707 the "Dunbaria tecta" began to be taken in hand for restoration, but want of funds prevented further steps. By the liberality of Colonel John Buchan of Auchmacoy, the hall was renewed in 1724, with windows and a new floor. His arms appear on the quadrangle wall of the chapel (*Proc. of Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxiii. 83). For account of this ancient

Afficiunt donis, quos omnes longa referre
Hîc mora: sed te non hîc fas, *Buchane*, silere;
Aulai in medio pateris libemus et auro
Iure tibi, cuius iussu nostra Aula novata est.
  Hîc memorare viros par est qui Bibliothecam
Ditarunt libris; capit ast non pagina nostra:
Teque tuumque tamen natum, *Scugalle*, tacere
Non fas: nec vestrum nomen, *Gardene*, *Fraseri*,
Nec vos, *Strachane*, hîc, *Rhaede*, aut *Burnete*, silebo.
  Hîc quoque qui Bursas donârunt laudibus aequis
Fas celebrare viros, ni nos mora longa teneret.
Agmen *Burnetus* ducit, comitesque sequuntur
Wattus, *Ogilvaeus*, *Mellvillus*, *Parkus*, *Adamus*,
Fullartonaeus, *Watsonus*, *Bracconiana*,
Et *Falconerus*, postremus denique *Greggus*.
Hae iam felices animae, pia nomina, laetos
Devenere locos hilares et amoena vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
  Nec tamen interea res salva est nostra, minantur

Aberdeen [illegible] Spalding Club, 18[illegible], pp. 361, 362.

146. The joint collections of Patrick Scougal, Bishop of Aberdeen, and his son Henry, in [illegible] of *The Life of God in the Soul of Man*, by Henry Scougall (M.A. King's College, 1668; D.D. 1674), professor of divinity, one of the most remarkable books of devotion in the language" (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, p. 356). See ch. viii. of *Henry Scougal and the Oxford Methodists*, by Rev. D. Butler, Lond. 1899. "He had a great relish for such writers as Dr. Henry More, Scougall, etc." (Dr. John Brown, Letter to John Cairns, D.D., 1860).

Among other donors to the Library Ker notes the following; Rev. Thomas Garden, Clatt, 1720; James Fraser, 1723; Prof. Andrew Strachan, 1634; Alexander Reid, Medicus Regius, 1631; James Burnet, J.U.D. in 1720, and 1723 (is the James Barnet, J.U.D. in 1718, "gentleman at Stockwell, Lambeth" [*King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, p. 110]).

149. The names of those founding bursaries are given as: Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, 1648; Rev. James Watt, of Snaith, 1623; Walter Ogilvy of Redhyth, 1678; Rev. George Melvill, Alford, 1678; Rev. James Park, Urquhart, 1691; Alex. Adam, M.D., 1691; James Fullarton, Halsted, Essex, 1692; Rev. William Watson, Leslie, 1699; Margaret Gordon of Lesmore, Lady Braco, 1706; Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, 1716; John Greig, merchant in Old Aberdeen, 1724.

158. Ker says the Elphinston buildings were old, "the crown" threatening decay, while the Dunbar buildings were falling. By the Harpies he means "hereditarios praediorum possessores, quibus, Scotorum legibus nuperis, decimas aestimare licet, nec non V.D. Praecones, queis stipendia augeri ex decumis quibuscunque iisdem legibus concessum est".

Tecta *Elphinstonii* casum tristesque ruinas:
Iam foedi visu cineres et rudera multa;
Iamque solo aequata, ah! *Dunbaria* tecta iacebant:
Iamque iterum Harpyiae, dirae obscoenaeque volucres,
Horrifico subitae lapsu de montibus adsunt,
Diripiuntque dapes, laniant et cuncta rapaces.
Ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri
Omnia: nunc iterum maerentia limina servant,
Infandum! malesuada Fames et turpis Egestas.
  Tunc animum subiit legatum mittere certum
Tecta Iovis Patris, superûm qui regnat in aulâ,
Aulicolasque suos qui adeat, nostrosque labores
Infandos memoret: sic stat sententia: missus
Qui mandata ferat, supplex et voce precetur.
"Summe Pater nobis miseris succurre, tuoque
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras
Submersas, fer opem praesens, opibusque iuvato:
Omnibus exhaustas nos cladibus, omnium egenas,
Respicias; neu prisca sinas neglecta jacere
Atria sacra tibi, nec paupertate Camenas
Squalere infames. Harpyias pelle rapaces."
  Nec mora, corripuit gressus, mandata peregit
Legatus, votis noctuque diuque fatigat
Aulicolas cunctosque, Iovemque et plurimus ipsum.
Vota nec ingratâ aversus Pater optimus aure
Respuit; ast statim iussit mandata referri
Auri ad custodes Quaestores: instat et urget
Legatus fidus, votis precibusque fatigat.
Verum vota cadunt, heu! multa et inania nobis.
Quaestores mandant tandem aedes inspiciendas,
Quo constet ratio sumptusque ac instaurandi:
At nihil ulterius; speramus sed fore posthac.
Non vacat exiguis superis, heu! rebus adesse;

Professor Thomas Bower, he adds, had left the College. For his episode see *King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, pp. 75, 76; and on the financial distress, Kennedy's *Annals*, ii. 381, 382.

168. The mission of Principal George Chalmers to George I., too busy with the South Sea Bubble affairs to intervene.

189. The spondaic effect of the verse, says Ker, suits the tardy hopes and delay.

Ingentes undae rerum quae mole laborant
Extrudunt nostras: Musas nec respicit ullus.
Hinc quoque ad *Aethiopum* rapidus secesserat oras
Iupiter, extremos ultra Garamantas et Indos,
Non qui festa agitet laetus convivia, ut olim;
Sed qui commotos possit componere fluctus
Oceani Australis, tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premat ac vinclis et carcere fraenet,
Disiectam et praesens toto levet aequore classem,
Quae iam mole suâ ac immenso pondere mersa
Auri, ah! it pessum subito, ditatque profundum.
Forsan et hinc rediens, qui iam *Oxonamque Camumque*
Visit, nos viset languentis et ostia *Donae*.
Spemque metumque inter dubiae transegimus annos
Hinc aliquot; tandem nobis spes omnis adempta:
Aversos superos non nos curare putamus.
Suppliciter tristes, et tunsae pectora palmis,
Multa diu nostro volventes pectore saeva,
Ibamus tacitae pulcherrimae ad ostia *Donae*,
Et tandem dictis nostra ora resolvimus hisce.
"Respice nos miseras, rapidis nos, *Dona*, fluentis
Obrue et avectas *Nerei* sub caerula verras:
Seu tu, *Phoebe* Pater, qui conspicis omnia, et olim
Huc tecum advectas subduxti, defer in altum,
Nosque vehas iterum Permessi ad flumina sacri,
Et iuga Parnassi, ne nos hic turpis egestas
Opprimat, aut subito tollat nos saeva ruina,
Dum collapsa ruunt subductis tecta columnis.
Praesentem nobis intentant omnia mortem.
Nemo *Elphinstonii*, *Dunbari*, nemo *Stuarti*
Exsurgit similis, nullus *Forbesius*, eheu!
Scis haec, *Phoebe* Pater; iam nos hinc defer in altum."
Protinus horrifico tonitru caelum omne remugit.
Ac veluti tripode ex sacro vox fertur ad aures
Phoebi: nos placidâ solatus voce profatur.

[illegible]

207. Allusion to the deposition, for share in the '15, of Principal George Middleton, Gordon the Civilist, and Regents Urquhart and Gordon.

210. *Iliad*, i. 54 (*Ker*), "premonitory," as the editor of vols. i. and ii. would have said, of a note in his *Greek Grammar*, 1860, p. xvi. *n*.

"Non me praetereunt casus vestrique labores,
Donaides carae: vestro quam saepe dolore
Condolui? revocate animos maestumque timorem
Pellite, forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit:
O passae graviora, Deus dabit his quoque finem.
Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis.
Huc ego vos duxi mecum, Iovis ipsa secutus
Iussa Patris summi: sedem vos linquere nolim
Antiquam et propriam, quam spondent fata perennem.
Respiciet tandem (ni fallor) Iupiter aequus,
Auxiliumque feret vobis, opibusque iuvabit;
Efficietque ut dira Fames et tristis Egestas
Exulet, et fugiant Harpyiae triste rapaces.
Interea vobis (augur ni vanus Apollo)
Eximius surget fautor qui vestra novabit
Moenia, quique sinu tenero vos molle fovebit."
Annuit et *Phoebo* iam leni murmure *Dona*.
His animum arrectae dictis, a flumine in aedes
Corripimus gressus: en nuncia litera nobis
Praevertens multa ac ingentia dona ferebat,
Fraserii signata manu, quae surgere iussit
Muros et cellas Pario de marmore Musis.
Nec semel hoc factum est; en altera et altera venit
Litera, plura ferens ingentia munera nobis.
Eia alacres hilaresque Virum cantemus, et ampla
Dona quibus nos accumulans onerârit amicus
Fraserius. Tristes hâc tempestate Camenas
Solus respexit, cum desertis *Aganippes*
Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria *Clio*,

245. *litera*. The strict Melvinian will regret the singular, though paralleled by Milton in the opening line of his *Elegia Quarta*, 1627:—

Curre per immensum subito, mea *litera*, pontum.

The letter was of August, 1723, promising £200 for library restoration; in October, 1724, came another £100, followed some weeks later by £200, for the restoration of the Dunbar buildings.

255. *Juvenal*, vii. 4, 7. For the Fraser Library building, of which no sketch exists, see Macpherson's *Notes on the Chapel*, etc., p. 23; for the description of the Fraser buildings, see Sir William Geddes in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Feb. 1898, reprinted with sketch in *Alma Mater*, 11th Jan., 1901. Erected in 1725-1730, and demolished in 1860-1862, they had stood about 130 years. The two covered porticoes, separated by the door in the tower at Marischal College leading up to the Mitchell Hall, were designed in 1834 by Archibald Simpson on

Musarum et nati nec foedum aut turpe putarent
Praecones fieri, aut atros conducere furnos.
Cumque *Iovi* exiguis nostris, heu! rebus adesse
Non vacet; heu! Musis *Maecenas* nullus et adsit,
Almam nec *Matrem* respectet filius ullus,
Fraserius solus respexit lumine laeto.
Atria Musarum collapsa, iacentia tecta
Erigit, et fulcit sublimibus alta columnis
Arte laboratis mirâ: splendescere cuncta
Marmore nunc puro, vitreisque nitescere quadris
Iussit, et innumeros *Musaeo* dona libellos
Intulit; hic donat, donavit, et usque daturus.
Hinc *Elphinstonia*, aut hinc iam *Dunbaria* tecta
Fraseriana sonent: incisum marmora servent
Nomen et arma viri: hunc et pictum monstret *Apelles*.
Fraserius mediis statuatur in aedibus ipsis,
Atque aliis monstrans non quae iam erexerit ipse,
Sed quae nunc iaceant, aliisque struenda relinquat.
Ecce! ferunt Nymphae calathis tibi lilia plenis
Cana, rosas violis mistas et suave rubentes,
Carpunt et myrtos, hederas, laurosque comante antes.
Hinc variis foliis intexunt serta, caputque
Praecingunt duplici vittis auroque coronâ
O bone Fraseri, Musarum maxima cura,
Non opis est nostrae grates persolvere dignas;
Praemia digna ferant meritis tibi numina magnis,
Nestoreos annos, feliciaque faustaque cuncta.
Nuda tibi virtus, mens et sibi conscia recti
Grata placet; nudam virtutem amplecteris ipsam;
Praemia non curas. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt
Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?

[illegible] S.E., preserved from demolition in 1860 by the influence or John Hill Burton, alone remains.

[illegible] not only of his own merit, but also as an expression of their gratitude for his generous benefactions to the College". With the diploma was sent the *Donaides* (*King's Coll. Officers* [illegible]

— *duplici . . . coronâ*. The diploma, illuminated in colours with the arms of King's College, roses and flowers circling the initials of "J. F." in gold, with cornucopias bearing fruit. This is the allusion of "purpureos flores" in l. 8 of the dedication.

In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.
   Eia alacres hilaresque virum tollamus in astra,
Cui Deus incoctum generoso pectus honesto
Indidit, et quem ardens evexit ad aethera virtus.
O bone Fraseri, pietate insignis avitâ,
Dì tibi divitias tribuerunt, Dì tibi mentem
Munificam, proprios sapiens qui didis in usus
A te divitiis uti iam discat avarus,
Qui loculis inhiat, congesto gaudet et auro.
Optime Fraseri, generose ac inclyte factis,
Quique modum rebus, certos et ponere fines,
Congruus ac almae Naturae vivere nosti,
Vive, vale felix, cuncta et tibi prospera vertant.

Scribebam ad ostia Donae in viciniâ
Coll. Regii Aberdonen. A.D. 1725.
Mart. 25. *J. K.*

287. *Aeneid*, i. 607, 608. "The shadows move round the slopes of the hills with the motion of the sun, as the priest makes the circuit of the fields in the lustratio" (Kennedy, *ad loc.*) For 'pascet," see Cicero, *N.D.* ii. 46.

Fraser, of generous mind and glorious, too, for thy actions,
   Take the slight gifts that here, nymphs of the Don, we would bring;
Slight are the gifts in truth, nor such as can fitly reward thee,
   Still, if our off'ring is scant, lowly are we too that sing.

Thine is the silver and thine the store of the gold that is yellow,
   Blessing both us in the gift, thee too the source whence it flows;
We can but bring thee our gifts that grow in our garden, the Muses,
   Flowers that are purple and bright, lilies to blend with the rose.

An eager joyous strain for him we crave
   That reared again our grove and stately pile.
Long had the Muses in their halls that brave
   The wind and weather worn a gracious smile,
Halls that our Elphinstone, from taint of guile
   Free and of stainless soul, had reared and long
Had borne the royal name, wherein the while
   The youth for ages had been wont to throng,
To turn their studious feet and raise the grateful song.

Of old the God of Day confessed no view
More gracious to his eye. He left the wave,
Permessus sacred to the Nine, and drew
Far from Parnassus to the streams that lave
The mouth of Don, and this command he gave
To us that followed after his behest:
"Behold the kingly pile, the woods that wave,
The hills in sunshine and green mantle drest,
Then here where Nature smiles shall be our place of rest."

Quickly we bend our steps and greet the halls,
O joy, our Father shews the way! and hail
The hand of Daedalus on our new found walls;
Fair Paris now the Muses may bewail.
For Seine they choose the Don, the favouring gale
Wafts Hector hither with the laurel bays,
Boece and his ever-faithful Hay the tale
Renew of learning from her ancient days,
And thus the debt of years to Scotland France repays.

While Elphinstone and Dunbar here held rule
And Stewart, their mitre was our help and stay.
Long happy years flew by, our horn was full,
With milk the rivers ran the live-long day;
The yellow honey from the oak alway
Down dropt, and Ceres of her own accord
Her foison gave, within our halls the lay
Was heard and seen around our ample board
The festal line of light and minstrel's answering chord.

Dark was the following time: revolving years
Brought others in their train of altered mind,
Gordon—that fruitful cause of sin and tears—
Shame fled the land, nor long Faith stayed behind.
But in their place arose the wild and blind
Desire of pelf, the accursed lust of gold;
The gifts of Elphinstone cast to the wind,
Rents lost for ever to the sheep and fold:
Yet here thy name and praise, John Lesley, shall be told.

O erring race! (to tell the tale be ours
As we beheld), inspired by holy zeal,
And wildest frenzy stirred against the towers
And shrine of Pallas! who with heart to feel

Can keep the tear from falling? But our weal.
  Sore then beset from hands that strove to rend
The lead from off our roof, found one with steel,
  Steel to oppose and Anderson a friend,
And rescued archives still our charters can defend.

Yet not in this could our woes find an end.
  Our guiltless band to banish was their aim;
Themis and Medicine into exile wend,
  Civil and canon law but find the same
Fate as Hippocrates and Galen's name.
  Nor e'en can Orpheus, that with tuneful lute
Could Pluto move, find one to own his fame,
  Hush'd is Arion's lay, the Muses mute,
And Alma Mater lay bound helpless hand and foot.

Then Hunger, Want, with all their direful host
  Beset our door; yet still by Heaven's command
In Jove's vice-gerent, James, when all seemed lost
  The Muses found the friend, the open hand
Our store increasing and with gifts of land
  Drawn from his bounty, and let here the bays,
Maitland, entwine thy name that blessed our band:
  Nor let the minstrel here forget to raise
Arbuthnot to thy name, and Stewart, the song of praise.

Nor yet could we enjoy these fruits, for dire
  Foul Harpies reft them from us and would tear
Them in their crooked talons, till our sire
  Famed Patrick Forbes, he of Corse the heir,
Arose from his ancestral home to bear
  Aid in our sore distress; for he alone
Restored the shatter'd state by timely care,
  Raised us when low and needy, all hope gone,
Heard in our deep distress and mark'd our weary groan.

Our aged mother to his breast he takes,
  And warms her there, and bids new shoots arise
In fresh and lusty youth, and then he makes
  The Harpies to disgorge their stolen prize
Of rents and revenues; back Themis flies,
  The grand old man of Cos returns again,
Orpheus awakes the strings. Arion tries
  The warbling voice and wakes the vocal strain,
While Muses roam the fields with garlands in his train.

What grief awoke around our Patrick's bier!
  The School, the Church, the Court, all felt the blow.
With her bright eyes that showed the conscious tear
  And covered head wept Pallas, bending low;
While e'en far distant Thule, too, would show
  Her grief; hoarse Tweed bewailed him, and the Clyde
Through all his winding bays moaned loudly, Tay
  Rolled from the Grampian peaks the swirling tide,
And backward to his source the Don was seen to glide.

The Dee to Ocean bore the groaning wave,
  While we, as was his right, fling many a rose
And flowers of varied hue upon his grave.
  But, as great Patrick fell who wrought our woes,
So from that golden constellation rose
  The band that long the deep-admiring North
Beheld with awe, nor did the sire's repose
  Deny a son whose name should body forth
Ancestral learning, if here aught abide of worth.

Then Charles the First, by his high court's decree,
  Restored all rents and moneys, that before
Had appertained unto the bishop's see,
  To us and to our college as of yore,
In pity of the Muses that had sore
  Been by the hand of sacrilege profane
Despoiled, and so we turned to building more.
  Gifts all restored, when Charles the son again
Enjoy'd his own, while we draw thence but little gain.

No other gift was ours until a name
  In peace and war renown'd beheld our woe,
The Star of Orange; pious Anne then came,
  And Royal George, that we might not forego
All hope nor hapless hunger lay us low.
  Some private aid we had—'twere long for all
To find their places here—but in the glow
  And wine-cup's festal revel be the call
For Buchan's name that raised afresh for us our Hall!

Meet also 'tis that here we name with pride
  The givers to our Library: no age,
Scougall, can thee and thine forget; the tide
  O'erflows the limit of our scanty page,

Yet neither eld nor time's destroying rage
   Can blight your worth from out our grateful scroll,
Garden, and Fraser, Strachan, Reid the sage
   And Burnet, whom with others we enrol
In Honour's brightest list deep graven within our soul.

Nor unsung here in this our heartfelt song
   The givers of our bursaries, and so
(Scant tho' the space and tho' the list be long)
   'Tis fitting that futurity should know
Some chosen few, while yet with us below—
   Watt, Braco, Melvill, Adam, Burnet best,
Park, Fullarton, and Watson, long ago
   Who with Greig, Ogilvie, and Falconer, rest
Have found above and join'd the mansions of the blest.

Unsound the while was still our little state,
   The home of Elphinstone nods to its fall,
While all around confess the impending fate
   And wreck and ruin in their train appal
The view with mould'ring heaps: the tall
   And stately pile Dunbar had rear'd lay low.
Loud from the hills the Harpies, too, would call,
   Backward we saw the darkling current flow,
While Hunger foul and Want would not our doors forego.

'Twas then our wish some courier to send
   To Jove's bright realm above the starry skies,
To tell our woeful story and some friend
   Win, with an ear for our deep grief and sighs.
Thus stand we so resolved at last. Forth flies
   Our message: "Gracious Father, mark our plight,
In all Thy Majesty do Thou arise
   And scatter these foul Harpies of the night,
And let the stricken Muse find favour in thy sight."

Swift in his course by day and night the ears
   Of the celestials with his tale he plied,
Nor was great Jove averse to sighs and tears,
   Summoning the heavenly Quaestors to his side.
But they, alas, our cause no further tried
   But call'd on us the ways and means to show.
All further aid to us was then denied;
   Man's frail estate and heritage below
Find in such crowded courts but scant repose to woe.

Jove had by this sought some far distant shore
  Beyond Ind's farthest bound or Eastern steep,
(No joyous reveller at the feast of yore)
  The loud-resounding surges of the deep
To fetter in their prison and to keep
  The felon winds attendant to their chain,
The still-vex'd South Sea into order sweep,
  And gather all his scatter'd fleet again,
Lest haply with its spoils it glut the ravening main.

Haply may he, who knows the classic streams
  Of Isis and the Cam, deign yet to grace
Don's sluggish current with his gracious beams.
  The quick-revolving years sped on their race,
Our hopes and fears now yielding up their place
  To cold, dull doubt of Heaven's regarding care ;
With wand'ring steps and slow dejected pace
  We sought the winding banks of Don, and there
Pour'd this our weary plaint forth to the listening air.

"O Don, cast thou on us the pitying eye,
  And whelm us in thy tide or far away
Bear as upon thy bosom: hear our cry,
  O Father Phoebus, thou bright God of day!
Let us again behold thy streams, we pray,
  Permessus, and Parnassus let us tread;
Do thou our rising fears and woes allay,
  For Elphinstone, Dunbar, and Stewart are dead,
And Forbes, without peer, low lies thy sacred head."

At once the horrid thunder seemed to shake
  The vault of Heaven, and Phoebus from his shrine
With gracious speech our trembling souls bespake :
  "Dear Nymphs, how often has this heart of mine
Felt for your woes and mark'd how you repine!
  The time shall come when Memory can trace
That course with joy, for Jove will swift assign
  Surcease of all your trials, and his grace
Send forth his richest help to you and to your race."

"Hither by Jove's decree I led your band,
  And guided in your wanderings your feet.
I set you here, within the Promised Land,
  Decreed for ever as your chosen seat.

The King of Heaven (doubt not) himself will meet
  Ere long your eager eyes and comfort send,
Hunger and Want and Harpies foul shall fleet
  Far off, for nigh is your appointed friend."
He ceased, and gurgling Don bare burden in the end.

At words like these the heart within us burned,
  Swift from the river's brink our homeward way
We took but, ere our footsteps we had turned,
  Hope broke upon us with a cheering ray.
Then came the Fraser letter to allay
  Our anxious fears and bid our walls arise,
Our chambers to forget their old decay
  And now in Parian marble meet the eyes;
Again, and yet again, fresh lavish gifts surprise.

Roll swift and high the song of praise, the tale
  Of Fraser's bounty in our darkest hour,
When Muses fled from Aganippe's vale
  And left untenanted their ancient bower
Of song; when Clio, too, confess'd the power
  Of fate and in the halls of auction pined,
When servile tasks upon us seemed to lour,
  When Jove himself to us had proved unkind,
'Twas then we found one son in Fraser's filial mind.

On wondrous columns now our crumbling halls,
  Home of the Muses, rest by his command;
In gleaming marble blocks arise our walls,
  The store of books attests his bounteous hand.
No more let Elphinstone, Dunbar, demand
  Chief meed of honour, but let Fraser's name
Graven in deep heraldic blazon stand,
  Apelles limn him and, to grace his fame,
Let the Quadrangle now his statue high acclaim.

The Nymphs attendant cull for thee the rose,
  The myrtle and the ivy, violets sweet,
Twine garlands out of every flower that blows
  To deck thy head withal in honour meet.
But, Fraser, how shall we thy worth repeat,
  The Muses' darling? task beyond our care.
Our vows for thee we raise to Heaven's high seat:
  'Thine be the years of Nestor' is our prayer,
'And rich in all that blest and good is be thy share.'

Virtue alone for thee hath charms, the mind
  In conscious merit finding inward power,
Truth unadorned, yet then the most refined;
  Rewards can not allure thee, nor can our
Poor halting phrase augment thy worth. What hour,
  What gracious parents in this sinking state
Were thine? While rivers seek the sea and pour
  Their current onward and while shadows great
Move round the hills, thy name and honour know no date.

Wake loud the numbers on our sounding lyres,
  For him of generous soul and ardent mind;
FRASER, the pious son of pious sires,
  The gods have given thee riches and assigned
The open hand, but use to thee resigned
  For thine own purpose. Let the Miser know
From thee to learn the lesson Heaven designed
  For man, to live by Nature's law and shew
With such that all is well on high and here below.

II. FRASEREIDES,

Sive | Funebris oratio et elegia, | in Laudem desideratissimi viri | Iacobi Fraserii, I.U.D. | Collegii Regii Aberdonensis Maecenatis et Patroni beneficentissimi; Qui Londini obiit, xxvi Maii, A.D. M.DCC.XXXI. aetatis suae lxxxvi.

Habita in eiusdem collegii maximo auditorio, eiusdemque anni xxviii die Septembris, qui Fraserio natalis fuit; coram Universitatis Rectore, Moderatoribus et Professoribus; necnon frequenti conventu auditorum, genere, literis, pietate et virtute insignium.

Iubente Senatu Academico.

Perorante Ioanne Ker, Graecarum Literarum Professore.

Aberdoniae

Excudebat Iacobus Nicol, urbis et Universitatis Typographus,

A.AE.C. M.DCC. XXXII.

DEDICATION.

Illustrissimo, nobilissimo, ac potentissimo principi,
Cosmo Georgio
Duci de Gordon,
Marchioni de Huntly,
Comiti de Huntly et Enzie,
Vicecomiti de Inverness,
Baroni Gordon de Badenoch,
Prisci Fraserii Thani de Cowie,
Materno ortu, haeredi.

Quid tibi natali donem, illustrissime Cosme?
Munera quae valeam, munera parva, fero.
Accipe, Fraserio tenues quas Musa favebat;
Fraseriis iunctus stemmate, sume bonus.
Sed tibi natali supplex quid numina poscam?
Di genus et formam iam tribuêre tibi,
Ingeniumque et opes magnas, multosque clientes.
Hoc peto: te verâ nobilitate beent;
Te virtute beent; mens sit tibi conscia recti:
Te patriae natum te meminisse velint.
Sic tu nobilior, sic tu formosior ipse,
Ditior et multo, maxime Cosme, fores.

E Coll. Regio Aberdonensi, xxvii. Aprilis M. DCC. xxxii. Ipso die natali Ducis Gordonii, cum xiii. aetatis annum iniret.

LACHRYMAE ET PLANCTUS,

Almae Matris, Collegii Regii Aberdonensis, de morte desideratissimi sui Alumni, et τοῦ εὐεργέτου munificentissimi, Iacobi Fraserii, I.U.D., qui Londini obiit, Die Mercurii, xxvi. Maii, A.D. M.DCC.XXXI. Aetatatis suae, lxxxvi.

Heu! iacet eximius noster Fraserius, eheu!
Maecenas noster: proh dolor! ille iacet.
Solus qui tristes hac tempestate Camenas
Respexit placido lumine; dulce caput.
Ex tot quot genui natis carissimus: unus
Instar multorum munera multa dedit.

Est qui divitias certat cumulare superbas,
  Quo figat stabilem perpetuamque domum.
Diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis,
  Immemor ah! nostri, vix memor ipse sui.
Perditus ast iuvenis lacerat sibi parta bibendo.
  Scortis aut talis: sic bona patris eunt.
Hic opibus studet; et vanos cupit alter honores,
  Hunc tangunt fasces, sella et eburna iuvat.
Liber amat servus fieri: sordent sua tecta,
  Regia sola placent, nec memor ille mei.
Est qui congestis inhians miser undique saccis
  Ceu sacris parcit, demere et inde timet;
Sordidus hic odio est cunctis, et inutile pondus,
  Nec sibi neve aliis, nec mihi natus erat.
Non ita Fraserius, genitricis dulce levamen;
  Sed memor usque sui, sed memor usque mei.
Is mihi propitius nutritia larga rependit,
  Prompta manu facili, cordeque prompta pio.
Cum misera ac languens, annis confecta iacerem,
  Tristis, inops; strata et tecta vetusta solo;
Nemoque dignatus longaevam visere matrem,
  Ex tot quot genui, nec quis adesse velit;
Me bonus invisit, cernens et triste iacentem
  Erigit, erectam molliter atque fovet.
Decrepitamque iubet viridi florere iuventâ,
  Artus mirificâ fingit et arte novos.
Squalida nunc absunt inamoena et rudera, pulchrae
  Splendescunt aedes: area tota nitet.
Area sublimis fulget decorata columnis
  Marmore de Pario: cuncta superba micant.
Regis opus prisci et venerandi flaminis, hinc iam
  Fraseriana sonet, principe digna, domus.
Inter clara Deae, pulcherrimae et ostia Donae
  Ardua Fraserii stant monimenta pii.
Queis et Pyramides regales atque columnae
  Cedant: illa animi nobilis, ista manûs.
Cumque prius tenuis librorum et curta supellex,
  Instruxit scriptis codicibusque bonis.

Quosque duces nostri custodes ponere vellent
His libris, auxit munere largus opis.
Et quod alat iuvenes, studiis ac artibus aptos,
Ingeniique boni, contulit ille bonus,
Nec me muneribus solam cumulare iuvabat,
Multis ille aliis plurima dona dedit;
Et tamen interea cognatos usque colebat,
Quo par est censu divitiisque beans.
Non sibi, quae Natura dolet sublata, negabat;
Nummo haud posthabitus panis olusque fuit.
Huic Di divitias, huic Di tribuêre fruendi
Artem; non aliis nec mihi iniquus erat.
Hinc, hinc, divitiis, uti condiscat acervi
Prodigus immensi: discat avarus, inops.
Inclyte Fraseri, Musarum maxima cura,
Degeneris saecli laus, simul opprobrium;
Cui Deus incoctum generoso pectus honesto
Indidit, ardere ac iussit amore sui,
Flagrare et studio virtutem iussit in omnem,
Ingenuasque artes, Pieridesque sacras,
Queis ego te lacrimis plorem, dulcissime fili,
Raptum O praesidium, deliciaeque meae!
Obruit ora dolor! vox eheu! faucibus haeret;
Vixque valet titubans lingua referre sonos.
Vos, quibus est nostri custodia credita, planctus
Edite: tota gemat nunc studiosa cohors.
Sanctus abest genitor; cui quis similemve paremve
Millibus in multis vix reperire queat.
Ingens ille opifer qui vobis restituit rem
Lapsam; labentem fulsit et alter Atlas.
Pervigil in priscum mundus viresceret aurum,
Huius ad exemplum se modo quisque regat.
Donaides carae, passis properate capillis
Fraserio exequias, iusta decora, pio.

60. The source of this familiar expression, used by Pope (*Essay on Criticism*, l. 693), of Erasmus, appears to be Sir George Mackenzie's "Montrose his Countrie's Glory and its Shame" (Watson, *Scots Poems*, part ii. p. 85, 1709).

75. Text has *reviviscéret*. But *cf.* 83 and *Donaides*, 94.

Feralesque faces adsint, foribusque cupressus
In promptu, et adstet quod Libitina volet.
Nec tamen hinc absint hederae, laurique comantes,
Purpurei flores, lilia mista rosis.
Nam tua, Fraseri, per saecula cuncta virescens
Florebit virtus, nomen, honosque tuus.
Ocius ad Tamesin cursus intendite vestros,
Indeque relliquias huc vehitote sacras.
Has Elphinstonium iuxta et componite rite,
Cognatos cineres contegat urna duos.
Condidit ille aedes nostras, at rege iuvante,
Hic sine rege novus conditor alter ovat.
Huic facite et tumulum, tumuloque inscribite carmen,
Eius quod moneat, commoneatque mei.

[illegible]
Fraserius, Matris gloria magna suae:
[illegible]
Naturae fines vivere dulce fuit.

[illegible], p. 345.

Alas for the fall of our Fraser, the peerless,
Our noble Maecenas in death lying low;
The man in the hour of our night dark and cheerless
Alone who beheld us, and smiled on our woe.
Bless'd name! that fresh hope could bestow on the Muses,
Of all the lov'd children that sprang from my nest
The one lavish hand that no bounty refuses,
The son to the Mother now dearest and best.
Mark yonder dark soul, whose one care is unending
Increase of his store, or on some haughty pile
His whole fickle mind through all changes expending,
Unmindful of me and of self, too, the while.
The dice-box, or Beauty, the wine cup alluring,
The prodigal heart of the son will ensnare;
While Honour's brief shade and the vain unenduring
Attraction of glory lift some to the chair.
The freeman will pine like the serf and his soul
Disdain the low dwelling, and envy the hall,
While the hoard of the miser engrosses the whole
Of his care-stricken mind, as if sacred withal.

He shrinks from its use, and he dreads but to borrow
  His own for a moment to lessen his pelf,
The poor sordid wretch thus increasing his sorrow,
  Of others regardless and most of himself.
Not such was my Fraser, the mother's heart cheering
  With bounty that fully her labour repays;
Himself by his action thus doubly endearing,
  With hand ever open the wretched to raise.
In my hour of deep sorrow when, languid and weary,
  And stricken in years sore dejected I lay;
When no ray of hope yet arose on the dreary
  Dark night that beset me and loured on my way;
'Tis he that revisits his home with a blessing,
  Sole son of my many to me that was true:
My youth he restores and in accents caressing
  Bids fresh blooming shoots now arise to the view.
Fled far is our shame; for with soft splendour beaming
  Mark our halls in their beauty that dazzle the sight,
With marble of Paros our columns are gleaming,
  And all the quadrangle is stately and bright.
In the brave days of old 'twas a King by his orders
  Erected our home, and we yet bear the name;
But now, where the Don round encircles our borders
  With Dee for companion, be Fraser's the fame.
Let the piles of old Egypt confess here our glory,
  And own in the race they are far left behind,
Let the boast be no more of their age and their story—
  If theirs show the handiwork, ours add the mind.
Our Library, too, owns that bountiful hand,
  For scanty and few were our treasures before;
To its keeper a bursary comes by command,
  Of the "lads o' pairts pregnant" increasing the store.
Not on me or mine only such blessing descends,
  But others his bounty can feel and declare;
To his kin and his name the most constant of friends,
  They all knew his hand and his fostering care.
Nor yet while the poor and the needy he feeds
  From self what is needful and just he withdrew;
In regarding his own and of others the needs
  He would show that his balance was even and true.
To thee has high Heaven great fortune decreed,
  To thee too the art of enjoying resigned,
And from thee let the miser and spendthrift agreed
  For once know the truth of that well-balanced mind.

O Fraser! the son best beloved of the Muses,
  The glory alike of thy age and its shame,
Virtue and truth for itself thy mind chooses,
  And kindles its fire at the heavenly flame.
What tears can I shed? And how shall thy praises,
  My prop and my boast, be here fittingly sung?
How blend with my sighs the poor flattering phrases,
  Or how win relief to my stammering tongue?
From the sad studious throng has the Father been taken,
  And when shall another arise at our call?
Who mark'd the decay that our empire had shaken,
  And bare like an Atlas our state in its fall.
Could each life follow his and but equal his glory,
  The years would run backward and bring in their train
The lost Age of Gold, and revive with its story
  The freshness of youth and glad morning again,
Haste, Nymphs of the Don, give the wind to your tresses,
  Bring hither for Fraser the dues to his bier,
Let the torch lend its glow, while the cypress confesses
  The triumph of Death, and our tribute—the tear.
Yet here let the ivy and laurel attending
  Attest to all ages his worth and his fame;
While flowers of bright hue, with the red roses blending,
  And lilies shall witness our pride in his name.
To the Thames speed amain, bring his bones in your keeping,
  Here lay him to rest by our Elphinstone's side:
Together 'tis meet that they twain should be sleeping
  And one common urn their ashes should hide.
By the help of a King one stablish'd our halls,
  The other the triumph pursues all alone;
On the tomb that ye raise grave a verse that recalls
  The sense of *his* worth and the grief *I* must own:
[illegible]
  His sires in life honoured: a name evergreen:
[illegible]
  To keep Nature's law and to [illegible] the Muses.

Rector huius universitatis magnifice,[1] multis nominibus nobis usque

[1] *Rector Magnifice.* The Rector in [illegible] was John Paton of Grandholme. "The chief magistrate resident in the university, answering to our vice-chancellor, and to the *Rector Magnificus* on the continent, had commonly the title of Lord Rector; but being addressed only as Mr. Rector in an inaugurating speech by the present chancellor, he has fallen from his former dignity of style. Lordship was very liberally annexed by our ancestors to any station or character of dignity, they said the Lord General and Lord Ambassador." (Johnson, *Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland*, s.v. 'St. Andrews'.)

The descent of Fraser may be thus shown from the account given by Ker in the *Funebris Oratio*, prefixed to the *Frasereides* :—

Farquhar Fraser[1]

- Hector
  - First wife:
    - John
    - Farquhar, M.A. (St. Andrews), 1629; Minister, Tiree, 1633-78
      - John, M.A. (Glasg.), 1667; Minister, Tiree, 1678-1702
      - James
    - Lachlan, M.A. (St. Andrews), 1631; Minister, Bracadale, Kilmalie, 1669-81
    - Donald
  - Second wife:
    - Alexander, Minister of Petty, 1633-83.
      - John
      - Hugh, M.A. (K. C.), 1662; Minister of Kiltarlity, 1667-1716
        - James
      - James, M.A. (K. C.), 1664; "Collegii Regii Mecenas," ὁ μακαριτης
        - William
        - Mary = Alexander Dunbar
      - William, Governor of Fort St. David, and Fort St. George, Madras.
        - Martha = Elijah Impey[2]
      - Alexander, M.A. (K. C.), 1676
    - Thomas
    - William
    - Daughter = Andrew Fraser, Minister of Boleskine, 1625-45
      - Thomas
      - William

[1] "Praelio *Blarolensi* ad lacum *Lochaeum* inter Frasenos et Donaldinos acriter commisso interfuit, ibique fortiter pugnans occubuit" (*Ker*). The battle of Blairleine in 1544, near Loch Lochy, between the Frasers and MacDonalds of Clanranald.

[2] Chief-Justice of Calcutta. See Macaulay's *Warren Hastings*, and *Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey*, by his son (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1840).

colende; reliquique omnium ordinum quotquot adestis auditores, generosissimi, spectatissimi; quod conventum hunc, beneficentissimi Fraserii memoriae sacrum, praesentiâ vestrâ cohonestare dignati fueritis; vobis gratias quam maximas agimus et habemus.

Soli Deo Tri-uni, Patri, Filio et Spiritui Sancto, Sit honor, laus et gloria in saecula saeculorum. *Amen.*

James Fraser, when fifteen, entered King's College in 1660: he was for three years under Patrick Sandilands, the regent; he graduated on 19th July, 1664, under Robert Forbes, the last of the Canonists of King's College (*Officers and Graduates of Univ. and King's College*, New Spald. Club, 1893, p. 30). After graduation, he proceeded to England, where he became travelling tutor to several families of rank, visiting a large part of Europe in this way. He was tutor to the Duke of St. Albans, and by Charles II. was made first Secretary to Chelsea Hospital, a post which he held for forty years, through the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William and Anne. By James II. he was created keeper of the Royal Library and Licenser of Printing. Much of his wealth was derived from his brother William, the Governor of Forts St. David and St. George, in the Madras Presidency. He died in 1731, aged 86, and was buried in the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, on 22nd May. Ker gives 26th May as the day of his death; but the probate of his will is dated 24th May, 1731. As Ker states that his death was on a Wednesday, it is possible that the true date may have been Wednesday, 19th May, the day on which a codicil to his will is dated.

On the walls of King's College two extant inscriptions perpetuate his name and generosity: by a curious irony of fate not one stone remains of his buildings:—

"*Vir nunquam sine laude nominandus Iacobus Fraserius, I.V.D., unicus musarum fautor almam suam matrem Aberdonensem aevi iniuria partim labantem partim iacentem solus fere respexit erexit provexit* (with Fraser's arms, and the quarterings of the Lovats transposed).

Ex munificentia eximii viri Iacobi Fraserii, I.V.D. Coll. Regii Aberdonensis fautoris beneficentissimi maximam in partem partimque academiae sumptibus Aedes quae Collegii aream ad austrum claudunt et hinc ad angulum occidentalem pertinent funditus dirutae instauratae sunt . . . Quid melius et praestantius est bonitate et beneficentia!"

"*Quid enim*, ut ait Cicero, est melius et praestantius bonitate et beneficentiâ?" (Ker, *Fraserïdes*, p. 18). The ref. is Cicero, *De Naturâ Deorum*, i. 43.

By his will, dated 10th September, 1730 (with codicil of 19th May, 1731), Fraser bequeathed, *inter alia*

> ". . . to the said College two hundred and twenty pounds in the South Sea Stock, to be laid out on a good fund or security for the maintenance of two Bursars in the said College perpetually dureing four years, whereof the one to be a Bursar in Theologie and Library Keeper dureing four years after he is made Master of Arts, and the other to be a Bursar in Philosophie dureing four years, after the expiration of which he is to succeed to the place of the Bursar in Theologie and Library Keeper for the like number of years. . . . And both these Bursars are to be of the name of Fraser, of the town or shire of Inverness, in North Britain; And when any of them happen to dy before the expiration of the above-mentioned years, then their place or places are to be filled up by a new election of fitt and qualified persons to succeed in their respective rooms: And for the Bursar in Divinity and Librarian, I appoint Alexander Fraser that was some years ago [1725] my Bursar in Philosophy during four years, if he is not otherways provided



for, and if he happen to be, then I appoint two Bursars in Philosophy of the [illegible] Fraser, fully qualified to be chosen . . . and then the fittest and best qualified of the two to be student in Theology and Librarian. . . . I also desire that the said Magistrats and Ministers [of Inverness] do see faithfully executed what I have ordered about the two Bursars, and that they take care to provide such, out of their School, young lads fittingly qualified to fill the places designed for them, as often as a vacancy shall happen, according to the above mentioned settlement, with the concurrence of the Presbytery of Inverness."

One hundred and thirty-one years after Dr. Fraser's death the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1858, taking into consideration that

". . . since the date of the said will the value of the property included in the said mortification has increased . . . and the interests of religion and learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification,"

did statute and ordain as follows (Ordinance No. 40, 11th April, 1862):—

"On the first occasion of a vacancy in the bursary in Philosophy, and as often thereafter as a vacancy shall occur at the expiration of the four years for which the same is tenable as hereinafter provided, it shall be lawful to present thereto any person educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness, without distinction as to name or birthplace; and the right of presentation shall be exercised by the following persons, viz.: The Provost and four Bailies of Inverness, the three Ministers of Inverness, and three delegates from the Presbytery of Inverness, of whom the Moderator of the Presbytery shall be one, unless he be one of the Ministers of Inverness. . . ." No bursar "shall be required as a condition of his tenure of his bursary to perform any duties in connection with the Library of the University. . . ."; but, after providing for the payments to bursars, the balance "shall in each year be applied towards defraying the salary of the Librarian of the University. . . ."

Fraser in August, 1723, visited Aberdeen and inspected King's College. The total of his gifts for rebuilding amounted to £1200. In 1723 he sent the Library 260 books; in 1725, 300; in 1727, over 200; and later on 1000. For his other donations to the Library, for furnishing, etc., see *Fraserïdes*, p. 13. He presented to the College "poculum capax ex argento deauratum, in celebrioribus Academiae conventibus utendum". His birthday, during the remainder of his life, was kept as a festival (p. 5). His armorial bearings (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* 1889, p. 83) were set up "in atrio Collegii, inter principes Athenaei fautores". His portrait, sent by himself, hung on the left of Elphinstone, in the Hall. The building operations were carried out by Principal George Chalmers. Alexander Fraser of Powis, Senior Regent, Prof. of Greek, and Sub-Principal, was the architect ('*Vitruvius Aberdonensis*'); while Alexander Burnet, Regent, who had been trained under Prof. Thomas Bower (1703-1717) acted as "*Archimedes*". By their aid outside expense of architects, etc., was saved to the College.

JAMES KEYTHE.

The writer has not been identified.

ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK FORBES.

ARGUMENTS.

I.

Here lies the bishop, most holy in all his life, the ornament of the Muses, his country, and the Forbeses.

II.

All that can be said of high estate met clearly in Forbes. The tongue can not unfold his worth, nor the mind conceive how good and pious he was.

III.

Care, labour, piety, wise vigilance, worth, sweetness of manners, noble descent, lie piled in this grave. Prythee, traveller, tell me can this world last long now?

IN OBITUM PATRICII FORBESII.

[illegible]

Hic situs est praesul, vita sanctissimus omni,
Pieridum, Patriae, Forbesidumque decus.

Aliud.

Praeclaro quaecunque queunt de stemmate dici,
In te Forbesi cuncta fuisse patet.
Quantvs qualis eras nec lingua retexere possit,
Nec mens complecti quam probus atque pius.

Aliud.

Cura, labor, pietas, prudens vigilantia, virtus,
Dulcedo morum, nobilitatis honos
Hic cumulata iacent. Rogito, dic, quaeso, viator
Possit an hic mundus iam superesse diu?

Posuit Misakmos,
Mr. Iac. Keythe

"The meaning of the epithet which Mr. James Keith here applies to himself, and which he also uses when subscribing the other lines written by him, is not very obvious. Perhaps the word is derived from [illegible] and [illegible], and may import, *one who* [illegible] (Gough, *Funerals*, 1845, p. 424).

5. *eras* for *fueris*. Keythe also breaks out into this extraordinary piece of English verse (*Epitaph*, lxxi.) —

Of all this All, the Universal frame,
The Beautie Britane is, and Aberdene
Gives both a Grace and Grandour to the same;
For all is singular that there is seene:
But eminent above these all is One,
The chiefe and highest honour of that Towne,
Late Praelate Patrick, Glorie of the Gowne. . . .
Britane this All, and He grac'd Aberdone,
And was an Ornament to all alone.

9. Text *rogitao*. Query, 'Rogitas? Dic,' etc.

WILLIAM LAUDER.

Lauder was the eldest son of James Lauder, Minister of Avoch, and in his favour the father demitted office in 1642. He graduated at King's College in 1632, and became parson of Avoch and Chantor of Ross. He was alive as late as 18th April, 1688 (*Plura* in Craven's *Scots Worthies*, pp. [illegible]; *Catalogue of Kirkwall Bibliotheck*, p. [illegible]).

I. THE PERSONIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO HER DEAREST SON, ALEXANDER REID, A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OF RARE DISTINCTION.

On the benefaction to King's College of Dr. Reid (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 226, 234; from J. Lundie's *Oratio Eucharistica*, 1631, pp. 21, 22).

ARGUMENT.

Hail, thou Muses' pillar, thou son known to the mother from an unknown shore. Anxious whether heaven or earth held you, I wake afresh the shell of Arion. Our band salutes thee, the walls greet thee, the library sings thy bounteous hand. The heliotrope no more truly follows the sun than your star refreshes our lilies. So long as our pot with its comely triad flourishes, your glory, Reid, shall stand with it.

I. PROSOPOPEIA ACADEMIAE AD CARISSIMUM FILIUM D. ALEXANDRUM REIDUM, EXIMIUM MEDICINAE DOCTOREM.

Salve Thespiadum columen, lux splendida; salve
Matri ex ignoto cognite nate solo.
Anxia iampridem caelumne solumne teneres,
Nuper Arioniam pulso repulso chelyn.
Nostraque Musophilων te psallit turba, salutant
Moenia, munificum bibliotheca canit.
Solsequium Phoebum non plus sectatur amoenum,
Quam tua stella micans lilia nostra rigat.

Sic quamdiu tribulis formosis floreat vrna
Nostra, simul stabit gloria, Rheide, tua.
Gulielmus Laudaervs,
Philosophiae Studiosus.

7. For the conceit of the heliotrope, see Kennedy's *Aen. Brit.* Epigr. 16.

9. The lilies in pot, with fishes, in the college armorial bearings. *Tribulis*, from *tribulus*, caltrop, with reference to the bough pot or, charged with *three* salmon fishes *in fret* proper.

II. TEARS OF THE MUSES OF ABERDEEN ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK FORBES, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN, THEIR PATRON AND THEIR PHOEBUS.

ARGUMENT.

Let us all that worship Apollo of Claros lament, for our father Forbes has fallen, greater than Apollo, not to say the father of wisdom, who restored us when almost dead, our own and country's father. His death is to be lamented by all the just, by us more especially. Alas, now has fallen the bright beam of the presbyters, the clergy's stay, the glory of the senate, light of the North, glory of Mar, ornament of the Forbeses. His uprightness, holiness, and faithful discharge of duty cannot be sufficiently praised. What cannot be too much or sufficiently praised cannot be too much or sufficiently lamented. Its sad memory but swells our grief. The remains of that bright beam forthwith allay our tears, and the bright virtues of his surviving son do not allow the father to die. This is something, but it was more to see him even weak with age, yet strong in mind, shewing the way of wisdom. Ah, who can make up our loss, how shall we lament him! Let our tears have no end. Our light and stay has fallen. Sooner shall the earth be moved from its centre, sooner the stars fall from heaven, than we shall cease to lament with tear-stained cheeks the death of Forbes.

II. MUSARUM ABERDONIENSIUM LACHRYMAE, IN OBITUM PATRONI ET PHOEBI SUI, PATRICII FORBESII, PRAESULIS ABREDONENSIS.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Plangamus Clarium quotquot Apollinem
Ardenter colimus, maior Apolline
Noster Forbesius nam pater occidit,
Ne dicam Sophiae parens.
Qui nos languidulas, et prope mortuas,
Claras omnigenis reddidit artibus.
Plangamus lachrymis non mediocribus
Et nostrum et Patriae Patrem.

Cunctis ille piis flebilis occidit,
Ceu flendus potius: flendus acerbius
Nobis, ah miseris, quam perit omnibus,
Eheu Forbesius pater!
Eheu nunc cecidit Presbyterum iubar,
Mystarum columen, far quoque consulum,
Et splendor Boreae, gloria Marriae,
Ingens Forbesidum decus!
Sed vitae integritas diaque sanctitas,
In sacro officio mira fidelitas,
Necnon sedulitas Forbesii patris
Laudari nequeunt satis.
Laudari nequeunt quae nimis aut satis,
Defleri nimium vel satis haud queunt.
Illorum at gemitus moesta memoria
Nostros amplificat graves.
Tam clari iubaris reliquiae piae
Solamen lachrymis protinus adferunt;
Virtutumque viri, qui superest, nitor
Ipsum non patitur mori.
Haec sunt pulchra quidem, pulchrius at fuit
Ipsum vel senio cernere debilem,
Sed fortem ingenii dotibus, auream
Monstrantem sophiae viam.
Ah! Quis nostra potest damna rependere?
Eheu queis lachrymis, queis ululatibus
Tam cari capitis funera flebimus?
Iam ne sit lachrymis modus.
Eheu nos miseras! occidit, occidit
Lvx nostra et columen; nobilis occidit
Praesul Forbesius, doctus et inclitus
Virtute et sapientia.
E centro citius terra movebitur,
De caelo citius sidera decident,
Quam nos Forbesii funera plangere
Cessemus madidis genis.

Condoluit idem Gul. Lauderus,
Philo-Musus.

14. *Fas*. Query, 'Fas,' as continued in next line? But for *fas*, [illegible] *gloria*, see Pliny, xviii., 3, 3; Hor. *Odes*, iv. 4, 41.

30-32. See preface to Shand's 1845 ed. of *Funerals*, lxxxvi.-xciii. Add *Spalding*, i. 31. "1632 suddentlie strikin in ane apoplexie and his richt syd clein takin away, and wes forsit to lerne to subscribe with his left hand: He wes careit in menis armes sumtyms to provinciall assemblies and sumtyms to sermons."

41. Lauder talks the language of the old astronomy, perpetuated down to Addison's hymn, "The spacious firmament on high". For the college curriculum of 1647-48, witnessed by the minutes of the university representatives from the four Scottish seats, see *Notes on Evolution of Arts Curriculum in Universities of Aberdeen*, by P. J. Anderson, 1908. The fourth year had the Aristotelian books, *De Caelo*, etc., the *Sphere* of Sacrobosco, "with some beginnings of geography and insight in the globs and mappes". For Galileo, Copernicus, and the prolonged use of Sacrobosco, "a university text-book throughout Europe for centuries," see Bain in *Rectorial Addresses*, p. 251.

JAMES LAWSON.

[illegible] the [illegible] Principal of King's College and the colleague of Knox, see the lines by John [illegible]. [illegible] see [illegible], 193 [illegible].

LINES ON PATRICK ADAMSON'S LATIN VERSION OF THE CATECHISM, BY JAMES LAWSON, MINISTER OF GOD'S WORD.

From the *Poet. Scot. Musae Sacrae*, ii. p. vi. For Archbishop Adamson, see M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 461. He there says that the recommendatory lines were prefixed to the edition of 1581, issued by Lekprevik, the work being first printed at St. Andrews in 1573. Found also in Adamson's *Poemata Sacra*, Lond. 1619.

Argument.

The Sun and Adamson bathe the sea, the earth, and the starry sky in bright light. Phoebus illuminating the earth with his lighted torch expels the shadows from the body, but Adamson from the mind. So then rejoice sea and earth, and all ye souls in heaven, with the highest powers, that a new sun shines for you, and that [illegible]

IACOBI LAUSONII V.D.M. IN PATRICII ADAMSONI LATINAM CATECHISMI VERSIONEM CARMEN.

Sol et Adamsonus perfundunt luce coruscâ
Aequora, tellurem, sidereumque polum.
Ignitâ Phoebus perlustrans lampade terras
Umbras corporibus pellit, at ille animis.
Ergo mare et tellus, et quas tenet igneus orbis
Caelestes animae, et numina summa poli,
Iam gaudete novum vobis lucescere solem,
Quodque duos soles quos ferat orbis habet.

DAVID LEECH.

David Leech, brother of John Leech, was the son of the Rev. Andrew Leech, who was Minister of Maryton, or Old Montrose, having been admitted to Lunan before 30th March, 1588. He was a member of the Court of High Commission, 15th February, 1610, and died at Montrose in June, 1611. As his second wife he married, in June, 1608, Magdalen Adamson of Montrose. There were, as we shall see in the sketch of his son John, brothers and sisters in the family, and Andrew graduated at King's College, in 1621.

The fact of the father having been a Member of the Court of High Commission should be noted. It is significant evidence as to his ecclesiastical leanings, especially when taken in connection with the frequent statements by his son John, that he was in some way known to the King, and the fact is the real clue to the subsequent history of both the sons, John and David. "It was the year 1610," writes Prof. P. Hume Brown (*History of Scotland*, ii. 249), "that saw James's boldest advance towards the end at which he was so pertinaciously aiming. In February of that year, by a stroke of his pen he imposed upon Scotland two Courts of High Commission for the punishment of ecclesiastical offences. The history of the similar institution in England might have shown James the dangerous path he was treading. This very year the English Parliament keenly protested against the intolerable grievance of such a Court; and its continued existence, it has been said, was 'among the most efficient causes of the quarrel between the monarchy and the nation'. The powers assigned to the Scottish Courts were as comprehensive and as galling as those of England. Each of them was to have an archbishop for its president and was to consist of clergy and laity—five constituting a quorum. All the lieges were to be subject to its jurisdiction; offences "in life or religion" were to be its special province; and fines and imprisonment the means of enforcing its authority. As in England, it was the arbitrary action, the vaguely defined powers, the undue severity of those Courts that came to make them a byword for tyrannous oppression with the Scottish people." This should be remembered in connection with the attitude of David Leech to the party of Bishop Patrick Forbes.

The name of Leech, Leythe or Leitch has been thought to be English, and confusion has thus arisen in the brief notice of the brothers in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* But the Montrose origin of the family is beyond all question. Jervise (*Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 250-253) explicitly states it, and as early as 1489 we find a David Leyche mentioned in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (Moir's *Boece*, Spald. Club, p. 147), while David Leech himself is found addressing lines to "his friend and kinsman Martin Leitch, once of the Royal Wardrobe." His brother John also has an epigram (Book I. p. 19), "Davidi Leochaeo, à Mounsemille, suo, de usu rerum." David Leech graduated at King's College in 1624, became Regent 1627-1632; Sub-Principal 1632-1638. From the last office he was presented to the parish of Ellon, and admitted before 30th June, 1638. His opposition to the Covenant led to his flight from Aberdeen, to which, however, he returned and gave in his submission, being then restored to his

charge. Spalding has a characteristic note on this. "Sunday the [illegible] of July, [illegible], Mr. David Leech, Minister at Logie, and principall outstander and gainestander of the covenant, and who had left his church, his charge, his countrie, and gone into England, as ye may read before, at last he returns home, becomes penitent, and the forsaid Sunday he in Old Aberdein preached ane penetentiall sermon, directed be our kirk, whilk that day was not found satisfactorie; therfor, he was once againe ordained to preach upon the 14th of September ane other penetentiall sermon in the kirk of New Aberdein, whilk he did, and was found satisfactorie; whereupon he was kindly received to his kirk and charge, whilk he was loath to want, and therfor yeilded first." He was admitted to Kemnay in 1650, and continued there till 1653, when in October he was deprived for deserting his charge, it being stated that he had a church not far from London.

It is said (Maidment's *Catalogue*, p. 121) that he "was one of the Chaplains to King Charles II. and also of the army that went into England". This has been generally taken to refer to the expedition of the Engagers under Hamilton, crossing the Border on 8th July, 1648, and cut to pieces by Cromwell after three days' fighting (Aug. 17th-19th) at Preston, Wigan and Warrington; for the statement is made that after being chaplain he settled at Kemnay. But, if words have any force, it must relate to the expedition under Charles II., ending at Worcester, 3rd September, 1651, which is the subject of Kennedy's *Aeneas Britannicus* (q.v.), and this would better suit the subjects treated in his latest issue of 1657.

In that year Leech published *Parerga Davidis Leochaei Scotobritanni. Operis pars prior Heroicorum, Elegiarum et Epigrammatum. Londini. Excudebat Franciscus Leach. Ann. Dom.* 1657 12*mo*. This excessively rare volume has been recovered this year (1907), after a strenuous search in all the great public and private libraries of the country, and advertisement in the Scottish press. A copy has been found in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, and forwarded for inspection through Professor Henry Jackson. Since then another copy, which had belonged to David Laing, has been found in the possession of Dr. David Murray, Glasgow. Both copies, strangely enough, agree in the loss of some pages, cancelled at the same place. The contents show new facts in Leech's life, and some extracts are included in this selection. The book is dedicated to Mary, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, and has an "Epicedium in Funere Jacobi Ducis Richmond et Leviniæ." There are lines to Bulstrode Whitelock, on his departure as ambassador to Sweden and on his return; lines to the same, *pro liberatione a vinculis*, to the Countess of Peterborough, to Baron Thomas Gray of Wark, to the Reverend Presbyters at Ongar in Essex, to Edmvnd Calamy, to the Earl of Warwick, to the Earl of Pembroke, "De se dum in vinculis," a revival, no doubt, of his brother John's connection with that family; to Baron Fleetwood, to Edward Palmer (to whom the book in Trinity College, "ex dono E. Palmer," possibly belonged), and to many others. These show him at least surrounded by a large and influential circle of friends, and his connection with Thomas Fuller is particularly interesting. It seems preferable to connect his imprisonment with a date subsequent to the Engagement, and following closely on the "crowning mercy" at Worcester.

In other quarters we catch a glimpse of Leech before this date. In 1648 there was a plan in the Church for preparing additions to the psalmody, and Leech was worked in this connection. The Commissioners appointed desired an opinion on "Mr. David Leitch's papers of Poecie," and the following was written to the Presbytery of Ellon:—

"Right Reverend And Welbeloved Brethren, These are to show you, that our brother Mr. David Leich, being employed in Paraphrasing the Songs of the Old and New Testament,

has been in this town some tyme, and for als much as he yet is appointed to continue in that employment, our earnest desyre is, that you endevour your selfes joyntly, for his further encouragement in that work, provyding that it be no hinderance to him in his present charge. So recomending Yow and your labours to the blissing of God, wee rest

"Your louing Brethren, &c.

"Edinb. 5 Apryll 1648."

There the matter seems to have dropped (see Baillie's *Letters and Journals*, Edin. 1842, iii. pp. 554, 555, ed Laing, and Chambers' *Cycl. Eng. Liter.* (1901) i. pp. 503, 515.)

Of the date of his death nothing is known. Sir Thomas Urquhart (*Jewel*, Lond. 1652, p. 199) notices him: "I forbear to spend encomiums upon that worthy gentleman Master David Leech, who is a most fluent poet in the Latin tongue, an exquisite philosopher, and profound Theolog. Seeing that I am come to speak againe of Scotish poets which have flourished of late, the foresaid Master Leech hath an elder brother named John, who hath set forth four or five most excellent books of Epigrams and Eclogues in the Latin." In the 1635 *Funerals*, besides the *Allegoria*, he has an *Oratio Funebris*, and a prefatory Latin letter to Dr. John Forbes. The Latin style in prose, of the work and of the whole period, while highly correct is flowery and strained. The note of the Humanists has been replaced by a pulpiteering and declamatory vein, which, though possibly in keeping with the subject, raises doubts as to its sincerity.

I. AN ALLEGORY, IN WHICH THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP (PATRICK FORBES) IS DULY COMPARED TO PALINURUS, AND THE UNIVERSITY TO A SHIP, BY DAVID LEECH SUB-PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOWER MATHEMATICS.

This vigorous and well-written Allegory by Leech, on the basis of the Horatian Ode I. xiv., is full of valuable antiquarian history on the condition of the university (King's College) at the time of Forbes' death in 1635. It forms the twenty-third Elegy in the *Funerals*, whose full title is "Funerals of a Right Reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdene. Τοῦ ἐν ἁγίοις Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Patricii Forbesii a Corse, Episcopi Aberdoniensis, Tumulus. Aberdene. Imprinted by Edward Raban, 1635." This work contains funeral sermons by the "Aberdeen Doctors," Dr. Robert Baron, Dr. Alexander Scrogie, Dr. Alexander Ross, Dr. James Sibbald, Dr. John Forbes, and others, with seventy-four Elegies in Latin and English verse, and is a well-known source of information on the ecclesiastical life of Scotland from 1618 to 1635.

The portrait therein drawn of Bishop Patrick Forbes has been followed and accepted too literally by succeeding writers. Forbes was responsible, more than any other individual, for the cast given to the town and district in matters ecclesiastical and civil, and for the troubles that beset Aberdeen all through the period dealt with by the local chronicler, Spalding, in his *Memorialls*. The *Funerals* is the deliberate

manifesto of an ecclesiastical faction, and the censures passed on Principal David Rait (1592-1632) should be carefully considered in this light. Shand, the editor of the *Funerals* for the Spottiswoode Society in 1845, and who cannot be accused of indifference to the memory of Forbes or his party, has at least seen that the object of the Bishop was to convert the University into a stronghold of a section of the Episcopalian Church of the day. The words in his preface, pp. lxxvii-viii, present the case on one side with perfect clearness.

"As may readily be supposed, the general state of the two Universities situated within his Diocese engaged much of the attention and solicitude of the Bishop. King's College was founded by his predecessor, the munificent Bishop Elphinstone, in 1494, and Marischal College was erected in 1593 from the spoils of religious houses in Aberdeen, in this instance applied to purposes far more useful and laudable than was generally the case. By the original constitution of King's College, as framed by its pious founder, the Bishop, the Diocesan, was the Chancellor and supreme Governor, to whom were committed the care of choosing and admitting the Professors, the disposal of the revenues, and the direction and order of the studies. Forbes on his promotion to the See, found everything connected with this University in a very neglected state—the buildings hastening to decay and ruin, the rents and income of the College dilapidated, the statutes neglected, several of the Professorships altogether fallen into disuse, the Professors careless in the performance of their duties, and the whole liberal arts and sciences, for the promotion of which Bishop Elphinstone had so zealously laboured, almost unknown and expired. The Bishop, with great prudence and discretion, proceeded to remedy these abuses, and to restore the University to its former honour and dignity. He recovered and enlarged the revenues, he repaired the magnificent buildings left by Elphinstone, he restored the Professorships which had been allowed to fall into decay, he caused the old and admirable statutes of the founder to be enforced, and by his own example and authority the Professors were reminded of and urged to the performance of their duties. By the original constitution of the University it was mainly designed for the education of the clergy, and the Bishop *took care that this object, which he had so much at heart, should be carried out to its fullest extent.* He accordingly revived the old statute by which the Regents or Teachers of Philosophy having studied under the Primarius Professor of Theology were obliged, at the expiry of six years, to leave the University, whenever it appeared to the Bishop that the good of the Church or University required it, and undertake the charge of parochial cures, giving place to others, in course of training for the work of the ministry. This excellent statute, which during his life the Bishop caused to be carefully observed, was afterwards allowed to fall into desuetude. Whenever the cure of any parish within the Diocese became vacant, he selected from the Regents the one who appeared, by his piety and learning, the best fitted for the situation, filling up his place in the college from among the most promising of the students. By this method, so successfully was the good of the Church promoted, so effectually were all negligence and sloth on the part of the Regents prevented, and proper encouragement given to the piety and diligence of the students, that in the University, and throughout the whole Diocese, a new

vigor, a new aspect of affairs speedily arose, the parishes were provided with a pious and learned clergy, and in the University itself all the liberal arts flourished."

[illegible] the relligione, the then members of the universitye beganne to think upon a new modell of the institution of the Universitye; to which pourpose one Mr. David Raite, ther principell, drew a draught of a foundation, wherin all the old institution was turnd up syde downe. This they presented to James the Sixth, then King of Scottlande; and it went neer to be ratifyd in parliament, had it not been opposed by secretair Elphinstoune, a great statesman, who, in favours of bishopp William Elphinstouns memorye (both of them being cadetts of the familye of Shelms), said it was no reason for to pervert the founders meaning, as farr as it could stand with the reformed relligione. So the new draught was stifled in the birth; and that paper coming afterwards into the hands of bishopp Patricke Forbesse, with a sollicitatione for him to sett it anew on foote, he threw it into the fyre, wher it ended; and instantly, being chancellor of the Universitye, caused sett the old institution on foote, as far as it could subsist with the protestant relligione: The two professiones of the Civil and Canon lawe he united into one, or rather commanded the civill law to be taught in place of the other.

"The rentes that belonged to several professors, by the avarice of such as had been members of the Universitye, were fewed or lett out for payment of so little as could not maintaine them, and ther verye dwelling houses impropriat; which, being thus squandard, bishopp Forbesse could hardly recover all his lyfe tyme, and was forced, as I have already tould, for to sett up the professione [the chair] of theologye by waye of contributione: So farr was it from truthe that he had either oppressed them or misapplyd thes rents, their having not been so much left undilapidate at his entrye as to maintain all the professors according to their institutione."

Compare Ker's *Donaides* (s.v.). Patrick Forbes was *felix opportunitate mortis*, dying in 1635 before the collapse of the system, reared by James VI. and Archbishop Spottiswoode, at the great Glasgow Assembly, 21st November, 1638 (Hume Brown, *History*, ii. 306-308).

The length of the piece precludes a detailed argument.

I. ALLEGORIA IN QUA REVERENDISSIMUS PRAESUL PALINURO ET ACADEMIA NAVI RITE COMPARANTUR, AUTHORE DAVIDE LEOCHAEO, ACADEMIAE SUB-PRIMARIO, PHYSIOLOGIAE ET INFERIORUM MATHEMATUM PROFESSORE.

[*Forbes' Funerals*, 1635.]

Ergone (Di faveant!) sine rege et remige puppis
Regia, per pelagi rabiem iactata, pererrat
Exposita innumeris, Palinuro absente, periclis?

Nerea vocat Ser- [illegible] regem.

Di prohibete nefas: tuque, invictissime Nereu,
Huc ades et nautis paulum succurre relictis:
Hos hauri gemitus: has has pater accipe nostras
Turbatas lachrymarum undas, cui summa potestas
Cessit et Arctoi sceptrum imperiale profundi.

Miserabilem Academiae statum sub [illegible] sui allegorice describit.

Hei miseranda Ratis, queis nunc immersa periclis!
Quo sine Rege ruis? quae te, quae tarda moratur
Vis remorae, irati vastum per inane profundi
Tendentem, validisque aptantem carbasa ventis?
Tene tulit rapidas fortuna secunda per undas
Hactenus indemnem? Spoliisque beavit opimis
Improbus invicti labor et pia cura magistri?
Nuper an aurato radiabat prora pyropo:
Celsaque Hyperboreum tangebant vela Booten?
Nuper an Herculeis nautae incubuere lacertis,
Daedaleaque unctos sinuabant arte rudentes?
Transtra per et latebras imasque in puppe cavernas
Quisque suum curabat opus? faustoque magistri
Omine, concordi festiva celeusmate voce
Nautarum exhilarata cohors geminabat? et aere
Aere ciere alios Martemque accendere cantu?
Quo duce finitimae non intumuere carinae,
Sed sua seposito submisit carbasa fastu
Obvia quaeque ratis: visuque exterrita tanti
Praesidis huic nostrae solvebat sostra carinae:
Quo duce felici per tot vada caerula ductu
Vecta ratis (currente hilari per transtra iuventa)
Spreverat irati stridentia fulmina caeli,
Spreverat oppositi technasque minasque Liburni,
Spreverat et rigidi brumalia flamina Cori,
Spreverat undarumque aestus caelique procellas
Diraque caeruleis latitantia monstra sub undis.
Die Pater! queis ante tuum disrupta fenestris

Miserabilem Academiae statum ante sanctissimum [illegible] allegorice depingit.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Shall vail to us as lords of all the lake".

28. sostra, σῶστρα, thankoffering for deliverance.

32. technas Liburni, the manœuvres of the *rostra* or beak of the light and fast-sailing Liburnian galley.

[illegible]

Regia Puppis erat regimen ? quassata sinistro
Fulmine, disparibus misere vexata magistris,
Privatis spoliata bonis, viduata ministris,
Manca suis membris, stolidique opprobria vulgi
Passa diu, disrupta latus, cui nulla salutis
Anchora, vel miseris congesta viatica nautis
Praesto aderant, medici nedum vel copia lembi
Navita quo siccum peteret, sociisque relictis
Frugiferae importet Cerealia munia terrae :
Orba foris, contoque et plexi vimine scalmi,
Vexillisque, tubisque, et purpureis aulaeis
Queis Elphinstonius puppim ditaverat heros.
Caetera quid memorem ? telluris inutile pondus,
Truncus iners, pelagi faex, et sine nomine corpus,
Quale annosa solet sicca putrescere arena
Puppis ab emerito merito suspecta magistro.
Scilicet hoc quodcunque mali praesagus in ipso
Viderat ingressu Palinurus, et agmine facto
Ocius adflictae conscendit transtra carinae,
Ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore voces :
Adspicis hoc Neptune nefas ? Ut tarda moretur
Nescioquae torpedo ratem, quam provida primum
Cura Elphinstonii vestris commiserat undis ?
Scilicet ille olim vestras vesterque sacerdos
Hoc construxit opus, vestroque dicavit honori :
Qualis io, tum qualis erat, cum turgida primum
Vela dedit pelago, placideque e littore solvens
Tantara caeruleis ter bellica buccina divis
Edidit, atque imum sonitu tremefecit Avernum !
Nunc O nunc quantis immergitur ecce periclis ;
Cassa Gubernaclo, patulas et hiulca cavernas,
Orba solo, iactata salo, solique relicta
Ipsa sibi, et diris hominum spoliata rapinis ?

Per Lembum, Scholam Grammaticam, Academiae Seminarium intelligit.

Insignis diligentia Praesulis sub ipsum ingressum in Academiam. Conqueritur Praesul, et rem defert Regi Iacobo Sexto beatae memoriae. Mentio primi fundatoris Gulielmi Elphinstonii.

Allegorica descriptio Academiae post primam eiusdem erectionem. Academiae miserabilis status subsecutus per socordiam nonnullorum Episcoporum, et sacrilegium nonnullorum Gubernatorum primariorum.

43. lembi, as the marginal note shews, is the Grammar School, not of the town (then under David Wedderburn, q.v.) but the Schola Grammatica, "the Grammar Scoole" of King's College, the low building to the west of the College in the old plates. For the *Statuta et leges ludi literarii*. reproduced in Spalding Club Miscellany, v. 397-402, see the third edition of Vaus' *Rudimenta*, by Theophilus Stewart in 1553 (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*: Bibliography, p. 389).

62-66. *Merchant of Venice*, II. vii. 14-19.

64. tantara, onomatopoetic: "tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit" (*Ennius*, ii. 35).

Quare age vos vasti domitor, Neptune, profundi,
Confer opem, dum spes superest: faxo omine fausto
Rite ratis rabidi superet vada caerula ponti,
Si modo magnanimis faveant pia numina coeptis.

Ingressus Praesulis in Academiam primus.

Nec mora, navigium pernix conscendit et alta
De puppi ingentem scelerum speculatur abyssum
Errorumque immane chaos: sine remige pinum
Nutantem, subitaque minantem clade ruinam,
Quique superfuerant somno torpente sepultos

Abnormia omnia repperit.

Una omnes: clavo dextra sceptroque sinistra
Arreptis, contendit ovans puppimque ruentem
Erigit et mediis sensim protrudit in undis:

Paucitas membrorum mira, eorundemque oscitantia.

Postmodo letifero obductos captosque veterno
Suscitat et dictis nautas affatur amicis:
Sicne iaces moribunda cohors? Mollem excute somnum,
Ocius evigila, et velis immitte rudentes;

Oratio blanda Praesulis, ad tantillum Academiae senatum qui pro tempore superfuerat.

Nonne vides ut nunc maria undique et undique caelum?
Nonne vides Helenen proram puppimque tenentem,
Assolet adflictis cladem quae inferre carinis?
Cernis ut immenso distet terra intervallo,
Humidaque horrisono praeceps ruat Oceano nox!

Imminentia varia pericula allegorice exponit Praesul, et [illegible] demiae statum deplorat.

Utque undis impulsa procul de littore puppis
Trudatur ruitura, epotoque ebria Nereo
Fluctuet: et nimio fundum petat aequoris haustu,
Passa trucis Boreae rabiem; miserescite vestri
Si qua piis pietas, si qua est vel cura salutis:
Erige te, secura cohors, timor omnis abesto.
Ductor erit Palinurus, erit dum spiritus artus
Hos reget, et portum incolumes immittet in ipsum,
Si modo Di faveant; modo si mihi Castor amicam
Porgat opem Polluxque, aliis dabo carbasa ventis,
Regalemque ratem propria statione reponam.

Primam Elphinstonii [illegible] Praesul.

Interea antiquae quae sint fundamina navis
Prima rogat, primi quae sint monumenta magistri
Scripta manu, vitreo Neptuni impressa sigillo,
Sidere quo constructa ratis sit? quove marini
Principis arbitrio per tot vada caerula ponti

Mira membrorum [illegible]

[illegible]
99. Castor and Pollux (Hor. *Odes*, I. iii. 2).

Hactenus emersere? Olli obstupuere silentes,
Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
Tum senior, curis multum confectus et aevo
Thaerus ad haec Domino: Quorsum O quorsum ista ministros
Poscis? Sacrilego Glaucus nam talia nisu
Ipse pater pridem Lethaeis tradidit undis.
Nos reliqui in curis vitam traduximus omnem:
Ista equidem nos ista latent, nisi quod pater olim
Ad mortem Glaucus carieque situque sepultas
Has dederit chartas. Quod siquae talibus insit
Utilitas tute ipse vide: tranavimus aequor
Cimmerii, fateor: tenebras tu discute nostras.
Nec mora, chartarum confusa volumina laetus
Sumit, et ista acri noctesque diesque revolvens
Iudicio antiquae fundamina prima carinae
Repperit, aurato Neptuni impressa sigillo:
Queis hilarata pii mens irrequieta magistri
Pergit, et oppressos somno simul excitat omnes
Quotquot erant, vixdum numerum, tantoque labori
Imparem, et alloquiis animos demulcet amicis,
Corporaque ambrosia reficit languentia laeta.
Dat victum, dat opes, dat debita pristina nautis
Dona Elphinstoniis armisque instruxit avitis,
Et stimulis nautas haud mollibus incitat omnes.
Addidit et sociis socios, Phœbique ministrum
Bisephorum eloquio insignem et caelestibus armis,
Annua numinibus celebret qui festa marinis,
Diaque caelitibus persolvat tura beatis.
Ilicet hic ille est divi genitoris imago
Viva, decus pelagi, tantoque propago parente
Digna, parens tanto quoque exhilaratur alumno,
Quem merito Arctous semonem suspicit orbis:

[illegible] et venerabilem virum [illegible] Abredon. grandaevum Primarium.

Responsio D. D. RHAETI Primarii qualisqualis.

Veterum chartarum exhibitio.

Prima fundatoris [illegible] diligentissime a Praesule perlecta.

Nova erectio veterum membrorum.

Imprimis stabilitur Professio S.S. Theologiae.

Reverendum et clarissimum D. D. JOANNEM FORBESSIUM, S.S. Theologiae Doctorem subinnuit, eiusdemque Professorem rite designatum in Universitate Abredonensi a Reveren[illegible] Praesul[illegible]

110. Thaerus, Raetus: David Rait, Principal, 1592-1632.

111. Glaucus. Alexander Anderson, last Catholic Principal, who alienated the revenues of the College (see Ker's *Donaides*). For the detailed charges against Anderson, consult Andrew Strachan's *Panegyricus Inauguralis*, 1631, p. 27.

132. Bisephorus, Forbesius. John Forbes, son of Bishop Patrick Forbes, first holder of the Chair of Divinity, now Systematic Theology, established in 1620.

138. Semonem, half-deified person. See the *Elogium Funebre* [Elegy xii.] i. 5, by Dr. William Leslie.

Puppis honos et amor; genitore secundus ab ipso,
Unica cui innocuae commissa est cura carinae;
Qui, quam sollicite puppique sibique suisque
Invigilet, vasti testor vos numina ponti.
Scilicet hoc, Palinure, tuum sanctumque piumque
Primum opus, haec sacri fuerant primordia cultus;
Ter felix purae qui religionis asylum
Reddidit hanc nostram pulsa impietate carinam.

2°. Stabilitur Professio Iuris Civilis, Profe[illegible] D. Iaco[illegible] [illegible] per Chorammum subinnuit.

Interea inceptis perstat felicibus heros,
Barbariemque procul removens civilia nautis
Iura dabat, invicto quondam praeeunte Chorammo:
Eccum, qui fausto pelagus nautasque ratemque
Omine legitimis instruxit legibus, et qui
Primus ab invicto feliciter omnia rexit
Praeside; quem senium nisi detinuisset euntem
(Continuus cui morbus adest comes) ilicet idem
Maxima mansisset recidivae gloria puppi:
Cuius adhuc grato (licet ingruat aegra senectus)
Consilio regimur; iusta qui singula lance
Pensitat occultae penetrans in viscera causae.

3°. Stabilitur Professio Medicinae, Professore [illegible] Gordono Med[illegible] Doctore.

Nec tamen hic invicta probae sollertia mentis
Constitit: innumeris sed cum conspexerit aegrum
Vulneribus nautarum agmen, clarum insuper addit
Nogrodum, Achilleo morbos qui pelleret ausu,
Quique Machaonia curaret vulnera dextra;
Qui passim emeritis clarescit honoribus, et qui
Instruit ignaros felici hac arte tirones,
Utilis, et lacerae importans non pauca carinae
Commoda, venturis nunquam non pervia saeclis.

4°. Stabilitur Professio Iuris Canonici, Professore D. Iacobo Sandilandio, iuniore, professore designato.

Instat adhuc puppis domitor: dat iura ministris
Sacra suis, rixasque procul veteresque tumultus
Submovet. Et puppi leges praescribit eunti,
Chorammo praeeunte, patrem qui passibus aequis

149. Chorammos, χώραμμος. Sandilands. *Cf.* 'Sophocardius,' 'Melanchthon,' 'Oecolampadius,' 'Capnio,' 'Erasmus,' etc. James Sandilands, elder, Canonist, 1622. Strachan's [illegible].

162. Nogrodus, Gordonus. William Gordon, Mediciner.

162. Achilles. As Achilles cured Telephus (Ovid, *Tr.* v. 2. 15).

171. James Sandilands, younger, Canonist, 1633, Civilist, 1640; Commissary of Aberdeen (Fraser, *Historical Aberdeen*, 1905, pp. 64-67).

Moribus et vita insequitur: qui laude perenni
Gregoriana avidae volvit decreta iuventae:
Caerula cui meritam plectit Galatea corollam
Ex hedera lauruque et purpureis hyacinthis.
Praefer, et inceptum placide sic perfice pensum
Nate Deo, nostrae recolens sacra iura carinae.
Perstat adhuc gnari mens irrequieta magistri,
Exhilaratque aegras dulci modulamine mentes:
Dat quartum, qui vel cithara vel voce canora
Concitet harmonicis caelestia numina rhythmis.
Ilicet hic ille est redivivus Thracius Orpheus,
Carmine qui fluvios, vel Methymnaeus Arion
Qui plectro mediis delphinum flectere in undis
Assolet: hic primus princepsque choraula carinae est
Caelica dulcisono celebrat qui numina cantu.
Instat ovans, et opus solito dux perficit ausu,
Addit opes et opem reliquis, validique Ledani
Luxuriantem animum merita mercede remulcet,
Prima cui indomitae commissa est cura iuventae;
Qui licet indociles navali hac arte tirones
Imbuat informetque, olli tamem entheus ardor
Quo valet Arcturumque ipsosque notare Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Quid referam in socios curam regimenque minores
(Ipse pater toti quod declaraverat orbi)?
Qui nunc provectae invigilant cum laude iuventae,
Quisque gregis proprii inspector, licet ordine quondam
Confuso illicitoque, vagae cum clade iuventae.
Caetera quid memorem? Victum viresque virosque
Addidit, innocuae post tot dispendia puppi,
Annua securis importans commoda nautis

5°. Stabilitur Professio Musicae, Professore D. GILBERTO ROSSIO.

D. IOANNI LUNDIAE amaeniorum literarum Professori annuos reditus reducit Praesul.

Per minores socios, quatuor Regentes in artibus subinnuit, quos quidem singulos Professores reddidit praesul ad maximum Academiae commodum.

173. The Codex Gregorianus, or Collection of Imperial Constitutions by the great jurist of that name under Constantine.

180. The office of Cantor, Gilbert Ross. By a visitation of Commission from General Assembly, Thursday, 11th April, 1639, "Maister Gilbert Ross, cantour, wes dischargeit as ane unprofitabill member" (Spalding, i. 166). "Mr Gilbert Ross to be reader," in the Church of St. Machar, Old Aberdeen, 175.

188. Ledanus, Lundie. Humanist of King's College.

196. Pater, Elphinstone in the Foundation Charter, apparently; not Forbes.

197. Early appearance of the familiar academic terminology, Provectiores and Tirones.

Marte suo solus, solus Palinurus amico
Tritonum auxilio: constans quos cura carinae
Tangit adhuc, si quis contra vel pestifer Auster
Spiret, et hac vorsum vel carbasa tensa retrorsum
Concutiat, fluctusve ratem decumanus iniqua
Opprimat alluvie nimiaque aspergine laedat.
Nec tamen hic requiem tremulis dux praebet ocellis,
Sed ratis horrendas reficit sarcitque ruinas,
Compactoque cavas constringit viscere fibras,
Et pice conspersa rimas compingit hiantes.
Visitat et latebras, firmat fundamina, restes
Explicat et propriis appendit carbasa malis,
Cunctaque sollicito firmat retinacula nexu.
Diruta restituit, resecatque superflua, sparsa
Colligit, et dapibus triclinia regia lautis
Instruit, et variis privata cubilia lectis.
Quin etiam titulis aulaea superba beatis
Heroum Regumque, intexto splendida bysso,
Sacrilego quondam Glaucus quae vendidit astu
(Sollicito nati toties repetita rogatu)
Addit et his propriam ditat decoratque carinam.
Quin etiam emerito veteranos donat honore
Quotquot erant, pileoque caput pelagique corollis
Apparat aequorea circumdans tempora vitta.
Haec pater, haec nostrae dum vixit commoda puppi,
Hanc requiem, hos reditus, hunc detulit unus honorem:
Haec sunt haec tanti monumenta aeterna laboris,
Gestaque magnanimi nunquam interitura magistri.
Caetera non memoro, immensa ne pagina mole
Turgeat et nimio excrescat lasciva tumore.
Qui nunc qui vitreis aeternum obdormit in undis
Torpidus, et saevi concussus arundine leti
Deserit humanae pereuntia gaudia vitae,
Et vasto immersos lachrymarum gurgite nautas:
Spernit aquas, puppimque et hyperboreos reboatus

Per Tritones, Consiliarios Regios in Scotia subinnuit.

Instaurationem et [illegible] tionem describit [illegible].

Per Glaucum non [illegible] Academiae Abredon. Primarium subinnuit. Ad pristinam dignitatem, libertatem restituitur Universitas a Praesule per solennem [illegible] doctoralem nonnul- [illegible] et Doctissimorum Virorum.

Peracerba Palinuri mors, et ad mortem [illegible]

207. decumanus, the tenth wave supposed to be greatest in volume, or used generally of size; τρικυμία (Plato, *Rep.* 472 A; Aeschylus, *P. V.* 1015).

225 *Pileo.* For the 'pileati patres,' doubtless the rewards of Forbes to his party, see Strachan's inflated language in the *Panegyricus Inauguralis*, p. 28.

Oceani, rumpitque moras, clavoque relicto
Dulcia pepetuae meditatur gaudia vitae.
Spretor abis, Palinure? Et nos rape in omnia tecum;
Ibimus una omnes, capiet mora nulla sequentes.
Sit satis, O, natum te solo patre minorem
Nuper vicinae transisse in transtra carinae
Aonidum imperio: quem non virtutis egentem
Abstulit oppositi dira inclementia fati.
Credimus haec miseri? Quo nunc, quo nostra carina
Tendet, et emensi quae spes superesse laboris
Ulla potest? Hei nulla! Vicis miserescito nostrae
Die pater (si quis sensus), reminiscere pacti
Foederis et spretae moriens miserere iuventae,
Quae peracerba sui recolit dum fata magistri
Caeruleum per inane exlexque exrexque pererrat,
Contristans querulo Pomonia marmora planctu.
Haud aliter quam multifidis cum piscis in undis
Qui labyrinthaeis obseptus retibus, illac
Hacque miser fugitans, per mille foramina dulci
Tentat abire fuga sed, dum tamen omnia tentat,
Ducitur et viridi vitam deponit in herba.
Heu pietas! quam nulla homini est sincera voluptas!
Nec bonitas, nec te potuit tua plurima virtus
Incolumem servare tuis? nil vota piorum,
Nil castae valuere preces gemitusque profusi,
Quin tecum nobis bona tot, bona tanta perirent?
Quid prius hic, quid posterius, quid denique dicam?
Quid taceam attonitusve querar? Crudelia dicam
Numina, crudeles Parcas, crudelia caeli
Sidera? Crudeles Parcas, crudelia dicam
Singula, quae tantum voluere extinguere lumen.

Subinnuit dolendam Reverendi et Clarissimi viri D. IOANNIS FORBESII Filii et Haeredis migra[illegible] Pastoralem in nova [illegible] dam. Aonidum, id [illegible] communibus suffragiis.[1]

Studiosorum lach[illegible].

Querela ad mortem Praesulis.

253, Pomonia. Query? Northern, Orcadian, in the allegory (Buchanan, *Hist.* i. 48). John Leech has (*Eclogae Piscatoriae*, p. 28) "Personat arreptâ Pomonia marmora conchâ".

255. These lines are imitated from his brother John's *Eclogae Piscatoriae*, p. 29:—

"veluti qui intra iam retia piscis
Clauditur, infelix per mille foramina dulci
Tentat abire fuga, sed dum tamen omnia tentat,
Ducitur et viridi vitam deponit in herbâ."

[1] See Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 99.

Ecqua soli facies? Quid non lachrymabile restat?
Quid fletu vacuum? Quis enim quis ferreus udis
Temperet a lachrymis? Quis acerbo frena dolori
Iniiciat tanti truculenta in morte magistri?

Miserabilis rerum facies in morte Praesulis.

Adspicis ut ferrugineo velatus amictu
Tristior Eois Phoebus consurgat ab undis?
Adspicis horrendis ut circumfusa tenebris
Moesta subobscuris Phoebe caput occulit umbris
Pullatis invecta rotis? Utque anxia caeli
Sidera sollicito renuant sua lumina mundo?
Cernis ut oppositis carmen lachrymabile ventis
Accinat indignis Pallas comitata Camenis?
Utque Athamanteo iam pridem percitus oestro
Spumea arenoso Nereus ciet aequora fundo,
Adverso adversas conturbans vortice moles?
Adspicis ut nimio rumpantur saxa boatu,
Horridaque indignas repetant ut monstra cavernas?
Utque ad hyperboreum torpens balaena Booten
Horrida continuo convolvat pectora planctu,
Epotas patulis efflans e naribus undas?
Adspicis ut tremulis mortem prognosticet alis
Halcyonum lachrymosa cohors, utque agmine facto
Imbrem hiememque ferant mundo tristemque ruinam?
Utque impulsa gravi rerum natura dolore
Visa sit immensi reserare repagula mundi?

[illegible]

Indigites salvete umbrae, salve aurее myste
Divorum, irati quem nulla sinistra subegit
Vis pelagi, nec tristis hiems, nec torrida Cancri
Brachia, nec forti superavit Sirius aestu:
Quem nulla annorum series, nec sera tacebunt
Saecla hominum, tacitos volvent dum sidera cursus,
Altaque dum refluis Phoebe dominabitur undis.

[illegible] "Whe[illegible] th[illegible]
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain" (*Comus*, 188-190).

273-293. In these sonorous lines, in the vein of Lucan, Leech is seen at his best.

281. Athamas, the insane father of Phrixus and Helle (Ovid, *Fasti*, vi. 489).

282. ciet, indic., though all verbs are subj.; through influence of borrowed line (Virg. *Aen.* ii. 419).

296. Cancri, sign in zodiac, in which the sun is at summer solstice.

Interea (si qua adflictae vel cura carinae
Ulla tuae superest) divum celeberrime Nereu,
Cui pelagi consurgit honos, regimenque decusque,
Adspice nos puppimque ; et ne nos tarda moretur
Vis remorae, aut furvas Erebi descendat in undas
Quassa ratis, superadde ducem, tantoque remoto
Praeside da successorem, similemque magistrum.
Ne sine ut Euboicae cautes caecusve Caphareus,
Scyllave et Oleniae sidus pluviale capellae,
Ventorumve iniuncta lues comitata procellis
Intentent miserae damna ulteriora carinae.
Sat nautis puppique datum doctore remoto.
Te, Palinure, volo, te, te, qualem aureus olim
Nec habuit nec habet vitreis Neptunus in undis.
Tritonas qui nunc inter conviva recumbens
Semideos positis curis requiescis ; et aevi
Iam satur aeterni saturaris nectare Nerei.

Novissime Serenis- [illegible]

Successore idoneo [illegible]

Abredon. curam agat.

II. PHILOSOPHY IN TEARS, OR PHILOSOPHY'S COMPLAINT.

Copied by Mr. W. R. Wilson, Printed Books' Department, British Museum, from Leech's work *Philosophia [illegible]* [illegible] *Quater. Studies*, Bibliography, p. 399. The lines are full of the troubled condition of the University at the time, and the hopes placed on its patron. For this George, second Marquis of Huntly, see *Musa*, i. 302, ii. 172. For the condition of the North at his return, and the political situation, see Burton, *History of Scotland*, vi. 215: "When Huntly, the natural leader of the king's party in the North, died in 1636, his son George, heir of the house, was in France commanding a company of *gens d'armes*. He had not long returned home when it became clear that the Royalist and Cavalier party must look to him as the centre of their strength."

ARGUMENT.

Scion of Nobility, care of the God of War, Great Marquis, Star of the Caledonian region begirt by the Bear-Guard and other Constellations of the Northern Horizon. Many broad acres fall to thy lot, bounded on either coast by the Sea alone. Thrice hail, illustrious hero, before whose fiery bolt the fierce Lorraine lies low, whose return

308. Caphareus, promontory in Euboea, where Nauplius, to revenge the death of his son Palamedes, lighted false fires as a wrecker (Virg. *Aen.* xi. 260).

309. Oleniae, Achaean (Ovid, *Fasti*, v. 113; *Met.* iii. 594). The rising and setting of the constellation, the Goat of Amalthea, was attended with rain.

315-317. *Lycidas*, 174-1[illegible]; [illegible]

is desired by King and people, and by all the numerous clan of Gordons in the North. The Maecenas long expected of our Muses, graciously receive our tears and the lament of the University. Sad offerings, I confess. Do you, who alone can, bring us aid and restore Philosophy. Marquis, bringing a time of joy to brother Scots, bring back happy days to sinking Philosophy. If there waits me joy with such a great patron as you, fame to be proclaimed by me waits you.

II. PHILOSOPHIA ILLACHRYMANS, HOC EST, QUERELA PHILOSOPHIAE.

Eugeniae soboles! Gradivi cura tonantis;
  Stella Caledoniae Marchio Magne plagae,
Quam circum Arctophylax, quam circum caetera cingunt
  Sidera, Hyperboreus quotquot Horizon habet.
Plurima contiguae cedunt cui iugera terrae,
  Hinc illinc solo iugera cincta salo:
Qui gentilitii fultorque, ultorque, satorque
  (Numine divino) Nominis unus ades:
Illustris tèr salvè Heros; quo fulmine belli
  Nunc iacet in propriis trux Lotharingus agris.
Quem reducem Rex ipse Ducem, populusque salutant,
  Totaque Hyperborei Gens numerosa soli:
Maecenas nostris multùm expectate Camoenis,
  Subsidium Sophiae deliciumque tuae,
Paulùm agedùm, has lachrymas atque haec lamenta Lycaei
  Sume lubens, tanto debita dona Deo.
Tristia sunt, fateor: tutu qui potis unus, amicam
  Affer opem, et Sophiae gaudia redde redux.
Scotigenis qui laeta tuis fers secula, laetos
  Languenti Sophiae Marchio redde dies.
Quod si te tanto maneant me laeta Patrono,
  Te manet ingenio fama sonanda meo.

III. ON THIS THESAURUS EXPOSED TO SO MANY AND SO GREAT DANGERS, ESPECIALLY BY SEA.

Robert Boyd, of Trochrig, was born at Glasgow in 1578, and was (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 3[illegible]) laureated at Edinburgh in 1595. Taught at Tours, Montauban and Saumur, Principal of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Died there, 5th January, 1627, aged forty-nine. The huge size of the book gives a strange turn to lines 9-10. "His Prelections on the Epistle to the Ephesians contains some good critical remarks, as well as many eloquent pas-

stures, and it is to be regretted that he should have rendered the work heavy and tedious according to a practice then common among the Continental commentators, in long digressions, for the sake of illustrating general doctrines and deciding the controversies of the time" (McCrie, s.v. 389).

The allusion of Leech to the dangers to which it had been exposed is explained by Robert Chambers, *Biog. Dict.* i. 289: "After his death, a copy of the MS. was sent to Dr. Rivet, who agreed with Chouet of Geneva for the printing, but when returning to that place with the MS. in his possession, the ship was taken by the Dunkirkers, and the work was seized by some Jesuits, who would part with it 'nec prece nec pretio'. Fortunately the original still remained, and it was, after many delays, printed 'Impensis Societatis Stationariorum,' in 1652, folio."

ARGUMENT.

The laden bark is now in port after almost shipwreck. Let the book go free, safe through sea, through lands, through so many dangers. Cæsar's presence is said once to have saved the ship in the swelling surge. Though whelmed by the stormy sea, the bark was safe enough by the Divine power of Christ. Fear not the threats by land, book, after passing of late rabid crafts.

III. DE THESAURO HOC TOT TANTISQUE PERICULIS (PER MARE PRAESERTIM) EXPOSITO.

[*In Epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios, Roberti Bodii a Trochoregia Scoti.* Lond. 1652.]

Iam modo fluctivagi rabie prope naufraga Nerei
  Navigat in portu navis onusta suo.
Per mare, per terras, per tot discrimina sospes
  Securo liber hic tramite liber eat.
Caesaris innocuam quondam praesentia pinum
  Dicitur in tumido sustinuisse salo.
Ipsa procelloso fuerit licet obruta ponto,
  Tuta satis Christi numine puppis erat.
Culte liber! quae te vexit quaecunque carina
  Thesauri tanto pondere tuta fuit;
Ne timeas, rabidos modo praetergresse liburnos,
  Qua patet immensi vimque minasque soli.

5. "You carry Cæsar and his fortune," to the trembling boatman.
11. Liburni. Light craft. Hor. *Epod.* i. 1. The Dunkirk privateers.

IV. ON THE DEATH OF THE MOST LEARNED AND ERUDITE BISHOP WILLIAM FORBES, D.D., FIRST BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

"The following elegiac lines on Bishop Forbes, by an unknown writer, were found among the late Professor Christie's MS. memoranda, entitled, 'MS. on a Copy of *Considera-* [illegible] etc. [illegible] are by Leech is inferred with probability, *Musa*, ii. 26. For the connection of Forbes with Marischal College as Regent and Principal, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.*, ii. 28, 31. *Piura*, by Sir William Geddes in *Musa*, ii. 26; Principal Lang in *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, 41-42. A full biography in Lippe's *Wodrow*, Introd. lxxii.-vii. pp. 247-69, where his portrait by Jamesone is reproduced. Bayle, Dict. s.v., notes him as a strenuous advocate of the Aristotelian philosophy. Burnet said he had "a strange faculty of preaching five or six hours at a time". For his general tediousness condemned by his brethren, see the account in M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 388. Andrew Strachan in his *Panegyricus Inauguralis*, 1631, p. 19, exhausts the language of hyperbole on this apparently weak man. "Ad cuius nomen obstupesco. Scientiarum is est Oceanus, eruditionis abyssus. In Bibliotheca, quam habet, instructissima nullam se doctiorem schedam agnoscit: et tamen non mavult quicquam scribere quam scire. Nescio an Theologum maiorem oculus hic mundi norit. Meliorem certe virum haec aetas non tulit." These lines of Leech represent the latest date yet traced in his own life, a year later than the issue of his [illegible].

Argument.

[illegible] O sad and sudden change! He sat neither lustra nor years, scarcely a hundred days in all. His rise to the see, like his death, was unhoped for. His full and real worth was known to none, scarcely even sufficiently to himself. The most learned man of his country and age, his knowledge was universal. His was the gift of fiery tongues in many a form of speech as at Pentecost. His life was apart, somewhat severe. Evil men could not bear him, nor he them. Offended at the faults of his age, he rises secretly to mansions above, and left a world unworthy of so great a light.

IV. IN OBITUM DOCTISSIMI ET ERUDITISSIMI PRAESULIS, D.D., GULIELMI FORBESII, PRAESULIS EDINBURGENI PRIMI.

Nuper in hac Praesul Forbesius aede sedebat,
  Nunc sed in hac ipsa mortuus aede iacet!
Heu tristes subitaeque vices, non lustra nec annos,
  Vix totos centum sederat ille dies!
Utque insperato Cathedram conscendit honore,
  Sic insperato funere desiluit.

Nulli quantus erat, nulli intus et in cute notus,
  Quantus erat notus vix satis ipse sibi.
Et patriae, et saecli doctissimus, omnia norat,
  Divina, humana, ac tam nova quam vetera.
Ignea lingua viro variaque exculta loquela,
  Qualis Apostolicas lambere visa comas.
Vita in secessu paulumque severa: nec illum
  Ferre mali poterant f[erre] n[ec] ille malos.
Offensus vitiis aevi clam surgit ad astra
  Et tanto indignam lumine liquit humum.

1. "He died on the 12th April, 1634, before he had completed the third month of his Episcopate, and when he had only attained the forty-ninth year of his age. He was interred in the Cathedral Church of St. Giles" (Lippe, *Wodrow*, p. lxxv.).

7-8. *Erat.* The common mistake for *esset.*

V. TO THE REVEREND AND MOST LEARNED THOMAS FULLER, THEOLOGIAN AND HISTORIOGRAPHER OF THE MOST EXQUISITE NATURE.

On himself lately freed from bonds.

This connection of Leech with the witty author of the *Worthies of England*, *Holy War*, *Church History of Britain*, etc., is most interesting, and is highly creditable to our writer. "Next to Shakespeare," said Coleridge, "I am not certain whether Thomas Fuller, beyond all other writers, does not excite in me the sense and emotion of the marvellous; the degree in which any given faculty or combination of faculties is possessed and manifested, so far surpassing what one would have thought possible in a single mind, as to give one's admiration the flavour and quality of wonder." Leech in l. 5 alludes to Fuller's great memory. "As proofs of his wonderful memory it was fabled that he could repeat five hundred unconnected words after twice hearing them, and recite the whole of the signs in the principal thoroughfare of London after once passing through it and back again" (Chambers's *Cyclop. Eng. Lit.*, i. 597, 1901).

ARGUMENT.

Father! the Thunderbolt and Flood of Eloquence! whom alone Nescience escapes, either with pen or speech, whose Science is clear in every branch of learning, whom constant labour crowns together with a retentive memory, to whom to read is firmly to remember, advise me now what to do, or where to turn me after my release. My prison bonds are burst, the bonds of anxiety remain. While I wander in this labyrinth give me a clew of your advice. A New Year with storm and darkness in its train begins! Ah me! how terrible appears the first day of the year; sadder than ever comes a new year. I had believed the past year set a period to my cares; I had believed sad December past. Yet the plaints I send you on January 1 are the sad plaints of my Muse. Gifts fail, only the dirge remains. Where am I going? Fuller, help me, while my hands are full in visiting my distant home and country.

V. REVERENDO ET DOCTISSIMO VIRO D. THOMAE FULLERO, THEOLOGO ET HISTORIOGRAPHO EXQUISITISSIMO.

De se à vinculis recens liberato.

Fullere! eloquii Fulmen Flumenque! potenti
Seu calamo, pleno seu lubet ore loqui!
Quem solum Nescire latet! quem Scire per omnes
Doctrinae articulos mystica quaeque, patet;
Quem labor assiduus, memori cum mente, coronat;
Cui legere, est firmis lecta tenere notis;
Consule nunc quid agam, vel quo me denique vertam
Ferrea post fati vinc'la soluta mei:
Carceris ingrati rumpuntur vincula, rerum
Aerumnae remanent tristia vinc'la meae;
Dum Labyrinthaeo hoc vagus implicor exul in orbe,
Aurea consilii porrige fila tui;
Hactenus emenso hoc vixi aerumnabilis anno
Aspera sollicito quae mihi bruma fuit;
Iam novus auspiciis Iani sese exerit annus,
Horrendam misero noctem hiememque ferens;
Hei mihi quam dirae apparent sub nube Calendae,
Hei mihi quàm solitò tristior annus adest;
Credideram ingratum (modò qui defluxerat) annum
Exilium aerumnis imposuisse meis;
Credideram tristes mihi praeteriisse Decembres,
Et reditura animo gaudia prisca meo;
Et tamen hèu Iani nunc quae tibi mitto Calendis
Murmura, sunt Musae murmura maesta meae;
Zenia deficiunt, querulo mihi Naenia restat,
Hèu nimium genio Strena inamaena meo;
Quo feror? O quid tanta fero? Fullere, ferenti
Tanta mihi, optatam, dum fero, confer opem;
Dumque lares longo distantes intervallo
Et satago patrii visere tecta soli.

12. Fila. The thread, or clew, guiding Theseus in the Labyrinth.

23. Jani. For New Year's gifts, and the 1st of January as an era of the year (adopted by France 1564, in Scotland 1600), see the note in *Musa*, ii. 290 (additions and corrections).

25. Zenia. Wrong quantity; Ξένια, Xenia, gifts to a guest, or friend; *e.g.*, title of Martial's [illegible].

26. Strena, Fr. *étrennes*, New Year's gift. Strenia (August. *Civ. D.*, iv. 16), the ancient type of Santa Claus (see Suet. *Aug.* 57). Tiberius (ch. 34) prohibited the custom beyond the first day of the new year.

Another to the Same

When he had first offered to me a Pulpit Charge.

ARGUMENT.

Great man! he who will supply your exchange will be like Uzza, struck down. Trust me, he who will take your place will labour in vain, and be a cackling goose. Bear on your own shoulders the mighty orb and mass of labour; no one clearly is equal to you. But that in this business Elisha may not be wanting, grant me with the mantle of Elijah the power of speaking. Grant me, in your harvest time, humbly in body and mind, to follow the footsteps of the kindly Boaz to glean after you.

Dum Cathedram Pastoralem mihi primum Obtulisset.

Qui vestras (Vir Magne) vices supplebit, is Uzzae
  Desuper immisso fulmine pressus erit;
Crede mihi qui te referet, molimine vano
  Rem geret; et populo dum strepet, Anser erit;
Orbem humeris tute ipse tuis molemque laboris
  Sustine, nam tanto par tibi nemo patet;
Ne tamen officio hoc Elisaeus desit, Eliae
  Da mihi sub sacro tegmine posse loqui;
Da vestra sub messe, Boaz vestigia blandi
  Mente humili et flexo poplite posse sequi.

1. For touching the ark, 2 Sam. vi. 6.

4. Anser, the detractor of Virgil (*Ecl.* ix. 36; Ovid, *Tristia*, ii. 435).

8. 2 Kings ii. 13.

9. Leech had used the same metaphor in his 1635 *Oratio Funebris* on Patrick Forbes. "Nobis plus satis cum laboriosâ et humillimâ illa Ruth tam strenuum messorem κατὰ πόδας insequi voluisse" (Shand's *Funerals*, p. 248).

VI. TO HIS MOST ACCOMPLISHED AND BELOVED FRIEND, GEORGE ANDERSON, OF SCOTLAND, HIS OLD PHILOSOPHICAL PUPIL.

A pleasant university link between the Sub-Principal and the Magistrand, who had written to his old teacher when in prison, and offered the means of release. Leech could remember at the time the nature of the thesis—*In quo Subsistat honos*—by which Anderson took the degree of M.A. in King's College, in 1628 (see *King's Coll. Off. and Grad.* p. 184). Anderson died before May 15, 1683, when his son was served heir; he was minister of Halkirk, in the Presbytery of Caithness (Hew Scott, *Fasti*, s.v. Halkirk).

ARGUMENT.

Do you so delight, Anderson, mindful of your old teacher, to bring balm to my bonds, and not only to succour the prisoner with prayers, but also to offer the means of freedom and restoration to my true self. Has your letter, written with the hand of an angel and brought over glassy seas, brought such joy to me? O piety and memorable pledge of a loyal mind, meeting my eyes day and night! Great was it for you to have only been able; greater for you to have wished it, for me to have deserved it. Away, ungrateful phantoms! With you Faith, Piety, and Duty become revealed. Enough for me that Joseph is restored to Jacob in his old age. With the son safe, the father revives. I will go, I will see the solace of my age. Use your means as you please; my fetters are broken by the force of your love.

Another to the Same.

ARGUMENT.

"In what consists honour?" had been the question proposed under my presidency of old by your wit. At the time when I was your instructor in Moral Philosophy I perhaps made a mistake. "Honour resides with the person honouring," I said. Now, with an alteration of circumstances, let all honour more truly reside in the person honoured. In the laurel given you by my right hand, the pitch of honour rested with you alone, not me. The herald proclaims, but does not grant the honours of the king. Be yours the glory, as honoured; be mine the glory, through your merits in honouring.

VI. ORNATISSIMO ET DILECTISSIMO AMICO D. GEORGIO ANDERSONO SCOTO. DISCIPULO QUONDAM SUO IN PHILOSOPHICIS.

Sicne memor prisci iuvat (Andersone) Magistri
   Mollia compedibus balsama ferre meis,
Nec tantum effusis vincto succurrere votis
   Et mecum, parili sub cruce, tristè pati,
Sed gazas offerre pares, ut carcere duro
   Sic redimar, Genio restituarque meo?
Sic mihi tandundem vitreas transmissa per undas
   Edidit angelica litera scripta manu?
O pietas! gratique animi memorabile pignus
   Obversans oculis nocte dieque meis!
Grande tibi, tantum potuisse; et grandius indè
   Ut voluisse tibi, sic meruisse mihi.
Ingratae procul ite umbrae! te vindice, nobis
   Firma Fides, Pietas, Obsequiumque, patent:

Sat mihi, decrepito quod restituatur in aevo
  Iosephus, senii verna iuventa mei:
Sospite sic Nato, Pater indè renascitur: Ibo,
  Solamen senii dulce videbo mei.
Divitiis titulisque tuis tute utere; amoris
  Vincla tui tandem robore rupta iacent.

Aliud Eidem.

In quonam subsistat honos (me Praeside quondam)
  Ingenio fuerat quaestio mota tuo.
Dogmata cùm Sophiae dederam tibi prima (Magistro
  Me tibi) in hoc mentis forsitan error erat;
Insit honoranti (dixi). Vice nunc mihi versa
  Insit honorato verius omnis honos;
Praebita quòd nostra fuerat tibi Laurea dextra,
  Solo in te, non me, culmen honoris erat;
Praedicat, at Regi Praeco non praebet honores,
  Verus et à meriti mole patescit honos;
Cedat honorato tibi gloria: gloria palmis
  Surgat honoranti sic mihi parta tuis.

1. Sir Thomas Browne (*Religio Medici*) answers the question of the schools: "Honour being an external adjunct, and in the honourer rather than in the person honoured, it was necessary to make a Creature, from whom He might receive this homage; and that is, in the other world, Angels, in this, Man."

VII. TO THE REVEREND AND MOST MUNIFICENT WILLIAM GUILD, OF SCOTLAND, LATE PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, MOST DESERVEDLY ELECTED, BUT NOW SHAMEFULLY EXPELLED.

The names of William Guild and of Catherine Rolland, his wife, are among the most familiar in the annals of Bon-Accord, while his features in local engravings are probably the best known of all. An early graduate of Marischal College, he was Minister of King Edward, Principal of King's College (deposed by Monk in 1651), and died in August, 1657, aged about 71. His memory, like that of Andrew Cant, has suffered from the pertinacious malignity of "that Tantivy-Tory Clerk Spalding," as Dr. Joseph Robertson (MS. *Biographia Aberdonensis*, i. 13) calls him. There is "An Inquiry into the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. William Guild, with Strictures on Spalding's account of Guild and his Times" (Abdn. 1799, by Shirrefs). Spalding's account (G. M. Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen*, 1905, pp. 97, 98) is too often coloured by personal dislike.

"The benevolence of his disposition, and his benefactions to the Trades of Aberdeen have

ensured that his name shall be held in grateful remembrance. But, if truth must be said, though an amiable, he was a weak man. He sat on the fence in the controversies of the Aberdeen Doctors. He was with them, but he would not wholly commit himself to their views. . . . Notwithstanding the passion for the Covenant, the General Assembly, informed by the vigilant Cant, distrusted him. . . . He cherished an ill-will to the College with which he had been identified, and to Old Aberdeen. In his will he left none of his estate to King's or to the Cathedral city; he bestowed his gifts upon Marischal College and the burghal city" (Principal Lang, *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, i. p. 45).

Argument. (I.)

Guild, has your piety so deserved a scandalous return, so dishonoured with unworthy threats? Are your benefactions so in turn malignantly repaid that you, for your piety, turn out malignant? O the judgment of a hard age! Thus is the innocent beaten, when the censor himself is guilty. This is the lot of your merit. The more anger rages, face it all the bolder. Often times a wound rouses in his strength a leader to arms. Let your piety in a flaming chariot bear you through a thousand hurled bolts of anger. Beset by so many sharp-tusked boars, or rather briers, be a red rose, Guild, among the stiff brambles.

Another. (II.)

On His Own Not Unlike Condition.

The anger of the brethren, which expelled you from the hall of Elphinstone—you the Atlas and prop of the old school, the same (you may remember) sent me, an innocent servant, into undeserved exile. O happy exile for my muse, be it now for me to speak without bitterness! O anger turning out lucky for me! under this joyful condition of a shameful exile, take, my foe, the undeserved returns of a grateful mind. Far from the hateful strife of you and yours, he now flourishes, a minister of the gospel in England. Guild, since at home you are borne down, leave your country with the goodwill of heaven. If you choose, with me, the pleasant shore of England, believe me you will have reward, not sorrow. None to vomit poison at you, no dog here, no Cain silently to murder Abel.

VII. REVERENDO ET MUNIFICENTISSIMO VIRO D. GULIELMO GUILDO, SCOTO, ACADEMIAE REGIAE ABREDONENSIS QUONDAM PRIMARIO MERITISSIMO IURE DESIGNATO, NUNC VERO INDIGNE EXPULSO.

Sic pietas paenas meruit tua (Guilde) nefandas,
  Invidiae indignis sic temerata minis?
Sicnè rependuntur vicibus benefacta malignis,
  Ut pietate tua tute malignus eas?
O rigidi censura aevi! Sic vapulat insons,

Saepius et paenas dant benefacta graves ;
Imputat ingenuo genium persaepe maligni,
Cum censor genii sit reus ipse mali ;
Haec meriti sors (Guilde) tui est ; malus error in hoste,
Non in te (puro quem tibi inussit) erat ;
Quo magis Ira furit, tu contrà audentior ito ;
Saepe movet validum vulnus in arma ducem ;
Te tua flammivomis pietas suffulta quadrigis
Mille per irarum fulmina fusa ferat ;
Verribus (aut potius tot Vepribus) obsite acutis,
Rubra inter rigidos sis rosa (Guilde) rubos.

Aliud.

De conditione sua non absimili.

Ira Elphinstonia fratrum quae te expulit aula
Atlantem antiquae te columenque scholae,
Est eadem, insontem (valeas meminisse) ministrum
Me simil immeritum misit in exilium ;
Nunc mihi fas sincera loqui, sine felle ; Camoenis
Exilium o faelix suppliciumque meis ;
O (aliis leto quanquam crudelior ipso)
Ira tamen Musis prospera facta meis ;
Exilii laeta hac sub conditione nefandi,
Grati animi immeritas sume (inimice) vices ;
Nunc vestris procul ecce odiis rixisque remotus
Suaviter Anglorum Mysta sub orbe viget ;
Tot cum odiis rixisque domi sic (Guilde) graveris,
Propitio patrios Numine linque lares ;
Anglorum dulces mecum si diligis oras,
Crede mihi merces, nec tibi maeror erit ;
Hic ubi nullus erit, securo qui tibi cautus
Evomet exitio toxica fusa tuo ;
Non canis hic aderit ; nec qui iugulabit Abelem
Ulterius tacita caede Cainus erit.

19. Canis. Does he mean Andrew *Cant*, the enemy in line 10 ?

JOHN LEECH.

The life of this most interesting man is involved in considerable obscurity. The reasons are biographical and bibliographical, and absolute confusion has hitherto attended every effort published. He was early confused with his brother David, and the statements made about the brothers have for the most part been a mere hurried compilation from title pages, as in the articles in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* That he was connected, as there suggested, with the Leech family of Carden in Cheshire, is, as we have seen in the case of his brother David, absolutely erroneous. His references to his native place and to Scotland are as numerous as they are precise and leave us in no doubt as to this particular. Other persons of the same name have been inextricably mixed up with him.

John Leech was the son of the Rev. Andrew Leech of Montrose, and was educated at the Grammar School of his native place under David Lindsay, afterwards Bishop of Brechin. Jervise (*Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 250-53) states this, adding that his mother's name was Collace, and that the Leech family was connected with a burgess branch of the name at Montrose. The selections from his works have been arranged as far as possible in chronological order, and in the various introductions and notes will be found all the elucidations that at this date can be made with certainty or at least with some assurance. He entered King's College, Aberdeen, in 1610, and graduated in 1614. The next steps in his career it is impossible to trace with precision, as we find him mentioning his wanderings in England and France. He seems also to have been acquainted with Ireland from his frequent references to the Bann and the Suir, and he addresses the fifth of his *Eclogue Vinitoriae* to George Montgomery, "Episcopo Medensi et Clophor." That he was of good family and widespread social connections is clear from the long list of those whom he addresses, apparently on terms of easy intimacy. He has two epigrams to John and Robert Baron, his *consobrini* (*Epig.* i. 19, "not in good taste," *Musa*, i. 250), meaning Robert Baron, the "Aberdeen Doctor," and his brother John, the Principal of St. Salvador's College, St. Andrews, for whose family see the *Life of Dr. John Forbes*, § 42 in the 1702-3 Amsterdam edition of his works, and Sibbald's *History of Fife*, 1803, p. 427. In lines to Patrick Maule of Panmure, of the King's Bedchamber (*Epig.* iv. 78), he says :—

> "Materno veniens sanguis nos stemmate, Malli,
> Iunxit, Areskinae germina bina domus."

This Maule, first Earl of Panmure, was the son of Patrick Maule of Panmure, Forfarshire, and Margaret Erskine, a daughter of John Erskine of Dun, the reformer. It is, of course, hazardous to draw inferences with perfect security from his dedications and epigrams, but in his 1620 volume we find him on a footing of more or less assured intimacy with Arthur Johnston, the Earl of Montrose, George Villiers, Marquis of Buckingham, James Hay, Viscount Doncaster, Sir Robert Ayton, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor Alexander Seton,

Earl of Dunfermline, Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Melrose, and others. His life-long intimacy with Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet and with Drummond of Hawthornden appears in all his works, and can be fully seen in the Scot-Leech correspondence in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and in the Drummond papers preserved in the Edinburgh University Library. The dedication of the puzzling 1620 volume to Prince Charles is also to be noticed.

That there was some cause that blighted his prospects or his hopes from patrons, that he had been in jail, that he was unfortunate, is clear from the distinct allusions in his poems and letters. There were rumours in circulation, he was the subject of malevolent hatred and detraction, but the precise nature of the charges it is now, of course, impossible to state or even guess. To James Hay, Viscount Doncaster, one of the Royal upstart Scottish favourites, *Epig.* iv. 51, he says:—

> "Me cerne, tolle, me tuere, iam nimis
> Inopem, iacentem, proditum male a malis,
> Tot sumptibus, sorte invida, calumniis."

He appeals also to Thomas Goddaeus, chaplain to Abbot, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to speak to his master on his behalf (*Epig.* iii. 51)—

> "Goddaee, solum flecte Praesulem tuum.
> Non iam ira potuit ista defervescere?
> Nonne illa primos spiritus remittere?
> Si dente crimen sit laesisse noxio,
> Lusisse crimen dente non innoxio est.
> Si laesimus, non solvimus poenas leves.
> Si lusimus, sat solvimus poenas graves."

He has no patron (*Epig.* iii. 68) and must therefore be his own:—

> Dura meos numeros sequitur Fortuna, patronum
> Quaeritat at nullum nostra Thalia videt.
> Ergo, mihi placeam satis est. Sic ipse poeta,
> Ipse mihi lector, ipse patronus ero."

This, and the whole of the selected extracts, would be sufficient to shew his pecuniary distress.

That he was unpractical is clear, and his rather belated ambition, to pose as the writer of a Latin epic or as an erotic poet in the style of the Latin elegiac composers, may have added to his trouble. Scot of Scotstarvet, his practical friend, advises him to turn to law, and hints that there was more money in Justinian than in the poetic style of Philetas, Callimachus, Mimnermus, Sappho, and the Teian muse of Anacreon. The question of the Latin Epic is fully dealt with in the introductions. That the tone of his *Panthea* and the *Anacreontica* is free, and quite unduly so, is apparent, but on this curious question there is still much confusion in the mind of the ordinary reader. These erotic verses were purely imaginary, and were simply a variation of the Roman elegiac poets, unduly prolonged from the earlier day of the Humanists. The subject is of some importance, and merits here some explanation. The poems were as purely fictitious and destitute of all actual basis as are many of the Odes of Horace, though the older commentators spent much time and vain research on the supposed loves of that writer, and even yet Burns' editors are not quite free from signs of that *lues* of the biographer. These verses by the Humanists were simply an imitation of Catullus, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, and Martial, composed to show their skill in vamping a theme and run-

ning the gamut of the well-worn allusions. On this point of literature Prof. P. Hume Brown (*Buchanan*, pp. 134-140) has simply said the last word in his able and luminous discussion, but the following quotation from Villari's ***Machiavelli***, p. 115, will show with perfect clearness the historical origin of the whole difficulty that has not unnaturally been felt by modern readers, insufficiently acquainted with a very curious literary survival in its relation to the morals of the Italian Renaissance. "Antonio Beccadelli, surnamed the Panormita, born at Palermo in 1394, had suddenly achieved a noisy celebrity by writing a book, that excited great scandal by an indecency that was not as yet very usual in learned writings. This work, bearing the title *Hermaphroditus*, is a collection of epigrams, that for shameless pungency and indecent flippancy surpasses anything before written in imitation of the Roman satirists. Not only vice in general, but obscenity and viciousness of every description, were the constant subject of his verses, which, possessing some elegance and mastery of many difficult points of style and language, obtained an extensive success. But very fierce attacks were also made upon the author. He, however, was in no wise disconcerted by them, and gloried in his book, because he had written it in imitation of the ancients, and proved that anything and everything could be expressed in Latin. He defended himself by quoting Tibullus, Catullus, Propertius, Juvenal, and even Greek and Roman philosophers and politicians, who, although virtuous men, had written similar obscenities. He added that if his poems were open to the same reproach, his life was without stain. Nevertheless, there was great uproar. Poggio—certainly a man of few scruples—decidedly blamed him; the Minorite friars hurled their thunders on him from the pulpit, and according to Valla went the length of burning him in effigy. But Guarino Veronese, a very celebrated scholar, an old man of sixty-three, the father of many children, of the purest character, and quite incapable of imitating him, yet defended him energetically, deriding his detractors, who, said he, 'are ignorant that life has one scope, poetry another.' And such were, in point of fact, the ideas of the age. Sigismondo, king of the Romans, crowned Panormita poet laureate in Sienna, and the *Hermaphroditus* created a school: for from that time forward it was considered a merit for an Italian scholar to write Latin indecencies."

The fully equipped Humanist, in fact, was supposed to have these things at his command in order to display his mastery over Latin style and vocabulary, in the same way as the modern professional pianist includes in his programme selections from Chopin and Rubinstein. The question was not one of morals but purely of *répertoire*. Yet the time may have passed for such a thing. In his prefatory Latin Letter, in the 1620 *Musae Priores*, to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Knight of the Garter and member of the Privy Council, who was certainly no Podsnap or mere Young Person, Leech is explicit, though perhaps an undertone of defiance may be detected. "Scio, nec inficias eo, materiem quam plurimis non usquequaque placituram; verum ego de Pseudo-Catonibus illis non admodum solicitus, quid dicant, quid sentiant susque deque fero. Sint Scriptis suis Theologi; ego meis lascivus; dum neque illorum vita Scriptis suis respondeat, neque mei mores Scriptis meis admodum consentiant, dum non minus illorum vivendi ratio de meâ lasciviâ quam mea de illorum sanctitate vindicet. . . . Testor nullo alio me proposito in hoc scriptionis genus descendisse quam ut *veterum in scribendo stylum*, in dicendo modum, in affectibus declarandis rationem, veramque ἐνέργειαν, lectione et usu mea paulatim redderem. Unde modo amatoris, modo ebrii [*De Se Ebrio*: Anacreontica, ii. p. 75], modo abstemii, personam assumere non dubitavi." He boldly claims Pembroke as his patron, speaking of his literary interests and recalling his uncle, Sir Philip Sidney.

There may have been other reasons. He seems to have known Thomas Dempster, and

that usually well informed wanderer on the Scot Abroad has a singularly pregnant passage in the *Histor. Eccles.* ii. 443, ed. Irving. He has this explicit statement: "Joannes Leochaeus Duci Tremolio nuper inscripsit poema, cui titulum fecit *Flores Kalendis Maii*, lib. i.; *De Spe*, Epos lib. i. Contra Episcopos Scotos Satyram, quo nomine exilio multatus. Vivit in Galliis, et Musae praesidiis relegationem solatur." Dempster appears somewhat mixed over the writings, but his statements explain the facts at least. His clue appears true, and possibly, as we have conjectured on *Nemesis Poetica*, 241, it was the fierce attack on Archbishop Spottiswoode that may have been the cause of his trouble. It was certainly a subject least of all pleasing to his royal creator, who had treated Leech's townsman, Andrew Melville, in the same manner for his criticism of bishops.

We can thus trace him backwards and forwards in France and Scotland up to 1620. We know that he bade farewell, a lasting one he believed, to France on 1st May, 1620 (*Epig.* iv. p. 95):

"Gallia cara vale, nostrae gratissima vitae,
Forte iterum haud oculis aspicienda meis . . .
Sed tamen, ut totos rapias mihi candida ocellos,
Carior est animo Scotia fusca meo."

He left behind him in Paris his friend George Chalmers, and to him he speaks of troubles at home (p. 94):—

"Verum me, Camerari, abire tandem,
Atque hanc Sequanicam relinquere urbem,
Et te Sequanicâ mihi vel urbe,
Et te his iam mihi cariorem ocellis,
Invitum licet, et parum volentem,
Cogunt proh patriae domus procellae."

But much new light has been found on Leech in the correspondence which he maintained with Scot of Scotstarvet. A very careful transcript has been made, for the purposes of this volume, of the Latin letters preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (MSS. 17, 1, 9), and the result may be thus stated.

From some unmentioned place in February, 1617, he writes to say that he had had before but poor hopes of the *Mala* and the *Spes*, but Scot's good opinion of them had rather brought him round to his friend's side.[1] From London, November 19, 1617, he is eager to be off for France. *Nemesis*, as edited by Scot, he has received, and asks that letters be addressed for the winter to him at the University of Paris. He had thought of a dedication to Pembroke, but those English were now off the Latin (*Latiam barbiton abhorrent*), and so he had thought of Chancellor Seton. He signs himself "Tuissimus," like Thomas Heywood (Cunningham's *Marlowe*, p. 86). From Paris, January 31, 1618, he sends the lines beginning "*Quam legis haec ista*," and wonders how his "*animulus*" and his *imbecille corpus et [illegible]*" can stand

[1] This play on words is almost certainly taken from the concluding lines of Buchanan's courtly dedication of the *Psalms* to Queen Mary:—

"Non tamen ausus eram *male* natum exponere foetum,
Ne mihi displiceant quae placuere tibi.
Nam quod ab ingenio domini *sperare* nequibant,
Debebunt genio forsitan illa tuo."

all his [illegible]. From Paris, March [illegible], he [illegible] "to the right worshipful Schir Jhone Scote off Scottistervat, Knycht, Director off the Cancellarie": "I pray you Sir send in al hest to Sir William Alexander the answer off my letters, directed them on the bak to Monsieur Clement his house at the Colledge of Navare. I have send ane letter with one off thir youthes also to the Chancellarie, quherin I do not omitte your Kyndnes to me and love." From Paris, April 20, 1618, he says he has been arranging the order of his book. Scot was [illegible] so laborious a corrector that this made the task almost a new book. He talks of his *Flores*, which may appear in the 1620 edition under a different title. He is anxious to know the opinion of the learned on them: "quid de iis docti autument, quamque de me spem concipiant, ut ei pro viribus respondere enitar. Cuncta enim talia scire aveo: et (ut verum tibi mei pectoris aperiam) gloriae avidissimus et bonae famae sum, earumque insatiabili desiderio, et siti, pervigili cura, et studio infatigabili, ad virtutum laudumque arduum et sublime culmen totus anhelo." Then follows this highly important sentence: "Non enim, mi Scote, me fugit, summum hunc rerum omnium opificem, qui digerit,

'Quae sunt, quae fuerant, quae post ventura trahantur,'

breviorem mihi caeteris hominibus vitae curriculum constituisse. Quapropter ut per famam (si qua erit) quam maxime et longissime post fata vivam meum iam est providere."

From Paris, May 9, 1618, he sends lines on the Marquis d'Ancre, by Walter Donaldson. He is anxious to hear all about matters at St. Andrews, and whether he should begin *funebre carmen pro noverca*, on his father's second wife, Magdalen Adamson of Montrose, apparently. He was now settling down to the study of civil law. The day before the autumnal equinox, 1618, finds him at Thouars, seven leagues from Saumur. He knows it is the court-vacation with Scot, but he would like, if Scot could manage it, to be returned heir to his father and uncle at St. Andrews. He has seen at Paris a poem by James Macalon, M.D. (lines to him in *Epig.* i. p. 21), who was professor at Pisa; it was called *Anthophoria*, and was the 1617 *Strena* of that writer to the Duke of Florence. From "Motha," June 8, 1619, he says he has a letter from "young Bonimonius" (Balnamoon?), which is a downright "blanditiarum Ilias," asking him to sketch the will he had entrusted to Scot in 1618 and to make provision for his sisters. "Multa novit vulpes, ac Echinus unum," and he knows a thing or two, declining to be taken in. His sisters were provided for by their father's will. He is anxious to hear all about his mother's friends, especially his youngest brother. From the same place, July 14, he implores Scot to stand by him in his innocence against all calumnies. Ever since he came to Pictavium (Poitiers), he has been hard at work on the Pandects and Institutes.

He was in London on June 16, 1621, and his last letter in the collection is important, but dashed off in great confusion. He can hardly recall the horrors he had passed through. He says the King in the presence of his courtiers, who had expected a far different reply, had praised apparently "Mr. Leech his ingyne in poesie," for he seems consoled in his misery after jail over the royal approbation of his "ingenium ingeniique acumen dictionisque elegantiam in Carminibus supra fidem". He says: "regi semel placuit libertas," which may mean that the free tone rather pleased the King—but this would rather be "licentia," but he was dissuaded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and this throws light on what has been quoted above about the action of Abbot. The task of recasting his book—"ut recudantur"—was imposed upon him. It has been done, "haec tamen aliorum sumptibus," and this may explain the confused paginations and alterations which, we shall see, render the 1620 edition so perplexing. He knows he has squandered his patrimony, and is looked down upon by all. But he hopes

for a better day, imploring Scot "non exacerbatum cancer exasperare [illegible] curam [illegible] addere." He wishes Scot by hook or crook ("quacunque ratione") to [illegible] his [illegible]. He was lying low, "obscurus et nulli notus, secretusque ab omni consortio vivo, occasioni omni invigilans et admonitionibus amicorum de singulis probe instructus." To Marshall he is especially grateful ("Jano Martiali suo" *Epig.* iv. 74). With wishes for Drummond he ends, addressing Scot at the close as "certissimum meum Musarumque praesidium."

We can still trace him. He figures among the list of subscribers to Minsheu's *Spanish Dictionary* as Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Pembroke, and (Stith's *History of Virginia*, 1747, p. 193) he is clearly the Mr. Leech who in 1621 was going to view Virginia and pitch upon a place for a settlement under the care of Pembroke, who had engaged to plant 30,000 acres of land and transport 600 persons. In this connection it is curious to find his fellow townsman, Andrew Melville, some years before this date in the tower with Sir Walter Raleigh and meditating a similar expatriation (M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 290). Ruddiman (*Bibliotheca Romana*, p. 61) says Leech published a *Rudimenta Grammaticae Latinae*, Lond. 1624, for the use of James Murray, Viscount Annand, to whom he had been tutor or preceptor. No copy of this book has been seen, but Ruddiman on such a question is excellent authority, though it seems never to have been used or reprinted in Scotland (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, p. 324). This James Murray is clearly the son of John Murray, first Earl of Annandale, who died in 1640, having been created Viscount Annand on 28th June, 1622. Leech's pupil was baptised in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood on Aug. 19, 1617 (Calderwood's *History*, vii. 277), succeeding his father as second Earl of Annandale, and dying in 1658. His mother was Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Sir John Shaw, in the service of Queen Anne. Leech (*Epigr.* ed. 1623, p. 61) has lines to her, who, he says, was the "Aurora" of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie (1604); Palgrave, *Golden Treasury*, I. xxix.

A still later date has been noted by Joseph Robertson (*Biog. Abred.* ii. p. 20). "His (Sir James Balfour's) juvenile attainments in poetry are recorded by our celebrated poet John Leach, or Leochaus in his *Strenae*, published in the year 1626, of which that entitled *Janus* is inscribed *Generoso Iuveni Iacobo Balfourio Kinardio*, 'Hanc tu carminibus,' etc., etc. And likewise from a poem by the same author, on the Panthea of James Balfour, where he says—

> 'Namque ut pulchra satis, minus est mea Panthea casta,
> Quum non pulchra minus, et tua casta magis,'

it appears that our author had successfully translated the Panthea of Leach from Latin into Scottish verse."

Memoria Balfouriana. Authore S. Roberto Sibbaldo, Edinburgi 1709; quoted in "The Historical Works of Sir James Balfour," vol. i. Prefatory Memoir, p. xiv.

The question of Leech is still further complicated by the extraordinary fact that he was Rector of King's College, jail or no jail. Robertson (*Collections Aberd. and Banff, Spald. Club*, p. 66) says Leech more than once held the office. He cites no authority, but his precision is such that it may be supposed to rest on some ground now lost, and one source of information, certainly not available to Robertson, confirms it. The Commissioners of Visitation elected Rector on September 14, 1619, "Mr. John Leythe," and "John Leich," in 1610-14, is misprinted "Leith" in *Fasti Aberd.* p. 452 (see Anderson's *King's Coll. Alumni* (1900), p. 4; *Rectorial Addresses* (1902), p. 330). In the last volume it will be seen there are vacant years till the appointment of James Sandilands in 1623, and it is not improbable that Leech may have held office in some of them.

Of personal traits, besides the love of fame, which we have seen him confessing, we can infer that he was little of stature.

> "Ne me puella spernas,
> Parvum videns, brevemque . . .
> Ut corpore esse nanum,
> In amore me gigantem."
> —*Anacreontica*, Lib. ii. p. 64.

Like his patron, Pembroke, he was a smoker, and (*Epig.* iii. p. 67) he has some frank lines that seem to hint at his failings:—

> Paetum, et Iacche parens, et amarae mella Cytheres,
> Terna mihi ignoti causa cibusque mali,
> Daemonis aequa trias, sed non tamen aequa, valete.[1]

"Below the middle stature. A small eater but not drinker; confesses a partiality for the production of the juniper berry; was a fierce smoker of tobacco" (Charles Lamb, *Fragment of Autobiography*, 18th April, 1827, and add his *Farewell to Tobacco.* On the "mella Cytheres" [illegible]

> "[illegible]
> Were woman's looks,
> And folly's all they've taught me".
> "The thorns which I have reap'd are of the tree
> I planted—they have torn me, and I bleed,
> I shou d have known what fruit would spring from such a seed."
> —*Childe Harold*, iv. x.

The long poem by Leech—*Nemo: Calendis Maii:* Anno. Dom. 1617, addressed to the King—is a mere series of quips and plays on the meaning of Nemo. It is followed by eight lines, playing on "Nemo" and "Nihil," by David Leochaeus, but this is clearly not his brother David, who entered King's College only in 1620, but the David Leech of Mounsemille, to whom (*Epig.* i. p. 19) he has lines. The poem of Nemo is illustrated by the lines of Johannes Passerat, of the University of Paris, sent to Erricus Memmius on the Calends of January, which will be found cited in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* at the end of his life of Rochester. "The strongest effort of his (Rochester's) muse is his poem upon 'Nothing'. He is not the first who has chosen this barren topic for the boast of his fertility. There is a poem called 'Nihil' in Latin by Passerat, a poet and critic of the sixteenth century in France." Elsewhere Johnson suggests whether Sir Thomas Browne's running the Quincunx to death in *The Garden of Cyrus* may not be a survival of the same hunt by the older Humanists after some topic, never selected before by Greek and Latin writers, on which to display their too frequently misapplied ingenuity.

It will be seen from what has been said that Leech is superior to Arthur Johnston in fertility and in range, though he is inferior to that master of elegiac verse in finish and the purely classical style. Leech was clearly precocious, and his verse is in many ways modern, while there is an archaic tinge in Johnston. But he is unquestionably a dangerous rival to that poet, who so long has reigned in the north without opposition, and has been the accepted master of verse. Leech's Latin prose is not equal to his verse; it is flowery, affected, and artificial. In his *Eclogae Nauticae V.*, to Echo, he has a laborious eclogue with echo-lines, after the fancy of the period. His friend, Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, has this frigid conceit in *An Eccho:*—

Ah will no soule give ear unto [illegible].
Who answers thus so kindly when I crie? *I.*, etc., etc.

For a similar Echo Sonnet from Barnabe Barnes' *Parthenophil*, see Chambers's *Cycl. Eng. Liter.* i. p. 278.

The issue of his book, as we have seen, is puzzling in the extreme. The 1620 edition of the *Musae Priores* has no publisher's name (Londini, 1620). There are three distinct paginations in the book, which is 12mo. It actually includes (*Epig.* ii. 26; iii. 59) things headed in 1621. The preface to Pembroke says: "Tandem aliquando post triennalem peregrinationem ad te, Nobilissime Herberte, hic meus iam postliminio redit partus. . . . Sume igitur, habeque nunc iterum, me meaque". From this we may infer that the first edition was printed or circulated in 1617. The second edition of the Epigrams is mentioned and described in the book, *Epig.* iv. p. 95. The third edition of the Epigrams alone—'editio tertia prioribus multo emendatior'—was issued as a small quarto in 1623 by B. Alsop, London. After 1626 we entirely lose sight of Leech. Possibly he died young, as he expected. All that he says about calumnies cannot have weighed with his friends. To the last he was intimate with Drummond of Hawthornden, a highly fastidious person. As Ben Jonson said of himself, "Ayton (Sir Robert) loved him dearly," and this friendship with Drummond has weight. In the 1637 *Delitiae* Scot included his name and a piece by him in connection with his own lines, thus clearly showing his mature and editorial opinion. At Court the running was all in favour of Scottish favourites like Viscount Doncaster, and there was nothing for Leech. Too much may be made of his mendicancy. There is clearly an element of bitterness and anxiety underlying a good deal of Arthur Johnston's verse, and his reputation has scarcely risen with the judicious through his rather fulsome lines to the Scottish peers and the whole bench of bishops (*Musa*, ii. pp. 97-113). Perhaps there is light on the subject to be found in Dr. Johnson's words. A dedicator was not necessarily on oath. "I believe," he said, "I have dedicated to all the Royal Family round, even music for the German flute, to Edward, Duke of York." What the lexicographer could find in the subject to expatiate upon to the Hanoverian can be imagined. "Literature," as Dr. Robert Wallace, M.P., writes (*Buchanan*, p. 34), "was not yet a profession or 'bread study'. Shakespeare made his money less as a writer than as a showman." It had been a tradition from the days of Erasmus, but what was possible for him or for Buchanan to tell Mary and the Regent Moray, was not possible for John Leech in 1617-20. "They," as the same writer says, p. 38, "had done a good work on the High Street of the World. They had sung it a song or played it a melody such as it would hear nowhere else. Were they not entitled to send round their hat among the listeners?" Leech was, as he confesses, "gloriae avidissimus". But by that date the Latin imitator of the Roman elegiac poets had little or no place in England, and none whatever in Scotland.

Prof. Edward Bensley, Aberystwith, draws my attention to the fact that Leech's *Musae Priores* (1620) are frequently quoted by Burton in the *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

I. ON HIMSELF, ON FINISHING HIS COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, 1614, IN KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

The first appearance of Leech, in the 1610-14 Art Class. An interesting thing, perhaps the first authentic and veritable notice of the perennial Magistrand. Omniscient as a new-fledged graduate, he begins to recognise, as he advances, his fragment of Nescience, called Knowledge (*Sartor Resartus*).

ARGUMENT.

Where Dee enters the German Ocean, where Don with longer course seeks the main under the northern sky, where twin cities—one more renowned in trade, one in learning—rising in twin valleys are thought to reach the sky and to be all the dearer to the gods, Mars saw me a stripling studying Aristotle. Then the Muses of Elphinstone instructed me in everything and crowned my head with the laurel. A boy-philosopher I thought I was Omniscient. My utter Nescience now bothers me. I scarcely know one thing, my own total Ignorance.

I. DE SE AB EMENSO CURSU SUO PHILOSOPHICO, 1614, IN COLLEGIO REGIO ABREDONENSI.

Teutonicum quâ Deva subit, quâ gemmifer aequor
  Dona sub Arctoo longior axe petit ;
Quâ geminæ in geminis surgentes vallibus, urbes,
  Mercibus haec, Musis clarior illa suis,
Censentur gemino contingere vertice caelum,—
  Et curae summis hoc magis esse deis ;
Marria me tellus volventem vidit ephebum
  Scripta Stagiritae docta diserta senis.
Tunc Elphinstoniae cuncta erudiere Camenae ;
  Et lauro nostras impediere comas.
Paene puer sic phĭlosophus, me cuncta putabam
  Scire unum et gremio cuncta latere meo.
Nescio nunc qui cuncta sciam, nam vix scio quicquam.
  Vix scire et solum hoc me scio, scire nihil.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

II. TO ROBERT DUNBAR, OF MORAY, HIS OLD TEACHER IN PHILOSOPHY.

[illegible] Reid had the Bajan year ; Dunbar the Semis, Tertians, and Magistrands. A humorous, but pathetic appeal, [illegible]

Mutua viginti sestertia forte rogabam
  Quae vel donanti non grave munus erat.
[illegible]
  Et cuius laxas arca flagellat opes.
Is mihi " Dives eris, si causas egeris " inquit.
  [illegible]

Argument.

Dunbar, who first taught me Philosophy from the pure [illegible] of Aristotle, advise me now as to what study I shall devote myself or what better course to pursue. Your skill made a philosopher of me, and Nature a poet; now from either nothing but sore want. "Come," say you, "be a theologian, a doctor, a lawyer. All have a crowded money chest." But I have no desire to injure soul or body, nor walk abroad involved in a law suit. "Well, you won't drive off want from your shoulders." Enough, Dunbar, for me, if I drive it from my belly. "Nor from your belly," you say. You must be mistaken. I have still a third opening. If the three learned professions are closed, I will be a Fool, a Flatterer, or a Harpist.

II. ROBERTO DUNBARO, MORAVIENSI, PRAECEPTORI QUONDAM SUO IN PHILOSOPHICIS.

Dogmata qui Sophiae primus mihi pura dedisti,
  Docta Stagiritae dum colo scripta senis,
Consule nunc cui me studio, Dunbare, sacrabo,
  Aut vitae insistam quod melioris iter.
Ars tua Phĭlosophum fecit, Natura poetam,
  Nunc mihi ab alterutro nil nisi dira fames.
Quin age Theiologus, Medicus, iurisve peritus
  Sis, ais; horum omnes arca flagellat opes.
Sed mihi non animas, non corpora laedere cordi,
  Litibus implicitum nec iuvat ire foras.
Ergo famem haud poteris humeris depellere. Reddis
  Sat, Dunbare, mihi, si modo ventre abigam.
Nec sic ventre abiges, inquis: Fallare necesse est,
  Nam mihi adhuc superest terna ineunda via.
Si neque Theiologus, Medicus, iurisve peritus,
  Morio, vel palpo, vel citharoedus ero.

7. Theiologus. For the metrical liberty, *cf.* the lines (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, Bibliography, p. 309) in the 1553 ed. of Vaus by Ferrerius:—

Vausius haec primum dederat vestigia, pone
Theiophilus sequitur: doctus uterque: vale.

8. The lid of the money chest jams down the coin within.

10. Leech, like Milton, *Ad Patrem*, 70-2, dislikes the study of law.

16. Morio. A distorted idiot, bought by the rich Romans for display (Becker's *Gallus*, p. 210). Martial, viii. 13, mentions 20,000 sesterces as paid for one. Leech means a "laird's fool". See Note H on *Waverley*, and the scene in *The Antiquary*, ch. xliii., "Ailshie Gourlay, the last privileged fool maintained by any family of distinction in Scotland".

III. TO DAVID RAIT, PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

Rait was the first Doctor of D[illegible] Principal for forty years, 1592-1632. It is impossible to infer with certainty from this Epigram by Leech whether the tone of the writer is complimentary or gently ironical. The attitude of his brother, David Leech, can be seen from the *Allegoria* in the 1635 *Funerals*, which is clearly unfriendly. The College affairs (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, pp. 36-7), had reached a financial and educational crisis, and Rait's long reign seems to have coincided with the nadir of the fortunes of the College. Hence he bears the burden of "lamentable heathenism and sic lowsness as is horrible to record," and we cannot decide whether the charge reflects inefficiency, downright obstruction, or both". It is fair to remember that the *Funerals* represent the manifesto of a party.

ARGUMENT.

Rait, fifth Principal from historian Boece, Rait, the great glory of the school of [illegible] your life pass gently. Steal a little from your assiduous toil, give yourself some [illegible] which: any way, farewell.

III. DAVIDI RHAETO, COLLEGII REGII ABREDONENSIS MODERATORI.

Rhaete, qui ab historico moderaris quinte Boethio,
  Magna Elphinstoniae gloria, Rhaete, scholae,
Annua restituis qui pensa, et diruta rursus
  Artifici curas aedificanda manu,
Sic tibi felices anni facilisque senectus,
  Sic reliquum vitae molle eat omne tuae.
Paulum agedum assiduo temet furare labori,
  Otia da Musis quantulacunque meis,
Dicere dum salvere tibi possintque valere.
  Elige utrum capias, sed modo, Rhaete, vale.

1. quinte. Voc. for nom. See Conington on *Persius*, i. 123. For the varying order of the Principals, see *K. C. Officers and Graduates*, Spald. Club, s.v. If Leech was the Rector of King's College, the tone is all the more significant.

IV. TO ANDREW MELVILLE, PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SEDAN.

For Melville and Sedan, see M'Crie's biography. Note on Melville in *Musa*, ii. p. 54; and on the existing records of him and Arthur Johnston there, p. 96.

ARGUMENT.

Let Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, boast of their poets. Let St. Andrews, Perth, Stirling, have their due honour and glory. Let Arbroath raise her head, then Brechin, and Aberdeen on Dee and Don: provided that Montrose, with its old and thrice-changed site, does not deny us two, Melville, as her own.

IV. ANDREAE MELVINO, SS. THEOLOGIAE IN ACADEMIA SEDANENSI PROFESSORI.

Iactet Edina suos, Taodunum et Glascua vates,
  Quaeque Caledonii nomine gaudet agri.
Sit sua Sterlino, sua sit quoque gloria Pertho,
  Et decus Andreae constet honorque suus.
Tollat Aberbrothea caput, caput inde Brechinum,
  Devaque qua videt, aut moenia Dona subit.
Dum vetus et ter pulsa loco Celurca priori
  Nos Melvine duos non neget esse suos.

7. "Montrose and Salork were two totally different, though contiguous places." Jervise, *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, p. 60. For changes of site, and speculations on name, see pp. 60-62.

V. TO WILLIAM LESLIE, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

The "Aberdeen Doctor". The point in l. 8 cannot be kept in a translation.

ARGUMENT.

Whether your name occurred in my first or fourth, or any other book of mine, value that, Leslie, not a hair. But if, finding a place in my first book, you hear yourself styled the last of my friends, and do not take the first rank, do not value *that* slightly, but most deeply. Nay, unless you think I jest, rate yourself higher than the whole.

V. GULIELMO LESLAEO, PHILOSOPHIAE IN COLLEGIO REGIO ABERDONENSI PROFESSORI.

Seu primo legerere, sive quarto,
Seu quovis alio meo libello,
Leslaee, id minimi aestimato pili :
Sin primo positus meo libello
Extremus meus esse amicus audis,
Nec primum facis ordinem meorum,
Illud ne minimi aestimato pili :
Sed magni capitis, minusque calvi.
Immo te, nisi fors putas iocari,
Toto ponderis aestima esse pluris.

VI. WISH FOR ANDREW AEDIE OF ABERDEEN.

Aedie was the third Principal of Marischal College (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 28). Demitted office in 1619. See Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* i. p. 62. Several philosophical theses by Aedie, published at Dantzic, in the curious Bibliotheck at Kirkwall (catalogue, privately printed, by Craven). There is a similar play and pun on Aedie's name in Dunbar's *Epigrammata*, Lond. 1616, p. 168.

ARGUMENT.

Ye Gods, for Aedie I shall not ask great things, nor offer Sabaean incense on holy shrines. This only, ye Muses and Golden Apollo: Let this Aedie of mine be mine for evermore.

VI. PRO ANDREA AIDIO, ABREDONENSI VOTUM.

Non ego pro Aidio superi modo grandia poscam,
Nec dabo sacratis tura Sabaea focis.
Hoc tantum, vos O Musae, tuque auree Paean,
Hic meus Aidius sit meus ἀιδίως.

VII. TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM TURING OF FOVERAN, DEAD ON THE EIGHTH DAY AFTER THE CELEBRATION OF HIS MARRIAGE.

Turing was a classfellow of John Leech at King's College (*King's College Alumni*, p. 4), with his brother, John Turing, M.A., the Turing in Spalding. William here mentioned died before 20th November, 1616, when John his brother was served heir (Gardyne's *Garden*, 1845. Abbotsford Club ed. p. 3, notes). For the family of Turing, said to have come from Tour d'Auvergne in reign of David II., and their remains at Foveran, see *Collections, Aberdeen and*

Banff, Spald. Club, pp. 365, 366; for their King's College connection, see *King's Coll. Alumni*, p. 271. [illegible], First Bursar, [illegible].

ARGUMENT.

Lo! he lies among his ancestors and parents, Turing, his race's hope and ornament. When Love threw a dart at him, Death spared him to destroy him with her own weapons.

VII. GULIELMI TURINGI, FOVERANGII, DIE 8. POST NUPTIAS CELEBRATAS MORTUI, MEMORIAE.

Ecce iacet, proavos, atavos, interque parentes,
  Turingus, gentis spesque decusque suae.
Cui dum intentat Amor iaculum, Mors saeva pepercit:
  Scilicet ut telis perderet ipsa suis.

Another College friend is doubtless remembered by Leech in *Epigrammata*, iii. p. 59: John Simmer, M.A., K.C., 1607. "Ioannis Simmer (quod aestatem Anglice sonat), à Balyordie, tumulus."

Regnat hiems, aestas fuerat; miracula non sunt,
  Aestas si, bruma iam subeunte, perit.

i.e. "When Summer dies, is Winter far behind?" The George Chalmers to whom he bids farewell in Paris (*Epigr.* iv. 93), in the vein of Byron to Moore ("My boat is on the shore. . . . Here's a double health to thee"), may be the M.A. of 1620. His *Sylva Leochaeo suo scripta sive Lycidae desiderium* (Paris, 1620) is noted in Leyden's *Poetical remains* (Lond. 1819), p. 204.

VIII. TO WILLIAM DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.

The Horatian (Odes II. xvii. 6, 7) conceit; in reference to Maecenas.

ARGUMENT.

Since, Drummond, you are so great a part of my soul, and I of yours, take your own or restore me mine. So each will be alone, and free. I free, without you? How can I live without you, without my wit and judgment? Let it then be given back to me, that I may regain my life, my wit and judgment.

VIII. GULIELMO DRUMMONDO, AB HAWTHORNDEN.

Quum tu animae quota magna meae sis portio, quumque,
  O Drummonde, animae pars ego tanta tuae,
Sume tuum, vel redde meum. Sic solus uterque,
  Me sine tu fueris, te sine liber ego.
Te sine liber ego? Sine te quî vivere possem?
  Expers ingenii, iudiciique mei?
Quarĕ prius redeat, redivivus morte resurgam.
  Iudicii compos, compos et ingenii.

IX. TO WALTER DONALDSON, POET LAUREATE, PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE OF ROCHELLE.

A half humorous, half pathetic address by Leech to Walter Donaldson, regretting his own profitless devotion to the Muses. It is in the tone of Burns in the *Vision*, finding that

> " Half mad, half fed, half sarkit,
> Is a' th' amount ".

He threatens in a way to betake himself to philosophical studies or even to theology, and the tone is so often adopted that we cannot doubt it reflects more than a passing mood in the writer's mind.

Walter Donaldson was one of the many Aberdonian Scots Abroad, who garrisoned the Chairs in the six Protestant French colleges of Montauban, Saumur, Nismes, Montpellier, Die and Sedan, besides many other subordinate seats of learning, such as Pau, Orthes, and Lescar. Born in Aberdeen about 1575, a graduate either of King's or of Marischal College, he became a Doctor of Laws, possibly of Heidelberg. His descent is given by M'Crie (*Melville*, p. 321) from the MS. of his son Alexander, Doctor of Medicine, dated Edinb. Nov. 15, 1642: "Walterus Donaldson armiger, utriusque iuris doctor apud Rupellam in Gallia, natus in Abredonia—fuit filius legitimus Alexandri Donaldson, armigeri (ex nobilissima et antiquissima familia Donaldorum in regno nostro Scotia oriund.) et Elizabethae Lamb quae fuit filia legitima Davidis Lamb, Baronis de Dunkenny." For account of Donaldson at Sedan and elsewhere, see Irving, *Scotish Writers*, i. 303-5; Dempster, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 238.

He matriculated at Heidelberg, 11th September, 1509, with Arthur Johnston (*Musa*, ii. xxviii.). For verses on him by Samuel Naeranus, see *Musa*, ii. pp. 28, 29. He was twice married; first to Catherine Dervilliers (*Musa*, ii. p. xxxiii.), then to Elizabeth Goffin (*Irving*, i. 305). For "poeta laureatus," one who has taken a degree in grammar and rhetoric, see M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 321. He was thought of for the position of Reader in Divinity in Marischal College, in 1622, by his "kinsman" (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 171, 172) Patrick Copland. See *Aberd. Quatercent. Record*, 1907, for Heidelberg Address.

True wisdom and freedom from all cares consists in being able at last to quit the Muses. Hapless, Walter, is he who under their intoxication has too deeply drunk at the Aonian springs. Hapless he who stretches his listless length in the grass of Claros and constantly strikes the lyre. O that any day, quitting afar that fount, were rather to see me an exile on some foreign strand! Then would I venture on the study of natural philosophy or of divinity, on the study of what benefits my country and myself, and how a man ought now to live. Yet am I not ashamed of having wooed the Muses and Apollo, but I *am* disgusted at the loss of my time and trouble. A new anxiety now aggravates my sadness, for without food and drink what is there for the Muse to sing? Let the man drink deep of the Muse's cup that wishes to be considered by the Court a fool, to be the laughing stock of a learned king, to be hated by the mob unless he has a warlike frenzy on [illegible]

[illegible]

IX. GUALTERO DONALDSONO, POETAE LAUREATO, COLLEGII RUPELLENSIS MODERATORI.

Hoc sapere, hoc cunctis vacuum bene vivere curis,
  Tandem Aganippeas linquere posse deas.
Infelix quicunque illo, Gualtere, furore
  Ebrius Aonias largius hausit aquas.
Infelix Clariâ quisquis prostratus in herbâ
  Phoebeum assiduo pectine pulsat ebur.
O si me ulla dies, procul isto fonte relicto,
  Exulem in ignota vivere malit humo!
Tunc ego vel certas rerum perquirere causas
  Auderem, aut magni mystica sacra dei,
Quid patriae, quid deinde mihi magis utile scirem,
  Et quo nunc deceat vivere quemque modo.
Nec tamen Aonias pudor est coluisse sorores,
  Aut prece Castalium sollicitasse deum.
Sed piget ingrati nimium, Gualtere, laboris,
  Sed piget unà operam perdere et unà oleum.
Haec nova tristitias cura aggravat unica cunctas,
  Nam Cerere et Bromio quid sine Musa canit?
Aulae igitur fatuus, docto derisio regi,
  Indocto, nisi agat pectora Mars, odium,
Fortunâ miser, ingenio vesanus, haberi
  Qui velit Aoniae pocula potet aquae.

9. causas. Philosophical studies, with special ref. to Virg. *Georg.* ii. 490.

16. oleum et operam perdere. Proverb of losing time and trouble, in nocturnal labours. Cicero, *Att.* ii, 17; *Fam.* vii, 1, 3.

20. The national demand for James VI. to support the German Protestants in the Palatinate.

X. ON GRAMMARIANS, TO JOHN RAY.

A pair of related epigrams on the perils attending the teachers of grammar, from the ominous openings of the leading texts used in the schools. The references may thus be shown, apart from the standard "wrath" of the son of Peleus (*Iliad*, i. 1) and the "Arma virumque" of the *Aeneid*. Ray is not the Marischal College Regent (q.v.) but the man mentioned by Leech to Sir John Scot in letter of 14th July, 1619. He was Headmaster of the High School of Edinburgh. For his works see "George Buchanan," *Glasgow Quater. Studies*, 1906, p. 416.

Lucan, *Pharsalia:* *Bella* per Emathios plus quam civilia campos.
Statius, *Thebais:* *Fraternas acies* alternaque regna profanis.
Martial (of Bilbilis), *Epigrams:* *Barbara* Pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis.
Claudian (of Alexandria), *De Raptu Proserp.:* *Inferni* raptoris equos afflataque curru.
Naso, *Metamorph.:* In *nova* fert animus mutatas dicere *formas.*
Valerius Flaccus, *Argonaut.:* Prima deum magnis canimus *freta* pervia natis.

ARGUMENTS.

I.

Goes it well with grammarians, to whom Virgil himself has assigned sad omens in his first five lines? The first mentions *arms*, the second sings of *the exile*, the third *tossed by land and sea*, the fourth has *the might of the Gods, on account of cruel Juno's wrath*, while the fifth has *suffering very greatly in war.* Ray, tell the grammarians after so many dire omens and catastrophes, who really will be happy?

II.

Mark how an untoward lot threatens grammarians, whoever you are that think there are omens in the beginnings of things. Homer threatens *anger*, Lucan *wars*, Statius *fratricidal hosts*, Virgil *arms;* Martial has *barbarous*, Claudian *infernal*, Ovid *changed forms*, Valerius Flaccus has *seas*. After all that, where is the rope for him to hang himself with?

X. IN GRAMMATICOS, IOANNI RAIO.

Num bene Grammaticis, queis omina tristia quinque
Constituit primis versibus ipse Maro?
Arma refert primus, *profugum* canit inde secundus,
Terra iactatum tertius atque *mari.*
Vim superum quartus, *saevae Iunonis ob iram:*
At *bello passum* plurima quintus habet.
Rai, Grammaticis dic tot post omina dira,
Et post tot casus, qui bene laetus erit?

In Grammaticos (1623 *edition*).

Aspice Grammaticis quam sors adversa minetur;
Omina principiis quisquis inesse putas.
Iram Maeonides, Lucanus *bella* minatur,
Fraternas acies Stătius, *arma* Maro;
Barbara Bilbilidos proles, *inferna* Canopi,
Naso *novas formas*, et *freta* Flaccus habet.
Iram, bella, acies, arma, et post barbara, postque
Inferna et formas et freta, restis ubi est?

XI. ON THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, REVIVED BY HIS MOST SERENE MAJESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, KING JAMES, AND CONFERRED IN 1616 ON CERTAIN MOST LEARNED MEN.

For the trick of James in this apparently innocent procedure, see M'Crie's *Melville*, pp. [illegible] making Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity, "to incite others to the same honour and to encourage *our ignorant clergy* to learning". "This object was not, however, gained until the year 1616, after the death of Gladstanes, when Dr. John Young, Dean of Winchester, came to St. Andrews with the royal instructions, and presided in the first act. His majesty directed that those who were found qualified for degrees should 'preach a sermon before the Lords at Edinburgh, in a hood agreeing to their degree, that so they might be known (by the *hood* or by the *sermon?*) to be men fitted for the prime places of the Church'." Epigram by Leech (Book iv. p. 85) *Ioanni Iunio Vinchestrensiensi Decano*. Dr. Young was the sixth son of Sir Peter Young, joint preceptor with Buchanan to James VI. He was born June 25, 1585, and educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In July, 1616, he presided at St. Andrews, when the principals of the three colleges and other ministers were created Doctors of Divinity. He again visited Scotland in 1618 to assist in carrying through the Perth Articles (David Laing in Row's *History*, p. 316). It is curious to find him addressing these lines to Young and others, while also corresponding with Andrew Melville the banished "man who had done more to raise the character of the clergy, in point of literary and theological endowments, than all the gowned graduates who had filled the academical chairs of Scotland for two hundred years" (M'Crie, p. 337). For the D.D., St. And., 1616 of Dr. William Forbes, Rector of Marischal College, see *Rectorial Addresses* (Abdn. 1902), p. 342.

[illegible]

Do the Grampians, bound but lately in Hyperborean winter, raise their heads and challenge the stars? Why does the Tay exult, why this pride of Clyde and Esk, and Don that enters the main with its pearly tide? Certes Apollo as leader of the band has preferred the men set under the Northern Bear to the land of the Muses. Here their just meed of glory exalts the Muses, a glory never to perish. Great King, this is your doing, the new age's new glory, under whose lead the lamb fears not the Italian wolf, under whom Scotland at one birth has produced so many distinguished men. Right happy they, born under such a Prince; happy you, King James, in such men.

XI. IN DOCTORATUS THEOLOGICI GRADUM, A S. R. BRITANNIARUM REGE, IACOBO, RESTITUTUM: ET DOCTISSIMIS QUIBUSDAM VIRIS, 1616, COLLATUM.

Ecquid Hyperboreae torpens modo frigore brumae
  Grampius erectis provocat astra comis?
Quid Taus exultat? quid Glotta, quid Esca superbit?
  Donaque gemmiferis qui subit aequor aquis?

Scilicet Arctoae positos sub finibus ursae
Praetulit Aonio praeses Apollo solo.
Scilicit hic meritas sua tollit gloria Musas,
Gloria non ulla deperitura die.
Tu facis hoc, rex magne, novi nova gloria saecli,
Praeside quo Ausonium non timet agna lupum.
Sub quo tot, tantos, tulit uno Scotia partu,
Doctrinâ, ingenio, religione pares.
Sub quo tot, tanti, merito decorantur honore,
Doctrinâ, ingenio, religione pares.
Felices nimium, tanto sub Principe natos,
Felicem tantis, Rex te Iacobe, viris!

3. Esca. The seat of the Bishopric of Brechin. *Cf.* Leech's lines to David Lyndsay, l. 4.
[illegible] James V [illegible].

XII. TO SIR JOHN SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET.

The long roll of the celebrated friendships in the ancient world.
That of Scot and Leech is to make the tenth.

[illegible]

Nisus and Euryalus; Pollux with Castor; Theseus, Pirithous; Tydeus with Polynices, Jonathan and David; Laelius with Scipio—names ever green. The despiser of Pylades despised Orestes; Patroclus and Achilles had one mind. To injure Pythias was to fear Damon. These had been the great names of Friendship. Scot, you and I shall make the tenth, that so our fame may live in the upper world.

XII. D. IOANNI SCOTO, SCOTO-TERVATIO EQUITI.

Nisus et Euryalus: Pollux cum Castore: Theseus,
Pirithous: Tydeus cum Polynice suo:
Cum Ionathane bono Iessei clara propago:
Laelius aeternum cum Scipione viret.
Qui sprevit Pyladen, socium quoque sprevit Oresten,
Una Menoetiadae mens et Achillis erat,
Damonem metuit Pythiam qui laeserat olim.
Haec fuerant magnae nomina amicitiae.
Nostraque, Scote, cavas subeat ne fama tenebras,
Succedes decimo, me comitante, loco.

6. *Menoetiadae*, Patroclus.

XIII. ON QUITTING BALNAMOON, MAY 1, 1617.

For the [illegible] to Sir Alexander [illegible] Collace family [illegible] M.A., 1614, was a class fellow of Leech—was of territorial origin, and was assumed from the estate or parish of that name, in Perthshire. William Collace, regent of James Melville at St. Andrews (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 28) was of the family, and Leech's mother bore the name. The date May 1, 1617, shows that Leech had revisited home in that year, the year of his "Great Expectations"—with no tangible result.

ARGUMENT.

Worth of the [illegible] Law, and Home, [illegible] three hundred years—from which came my grandsire, my mother, my guardian, where first I set my childish feet—graciously farewell together, and be mindful of your Poet, who ever must be mindful of you. But if the laurel I seek waits me, glory through me waits you.

XIII. BALNAMONIO DISCEDENS, KAL. MAIIS, 1617.

Clara annis meritisque virûm, Colessia virtus,
Quos hinc Bellipotens vindicat, inde Themis,
Et domus, O, multis quanquam tentata ruinis,
Ausa tamen centum ter superare hiemes.
Unde avus, unde mihi genitrix, tutorque fuerunt,
Fas mihi ubi primas gramine ferre pedes :
Dulce valete simul, memoresque estote poetae,
Qui nunquam vestri non potis esse memor.
Quod si me Clariis laurus quaesita tropaeis,
Vos manet ingenio gloria parta meo.

9-10. *Cf.* Arthur Johnston on Kintore (*Musa*, ii. 282) :—

"Carmine Maeonio veteres tollantur Athenae,
Urbs haec versiculis est celebranda meis" ;

on Caskieben and Benachie (ii. 21) :—

"Clara Maroneis evasit Mantua cunis,
Me mea natalis nobilitabit humus."

XIV.* [illegible] STRENA.

[illegible] R[illegible] Dec. 1617."

For the careful transcript of this poem, together with *Nemesis Poetica*, from the unique copy in the library of the University of Edinburgh, I am indebted to the courtesy of my old friend Professor James Mackintosh, LL.D. On the prominence of the First of January as an era in the year, see the note in *Musa*, ii. 290. The thing is slight in texture and shows no great depth of feeling or treatment, being rather an exhibition of his "luxurians ingenium" as he styles it, and an ill-digested mythological congeries. "Criticism," as Dr. Johnson said, "disdains to chase a schoolboy to his commonplaces." The Latin prose style in all his dedications is artificial and affectedly high flown, and contrasts most unfavourably with the solitary specimen of Arthur Johnston, in the dedication of the *Delitiae* to Sir John Scot. The men were in every way distinct.

The religious attitude, if his perhaps slight belief is so styled, of Leech may be inferred from his lines (*Epigrams*, p. 8, 1620) on *De Scotica Religionis Reformatione*, and from the ecclesiastical company he kept, Lindsay of Brechin, and Spottiswoode. He probably attached himself to the party that had promotion and favours to offer, but the townsman of Andrew Melville is certainly found in strange company in addressing the latter. "Though it appears some of the violent measures of the Court were taken against his better judgment, yet he is, perhaps, on that account, the more culpable, as he gave such violent courses his active support. He scrupled not to sacrifice his country's faith to his own ambition" (Lippe's *Wodrow*, 297). That Spottiswoode with so much in his power did nothing for Leech is perhaps significant, but it may only mean that that wily person was so engaged in pushing his own fortunes and schemes as to forget others. What his power was may be fully seen in the expose by M'Crie of the Court of the High Commission (*Andrew Melville*, p. 305), and in the letter of his predecessor, Gladstanes, February 18, 1610. "Your majesty may look for uniform and constant service from all my brethren, the prelates, whom also your majesty will please to encourage, partly when places in the Session shall vaik by promoting some moe to the same, whilk will both repair the decay of our livings and patrimony, and procure the dependence of the rest of the ministry, who have their *fortunes and estates subject to the pleasure of that judicatory*." This power of receiving appeals and of inquisitorial investigation into schools and colleges was the means whereby Bishop Patrick Forbes formed his party in the north, so lauded by David Leech.

The whole piece need not represent Leech's actual estimate of Spottiswoode, and the retractation of his eulogy is too clear in the *Nemesis Poetica*, l. 241, to be mistaken. That *praesul indoctus* could not say with the other patron of Leech (l. 240) "bene habent se singula," for the treatment is rambling, disproportionate, and too wordy in Ovidian mannerisms. It reads like a story of mythological tags, and recalls the criticism of Pindar by Corinna, that in his Theban mythology that writer had sown with the sack and not with the hand.

Leech has an epigram (Book iii. p. 65) to Laurence Skinner, on the *Mala*:—

* The Latin of XIV.-XVII. is not given, in spite of the great rarity of Leech's longer poems and the curious fatality that has attended their disappearance from the British Museum and Advocates' Library. But for biographical purposes a brief account is appended of each.

" Munera dum Iani propero, Skinnere, Kalendis
Mittere patrono dulcia mala meo,
Morbus iners iterum me lecto affixit, et ausa est
Intentare avidas Parca sinistra manus," etc.

XV. TEARS AT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MOST AUGUST MONARCH, JAMES I., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, FROM HIS OWN COUNTRY OF SCOTLAND INTO ENGLAND.

The lines have been copied from the fragment, preserved in the interesting Kirkwall Bibliotheck, which has been forwarded by the courtesy of the Rev. J. Craven of St. Olaf's, Kirkwall. They form one of the countless eulogies showered on the British Solomon during his extraordinary return visit to Scotland. (See Wedderburn's *Syncuphranterion*, Introduction.) The theme is everywhere treated with the same hyperbolical laudation of James and the declaration that nature is staggered by his return to England, the stars being about to fall and the angels weeping. Those who reject the absurd sycophancy have not, perhaps, read the similar effusions by greater men and by better-remembered names in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, or even the equally absurd flattery of Raleigh (*Kenilworth*, Note E) to Elizabeth. Leech's attempt to reach the royal ear clearly failed. His relative, Robert Baron, at St. Andrews in the same year had much better fortune, having taken the precaution to attack the monarch on his weakest spot, his theological vanity (Shand's *Funerals*, p. 27). It is significant that all through Leech has nothing to say on this side of James's character, so fully dealt with by Wedderburn.

XVI. DAPHNIS.

The first 117 lines are taken from the *Daphnis*, in the fragment at Kirkwall, printed with the *Lachrymae*. The rest of the extract has been added from the Second of the *Eclogae Bucolicae*, in which it appears in a slightly altered version worked up for the 1620 volume. Leech is Lycidas and Alexander of Menstrie, later on Earl of Stirling, is Alexis. King James VI. is Daphnis. It is the traditional pastoral, in imitation of Virgil's *Eclogues*. For a character of Stirling and his poetry, see *Musa*, i. 219. "Tragedies of ostentatious morality, diffused through smooth rhetorical stanzas, without a spark of celestial fire" (Douglas' *Peerage*, ii. 536). Leech [illegible] :

" Tantum divine poeta,
Vatum O grande decus, paulum Thameseia rura
Desere, et Aeschyleo temet furare cothurno,
Dum tuus agrestem Lycidas percurret avenam."

On p. 5 the "iuga consita spinis," associated with Damon, the "spinifer Damon" of p. 24, in the Fifth Eclogue, refer to Drummond of Hawthornden, whose self-chosen designation it was for his own epitaph.

It is remarkable that one passage of the Earl of Stirling has become household through [illegible] *The Tempest*, IV. i. 150-56, on "the cloud-capt towers" is taken from *The Tragedie of Darius* [illegible]

"Let greatnesse of her glascie scepters vaunt :
Not sceptours, no, but reeds, soone brus'd soon broken :
And let this wordlie pomp our wits inchant.
All fades, and scarcelie leaves behinde a token.
Those golden Pallaces, those gorgeous halles,
With fourniture superfluouslie faire :
Those statlie Courts, those sky-encountring walles
Evanish all like vapours in the aire."

XVII. NEMESIS POETICA.

Nemesis Poetica: Edinburgi. Excudebat Andreas Hart. Anno Domini 1617. Leech's activity during the *Annus Mirabilis* of 1617 had been excessive. It embraced in all

Iani Maliferi Strena: 1617, 4°. Finlason, Edin.
Iani Sperantis Strena: 1617, 4°. Finlason, Edin.
Lachrymae and Daphnis: 1617, 4°. Finlason, Edin.
Nemesis Poetica: 1617, 4°. A. Hart, Edin.
Nemo: 1617, 4°. Finlason, Edin.

See Aldis, *List of Printed Books*, p. 140. The attempts of Leech to attract notice had all failed, and in chagrin he retires abroad. The reference to the "career" in 79, may, or may not, be taken literally, but the tone of bitterness and self-condemnation is clear and undeniable. In some parts it is incoherent; and this is due, as is hinted in the dedication to Scot, to the heat and mental confusion under which it was composed. In many passages the reader is reminded of Johnson's

[illegible]

and also of that great writer's couplet, recited in tears by its noble author in later years, of memories of the past.

"There mark what ills the scholar's life assail;
Toil, envy, want, the *patron*, and the *jail*".

It is pleasant to find the constant friendship of Scot for his weak and erring friend. The concluding lines cannot fail to recall the opening lines of the *Traveller;* and how, as Leech by "the wandering Moselle" turned to Scot, so Goldsmith "unfriended" by "the wandering Po" turned fondly in all his wanderings to his brother, the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, and "dragged at each remove a lengthening chain". In several passages Leech, through genuine feeling, or native ability, reaches a much higher level than is shown by the colder and more finished style of Arthur Johnston.

XVIII. QUITTING SCOTLAND, OCTOBER 1, 1617.

This was clearly sent to Scot of Scotstarvet, from the reply which is preserved in *Delitiae Poet. Scot.* ii. 481, 482. The steady Scot there advises him to drop the rôle of erotic poet and betake himself to the serious study of a profession. Leech was a Master of Arts of three years' standing and apparently was endangering his prospects. [illegible] sea Apollo and the Graces will have him in their keeping :—

> " Hoc praeeunte viam carpes securus ubique,
> Nulla timenda sali, nulla pericla soli.
> Blanda trias Charitum semper tibi serviet uni,
> Haerebit lateri mellea Suada tuo.
> Sive libet *Ligerim* celerem, magnumve *Garumnam*
> Seu *Rhodanum*, rapidis qui mare turbat aquis," etc., etc.

If he reaches Venice or Rome, he will be able :—

> " Consulere Hippocratem vel docti scripta Galeni,
> Materies studiis aptior illa tuis.
> Vel, tibi si placeant, priscorum volve sophorum
> Dogmata . . .
> Aspicis ut summos det Iustinianus honores,
> Si libet arguti discere iura fori.
> Aspicis ut tritam referat tua Musa lacernam,
> Possideatque minus quam miser Irus opum."

He fears his advice will be of no use, and advises the erotic poet to concentrate on an epic, as unwisely as his friends pressed Burns to devote himself to a great drama :—

> " Aut tu sublimi volita super alta cothurno,
> Aut cane Maeonia bella canenda tuba ;
> Hac iter ad celsi frondosa cacumina Pindi,
> Haec erit ingenio digna Camena tuo."

ARGUMENT.

Land powerful in men and mental products, whether fierce Mars calls to the field and you rush to the fray covered with Thracian dust ; or whether there is need of mind, the care of stern Minerva, the glory and honour of the Pierian choir, whether you owe your sceptre to Fergus, or to Gathelus, or derive your name *Scotland* from the *Scythian* streams, land ruled over in unbroken line by a hundred kings and more down to your name, James ——, kindly land, farewell awhile. You grant this, land dearest of all, Scotland, or native country if you will. The quiet Loire summons me, the rushing Rhone, Seine, chief of waters, the Garonne descending from its tiny source, where it seeks the main in darkling wintry flood. Here Phoebus and the band of the Muses promise me rest, while my own dear Scot refuses no trouble on behalf of his poet friend, and lends me his aid in absence. Dear fostering land, while you remember me keep ever *him* for me, whether the fates grant me a return or a grave. How can they grant me them if he abides with you and lives as my friend ? Let him live and so abide. Thus, though dead and though absent, I now live with you, and die with you.

XVIII. SCOTIA DISCEDENS, KAL. OCTOBRIS, 1617.

Terra viris studiisque potens, seu torvus ad arma
Mars vocet et Getico pulvere sparsa ruas,
Sive opus ingenio, rigidae tutela Minervae,
Gloria Pierii terra decusque chori,
Seu tua Fergusio, debes seu sceptra Gathelo,
Seu profuga e Scythicis nomina sumis aquis,
Continuâ serie centum regnata superque
Regibus ad nomen, magne Iacobe, tuum:
Paulum blanda vale. Sinis hoc, dulcissima tellus,
Scotia, seu patriae nomina forsan amas.
Me placidi Ligeris, Rhodani rapidissimus amnis,
Et me nobilibus Sequana primus aquis,
Me vocat exiguo descendens fonte Garumna,
Turbidus hibernis qua mare poscit aquis.
Hic nostris requiem, hic bonus otia blanda Camenis
Phoebus et Aonidum spondet amica cohors;
Dum pro vate suo nil non mea cura recusat
Scotus, et absenti praestat amicus opem.
Hunc tu, terra fovens, nostri memor usque reserva,
Seu mihi dent reditum, seu mihi fata obitum.
Sed mihi quem poterunt reditum dare fata obitumque,
Si tecum maneat, vivat et ille meus?
Vivat et O maneat! Sic mortuus et licet absens,
Tecum ego nunc vivo: tecum ego nunc morior.

9. The lines are noteworthy as showing affection for France, but more for Scotland. This is also the attitude of the Paris-loving Dr. William Barclay. It marks an advance on the love of Buchanan (*Adventus in Galliam*) for France, as the second home of the Scot Abroad. "Buchanan had the feelings of his age and of the classical tradition in the matter of scenery. We have abundant evidence from his writings that the forests and hills of his native district were the last sights in the world on which he could look with pleasure. It is the smiling plains of France, with their broad, calm rivers, that he thinks of when he wishes to descant on the beauties of nature" (Hume Brown, *Buchanan*, p. 14). Scott most subtly interprets this feeling in *Quentin Durward*, chap. xiv., in the moonlight scene of the Loire "rolling his majestic tide through the richest plain of France," etc.

XIX. FOR THE MOST DISTINGUISHED AND LEARNED SIR JOHN SCOT, DIRECTOR OF THE CHANCERY OF HIS MOST SERENE BRITISH MAJESTY, JOHN LEECH SENDS HIS BEST WISHES TO EDINBURGH.

This letter, with the above heading in Latin, is found also in the Leech-Scott correspondence in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It is dated from Paris, Prid. Kal. Feb. 1618. Leech is in a sad and pensive vein, and knows not why. Like Heine, he says:—

" Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten
Dass ich so traurig bin."

It cannot be love; he has renounced the amatory vein. The reference to Neaera is noteworthy. Writing from Paris, Leech naturally remembers Buchanan's [illegible], allegorical for Paris, and his series of epigrams *Ad Neaeram*. Warton believed that the same associations were in the mind of Milton, when he wrote in *Lycidas*, 67-69:—

" Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neaera's hair? "

It is with reference to Neaera that Buchanan wrote the exquisite epigram, perfect in diction and point, so often pirated and imitated by others:—

" Illa mihi semper praesenti dura Neaera,
Me quoties absum semper abesse dolet;
Non desiderio nostri, non maeret amore,
Sed se non nostro posse dolore frui."

It was of these lines that Ménage said he would have given his best benefice to have written them.

[illegible]

The letter you read came to you from the city under whose walls steals the Seine, that peerless stream, with its kindly waters. I am with the Seine and the vales blest with many a vine, and with a grand climate in spring, fleeting the time with the Muses, yet sad withal. Sad and yet ignorant of the cause. This is not love, Scot. I am in love with no Neaera, though Panthea is sung in my strains. Love is a God for the gay and for those he sees lying soft and going in fine scented raiment. Has some old woman at the witching hour of night cast her spells upon me, making waxen representations of my features, and piercing my heart with her magic needle? Whatever it is, I am most deeply sad. I have frightful dreams by the light of the wandering moon, when beast, bird, and man are all at rest. At one time I stamp the blood-stained ground with the blood on me of a deeply false friend; at another I am hustled into the sluggish waters, as in Rome the youths did the old men from the gangways. Often I seem in want to roam strange paths with an enemy behind,[1] to pass through charnel houses, and to plant my feet on a

[1] Like one, that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread,
Because he knows a frightful fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
—*Coleridge.*

dizzy cliff, to kill some of my dear friends and then seek safety in flight. Scot, you are the cause, a letter should have told me how you were and alleviated my anxiety. Why so long silent? Can I believe you have quite forgotten me? Truly I can not believe it. A truce to delays, then, so that I may know if my dreams are true or false.

XIX. CLARISSIMO DOCTISSIMOQUE VIRO, D. IOANNI SCOTO, EQUITI AURATO, SERENISSIMI REGIS BRITANNIARUM CANCELLARIAE DIRECTORI, IOANNES LEOCHAEUS D.S.P. EDINBURGUM.

[illegible]

Quam legis, haec ista tibi venit epistola ab urbe,
  Quam subit hospitibus Sequana primus aquis.
Sequana me, vallesque haud una vite beatae
  Et tenet externo nobile vere solum,
Fallentem Musis et dulci carmine curas,
  At tristem in mediis sollicitumque iocis.
Tristis ego, nec scire tamen quae causa doloris,
  Aut cur haec lateat pectore cura, licet.
Non amor hic, Scote, est, nec me tenet ulla Neaera,
  Quamvis carminibus Panthea dicta meis.
Ille deus laetos, deus ille tenaciter urget
  Quos videt in molli ponere membra toro,
Quos videt in Tyria molles incedere palla,
  Et Sibethaeo spargere odore sinus.
An me igitur cantu nimiumve potentibus herbis
  Devovit tacitae tempore noctis anus?
An me composuit similes in imagine vultus,
  Et mea Colchiaca pectora fixit acu?
Quicquid id est, me tristis hiems languore metuque
  Me circumvolitat plurima maestities.
Somnia me terrent, me turbida noctis imago,
  Quum vaga fraterna Cynthia luce micat,
Quumque simul pecudesque omnes, volucresque, ferasque
  Atque homines, placidus stravit ab axe sopor.
Nam modo ab insidiis multum fallentis amici
  Sanguineam pedibus tundo cruentus humum;

Nunc veluti vietos pubes de pontibus olim,
Mittor in ignavas praecipitatus aquas.
Saepe mihi videor vagus et rerum omnium egenus
Ire per ignotas hoste sequente vias,
Antraque perreptare et corpora clausa sepulchris,
Aut in praerupta ponere rupe pedem.
Saepe aliquem e caris gladiis subducere amicis,
Et videor tutam consulere inde fugam.
Mille novat species Morpheus, quumque omnia finxit,
Deserit in mediis me tamen usque malis.
Tu facis hoc qui, Scote, licet disiunctus amico,
Ire tamen cessas, qua licet ire, via.
Littera debuerat solitam narrasse salutem,
Debuerat curas illa levasse meas.
Cur ita ab officio longum cessavit avito?
Cur tua nunc raro littera nomen habet?
Credere men' possum tota tibi mente fugatum?
Aut nunquam immemorem te fore, Scote, mei?
Certe, ego non divos tam laeva mente futuros
Auguror, ut de me haec tristia ferre velint.
Ergo age, rumpe moras omnes: ut noscere possim
Haec mihi utrum cornu, an somnia fudit ebur.

2. Sequana primus. As in *Scotia Discedens*, l. 12.

10. Panthea. Leech's poetical flame, in his *Musa Priores*, London, 1620. Address to by Scot (*Delitiae*, ii. 479); for Scot's reply to this letter, see ii. 485.

14. Sibethaeo. Like the Queen of Sheba (1 Kings xi. 2).

17. For the incantation of witches, see Virgil, *Ecl.* viii. 80; Hor. *Epod.* v. 24.

27. For allusion to the "depontani senes," see note on John Johnston's *Gulielmus Erdius*, l. 5.

39. Littera. For rare use in sing. for *epistola*, see Ovid, *Her.* 2. 1. "Qaam legis a rapta Briseide litera venit," imitated by Leech in l. 1. Milton to Young, *Elegia Quarta*, 1.

48. By the horn or ivory gate, of true or false dreams, Virgil (*Aen.* vi. 894-97).

XX. THE AUTHOR'S FAREWELL TO LOVE POETRY.

Leech professes to bid adieu to the erotic vein. The disproportionate space assigned to the new warlike "trump" and the now renounced love pipe is characteristic, and shows the ruling passion strong in death. He protests too much. The resolve of Leech to write, say about 1620, a long Latin epic on the model of Tasso should be carefully noted. Though the

[illegible] tale had t[illegible]d, he [illegible] his [illegible] tongue for Latin. Buchanan all over Europe had secured a reputation, and won its ear for his *History*. He was with Europe, as Henri Estienne said, *poetarum nostri saeculi facile princeps*. Johnson even spoke of him as enjoying a distinction "perhaps fairer than the instability of vernacular languages admits". John Hill Burton (*Scot Abroad*, i. pp. 182, 183) notes that in Scotland as in Holland, the Latin tradition was maintained long after England, France, Italy, Spain were laying broad the foundations of a native literature.

In Scotland there was reason for this. Between Alexander Montgomery, the last of the "makars," and the revived native tradition with Allan Ramsay, the poetical hemisphere of Scotland is almost total darkness. Drummond is scarcely remembered except by research. Sir Robert Ayton certainly staked his reputation on his Latin lines in the *Delitiae* and not on his English verse, though it is the latter that has kept his name alive with posterity. Nor was the feeling confined to Scotland. Bacon doubted the lasting power of English, and deliberately wrote his *Novum Organum* and much of his work in Latin. Waller thought that

"Poets that lasting marble seek
Must carve in Latin or in Greek,"

which is the more noteworthy as coming from the man that was "smooth" and that "tuned our diction and refined our numbers" in the famous phrase of Dr. Johnson. But there is more powerful support for Leech in the greatest quarter. Milton in his 1641 *Church Government* has made an explicit statement on this very subject. "I applied myself to that resolution," he says, "which Ariosto followed . . . to fix all the industry and all the art I could unite to the adorning of *my native tongue* . . . to be an interpreter and relater of the best and sagest things among mine own citizens throughout this island in the mother dialect. That what the greatest and choicest wits of Athens, Rome, or modern Italy, and those Hebrews of old did for their country, I, in my proportion, might do for mine." So he wrote in 1641, but we know that up to 1639 in his long search for a subject he had thought of a Latin epic. See his lines to Manso, the friend of Tasso and Marini (7-9), for his declaration on the Arthur Legend and the Round Table (80-85), written in 1638. In 1639 he had returned to England, and it is only in that year, as should be noted, that he bids adieu to the idea of a Latin epic and definitely pledges himself to an English medium. *Epitaphium Damonis*, 170.

[illegible]
Brittonicum *strides*,"

But he knows the consequence of adopting "our harsh northern *whistling*, grunting guttural" (*Beppo*, xliv.). He will be unknown abroad, and confined to a purely English audience,

[illegible]
Tum licet, externo penitusque inglorius orbi".

It is not improbable that Milton's residence abroad had increased his patriotism, seeing the feebleness that had reduced the Della Crusca and Svogliati clubs to inanities of "flattery and fustian," and encouraging him "to leave something so written to aftertimes, as they should not willingly let it die". Like Leech, Milton admired Ovid, and accordingly he, too, admired Tasso. When he contemplated an epic, he had in view "those other two [poems] of Virgil and Tasso as a model". Arthur Johnston's *Psalms* may be considered in this light, not only as a rival, by Laud's advice, to Buchanan, but as an attempt to provide a poetical niche for himself in the literature of his country.

Argument.

Like the Danaides by the infernal streams filling their pitchers in vain, like Sisyphus rolling his ever rebounding stone, and like sick Tantalus thirsty in mid stream, such am I, who ever strive to exalt your name, fair Delia. For where shall my labour find beginning, middle, or end? What goal shall it reach, if you are all in all to my mind and my constant theme? Who can comprehend the infinite, who assign a limit to the illimitable? If your praise and your worth and charming grace surpass all limits, why shall I seek to pen you within the finite or hope to sing your name? Farewell, now, to cheeks of Paphian witchery and Phoebus' locks, eyes that rival the lights above, the thousand fleeting kisses of rosy lips, and you Cupid and your train, the dance, and my pleasing lute. Enough that my early youth felt the glow, and often sighed over resigning the sportive lay, enough to have spent watchful night with a flood of salt tears. How could I steer my blind bark where Scylla's whirlpool boils and where the sirens with melting melodies charm the soul but ill-defended by the artifice of Ulysses? Better to have soared aloft and sung a strain to the golden lyre of Phoebus in a more serious mood, and in the company of the great chiefs of song to have handled the mighty works of God, how the omnipotent Father has from nothing framed the world we see, and enclosed an immortal part of himself in our bodies, all which Du Bartas could write in his deathless page, or by the rousing of the chiefs to defend Jerusalem I might sing of great fights with the trump of Tasso, or what the sacred skill of Alexander has bequeathed in native measures, the solemn judgment of God, when the world shall be utterly consumed by heat. I should have derived thence the material of a noble strain and fame. As it is, Cupid had the first fruits of my muse and my youthful days have passed in sportive measures, for the censure of Momus and his disapproval of my ill-timed lay. Yet have I no reason to be ashamed of following in Cupid's train. What wrong is there to have deserved my mistress' favour and to have kept my plighted word? What wrong in constancy? or in simplicity and truth? Besides Nature gave my green youth over to my mistress and to your wiles, little Cupid. Otherwise the race of man would perish. Flowers fit the spring, the ripe ears summertide, fruit Autumn, and cold the Winter. Love fits youth. I find no pleasure in wrinkles ploughed on the brow of youth. Now, my lyre, I must resign the dance and song, and sing of wars with the blast of the trumpet.

XX AMATORIIS VALEDICIT.

(*Elegiae Lib.* 2. *Elegia* 5.)

Qualis fumificas rapidi Phlegethontis ad undas,
   Aut Acheronteos impia turba lacus
Doliolis iniectat aquas, neque dolia replet,
   Semper enim infusae defluit humor aquae;
Qualis et Aeolides saxum revolubile versat;

Et sitit in mediis Tantalus aeger aquis,
Talis ego : qui perpetuo te candida versu
Conor in aethereas, Delia, ferre vias.
Namque ubi principium, medium, finisve laboris,
Namque ubi erit numeris meta notanda meis,
Te sine si nihilum mens inchoet, unaque venae
Materiesque animi sis, mea diva, mei ?
Quis potis infinita ullis comprendere metis ?
Quisve modum statuat cui modus omnis abest ?
Si tua laus, tua si virtus, si gratia formae,
Praefixis laudum finibus usque carent,
Cur ego finitis quaeram te claudere gyris,
Curve meo sperem tollere in astra sono ?
Nunc igitur Paphiaeque genae, Phoebique capilli,
Aemulaque aethereis lumina bina globis,
Et mille in roseis errantia basia labris,
Et non mortali caetera digna sono,
Vosque simul, Venerisque puer comitesque, valete,
Et chorus, et numeris barbite grate meis.
Sit satis O primam semel incaluisse iuventam,
Saepeque sepositis ingemuisse iocis.
Sit satis O vigiles duxisse ex ordine noctes,
In gremium salsae dum cadit imber aquae.
Nam quid ego caecae potui dare vela carinae,
Huc ubi Sicanias Scylla resorbet aquas ?
Huc ubi flexanimis mulcent Acheloides odis
Pectora, Ulysseis non bene fulta dolis ?
Debueram potius Phoebi gravioris ad auream
Astra super positus, carmen hiasse lyram,
Atque inter magnos sublimi vertice vates,
Movisse aeterni maxima facta dei :
Ut pater omnipotens totum hoc quod ubique videmus,
Quod mare, terra, aer, astra, polusque cluet,
Struxerit e nihilo, atque sui partem immortalem
Clauserit olim huius corporis in latebris ;
Omnia quae nullo morituris tempore chartis
Bartassi potuit tradere dia chelys.
Aut Solymae motis pro libertate tyrannis,
Tassaeâ canerem proelia magna tubâ.
Aut quod Alexandri sacris operata Camenis

Cura Caledoniis prodidit alta sonis,
Iudicium solemne Dei, quum plurimo ab igne
Flagrabit vasti solis utrumque latus.
Hinc mihi materies felicis carminis isset,
Ora per attonitûm suspicienda virûm.
Nunc Puer ille meae carpsit libamina Musae,
Lascivisque abiit prima iuventa modis,
Forsitan ut diri fierent ludibria Momi,
Et male festivas exprobet ille faces.
Nec tamen est pudeat Pueri quod castra sequutum,
Aut precibus Gnidiam saepe adiisse deam.
Nam quod habet crimen, dominae meruisse favorem,
Aut bene promissam non violasse fidem ?
Quid sceleris firmi constantia pectoris abdit,
Et spem non longis deposuisse malis ?
Quidve mali pià simplicitas, verumque ? Sed illa
Omnia militiae signa fuere meae.
Adde quod et viridem dominae Natura iuventam
Addixitque tuis, parve Cupido, iocis.
Namque aliter de stirpe hominum genus omne periret,
Et quicquid tellus nutrit et unda maris.
Verna decent flores, aestivaque tempora spicae,
Autumnum fructus, frigus iners hiemem,
Blandus Amor iuvenem. Nunquam mihi ruga severa
In frontis viridis margine arata placet.
Hactenus et Pueri dubios evasimus aestus,
Et dominam longo vicimus obsequio.
Nunc lyra de numeris, et tu chelys apta choreis,
Me iuvat inflatâ bella tonare tubâ.

3. Doliolis. The Danaides (Hor. *Od.* iii. 11, 26).

5. Aeolides. Sisyphus (Hor. *Od.* ii. 14, 16).

31. Acheloides. The Sirens (Ovid *Met.* v. 552).

32. By stopping his ears against their song.

42. Bartassi. For Du Bartas see D. Wedderburn's *Abredonia Atrata*, 4.

44. Tasso in the *Gerusalemme Liberata*. For the enthusiastic criticism of Hallam, see *Literature*, chap. xiv. §§ 19-28. Byron, *Childe Harold*, IV. xxxv.-xxxix., is familar to all.

45. Alexandri. Sir William Alexander's *Doomes Day, or the Great Day of the Lord's Judgment*, originally in four hours, extended to twelve, a study in the Apocalypse. This poetical effort of "the second-rate Scottish sycophant of an inglorious despotism" (Masson) has not lived. "To have supported the fervour of poetry through so extended a work, on such a subject, would have demanded genius of the first order" (*Irving*).

XXI. TO DAVID LINDSAY, BISHOP OF BRECHIN.

Lindsay was son of Colonel John Lindsay of Edzell, and graduated at St. Andrews in 1593. He was master of Montrose Academy, then of Dundee; member of High Commission in 1617; defended before James at St. Andrews some theses on the power of kings and princes; supported the Six Articles of Perth, 1618. Rewarded for his subserviency by Bishopric of Brechin, consecrated at St. Andrews, Nov. 23, 1619. He crowned Charles in 1633 at Holyrood, and was translated to Edinburgh in 1634. He was present at the July, 1637, disturbance in St. Giles (Hume Brown, ii. 301), "being a corpulent man," as Spalding (i. 79) feelingly adds with an unconscious touch of humour. The date of his death is uncertain, after his deposition by the Glasgow Assembly. See Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, p. 182; Arthur Johnston's lines on him, *Musa*, ii. 111; publications in Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. lxv. See also Baillie's *Letters*, Edinb. 1841, i. p. 161; Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, ii. p. 131. Letter from Lindsay to Dr. John Forbes in Shand's *Funerals*, p. 231.

ARGUMENT.

[illegible] native seat of historian Boece, and the Esk rich in salmon, pay their respects; where Brechin rises, city of the bracken, where the tower of Mar rises on its own modest hill; who have in your rule Arbroath with its sad sacred ruins, and Forfar the delight of kings of old: I congratulate you that these titles are added to your [illegible] of blind Fortune? In this case certainly she had her eyesight and was no blind Goddess.

XXI. DAVIDI LYNDESIO, EPISCOPO BRECHINENSI.

Lyndesidum iubar, Aonidum decus, optime praesul,
  Qui Celurcanis das sacra iura meis,
Quem patria historici Taodunum terra Boethi,
  Quem salmone ferax nobilis Esca colit:
Quà filicum urbs surgit de nomine dicta, Brechinum,
  Quà turris modico Marria colle tumet:
Cui stat Aberbrothea sacris miseranda ruinis,
  Et veterum regum Forfara delitiae:
Gratulor hos meritis titulos accedere vestris,
  Ut qui olim tanto nomine dignus eras.
Et quid adhuc caecae querimur vim sortis iniquam?
  Hic certe vidit, nec dea caeca fuit.

3. Hector Boece of Dundee. "Descendant of a family which, for several generations, had possessed the barony of Panbride. . . . Name formed by the French from the name of the latest Roman classic (Boethius)" (Irving, *Scottish Writers*, i. 1).

4. Esk, N. and S. at Brechin.

5. Brechin, "urbs fluenm," "city of the brooks." But "[illegible]" would support Jervise's derivation (*Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, p. 120 [illegible]).

6. Marria. Sir Patrick Maule, Earl of Panmure, purchased the lordship of Brechin from the Earl of Mar in Oct. 1634 (Douglas' *Peerage*, ii. 354; Jervise, v.s. pp. 127, 478).

8. "Forfara, te decorant regalis rudera tecti." Arthur Johnston, *Musa*, ii. 272, alluding to Malcolm Canmore; *Buchanan*, vii. 14.

9. vestris, you and yours, including the Lindsays as a family.

XXII. ON THE BEES MAKING HONEY IN THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES OF SIR JOHN SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET.

For an account of Scot of Scotstarvet and his literary services to Scotland, see *Musa*, i. pp. 4, 5. The lines show the long incubation of the work, to which perhaps Arthur Johnston refers in the opening lines of his Latin prose dedication, *Prodeunt tandem Poetae Scoti.* "I infer that Scot had visited Holland before 1620, and that from about this time or at latest from 1627, he had the projection in his mind of a collective publication of recent Latin poetry" (Masson's *Drummond of Hawthornden*, p. 227, note). The collection represents the golden age of Latin verse in Scotland. "Unread now, alas! and utterly uncared for, except perchance by some rare bookworm or zealot in Latinity here and there, those elaborately conserved productions, the growth of hours and months of the linguistic skill, and even, in some cases, the real thought and heart-throbbing, of men once alive as we are, but whose dust lies long-scattered and untraceable now in Scottish and foreign earth" (*ibid.* p. 249). "But perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance in the history of our literature at this period is the enthusiasm with which Latin poetry was cultivated by our countrymen. Divines, lawyers, physicians, country gentlemen, courtiers, and statesmen, devoted themselves to this difficult species of composition, and contended with each other in the various strains which the ancient masters of Roman song had employed. The principal poems in the collection entitled *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum* were originally published, or at least written, at this time. They are of course possessed of very different degrees of merit, but of the collection in general we may say that it is equal to any of the collections of the same kind which appeared in other countries, except that which contains the Latin poems composed by natives of Italy. If this was not the classic age of Scotland, it was at least the age of classical literature in it" (M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 395). The Collection of Scots Poets issued in 1637 from the Amsterdam press of Johann Blaeu had been preceded by the *Delitiae Poetarum Italorum*, Gruter, 2 vols., Frankfort, 1608; by the *Delitiae Poetarum Gallorum*, Gruter, 3 vols., Frankfort, 1609; and was followed by the *Delitiae Poetarum Danorum*, 2 vols., Leyden, 1693.

ARGUMENT.

While Scot prepares the publication of the Scottish Sons of Song, collecting their scattered remains from various quarters, the bees quitting their hive in wonted style settled together where a scented laurel discloses its green foliage. Then in a body again, it is a portent that I tell, the mass following their leader selected a definite spot at the top of Scot's house, where his library preserves the sacred

singers. There abiding two summers and two winters the bee revels actively in the honey of Hybla. This is not done at random and by chance, but with a clear forecast is devised by the Gods. To you, Scot, the poets' patron, and yourself a poet, they vow honey for your task and a garland of laurel for your brow.

XXII. IN APES, IN MUSAEO D. IOANNIS SCOTI SCOTOTERVATII EQUITIS, MELLIFICANTES.

Dum Fergusiacos Scotus parat edere vates,
  Sparsa legens variis undique membra locis,
Mellificae volucres, castris de more relictis,
  Quà laurus virides pandit odora comas,
Consedere simul : factoque hinc agmine rursus,
  Mira loquor, regem turba secuta suum,
Delegit certam sibi Scoti in culmine sedem,
  Servat ubi vates bibliotheca sacros.
Illic ver geminum, geminosque morata Decembres,
  Sedula in Hyblaeo nectare sudat apis.
Non temere hoc, casuque aliquo ; verum omine certo,
  Scilicet auctores res habet ista deos.
Fautori vatum tibi, Scote, unàque poetae,
  Mella vovent curis, laurea serta comis.

4. Imitated from Virg. *Aen.* vii. 59-67.
6. regem. Queen bee.

XXIII. TREE-GROWN GEESE, OR COMMONLY "CLEKGEIS".

Boece is not the first authority for the story of the barnacles or solan-geese. It is found before him in Aeneas Sylvius' (Pope Pius II.) *Cosmographia in Asia et Europa eleganti descriptione*, 4to, Paris 1500, p. 127. For the criticism by Joseph Scaliger, and other references to the Boece legend, see Irving, *Scotish Writers*, i. 7. Dempster (*Hist. Ecc.* i. 321) knew the Aberdeen story and its supposed verification by Alexander Galloway, Canon of Aberdeen, Prebendary of Kinkell, and Rector of King's College in 1516. To that writer, accordingly, he attributes boldly a work *De Hebridum Insularum Natura, et Arboribus anseriferis.* He adds, "Hoc sane genus avium arboribus in Scotia produci, praeter nostrates, docuerit Ptolemaeus, Munsterus, Aeneas Sylvius negat, mirantur alii: vulgo *clakis* dicuntur". The legend is referred to by Du Bartas, in Sylvester's version, quoted in the dedication of Forbes's *Cantus* to the Town Council, 1682. "The (Trees-brood) Bar-geese, mid the *Hebridean* wave" (Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pref. xliii.). *Plura* in note on *Tempest*, Clar. Press ed. p. 145.

ARGUMENT.

Mark the tree-grown birds, Nature's miracle, with their Scottish name of goose. Silvanus is their sire, and blue Tethys their dam, where the Bear wheels round the Pole. The seed of the trees falls in drops into the sea, and friendly ocean receives it, till, first a worm and then a true bird, it flies away and quitting the waters skims through the air. Let all the race of birds yield to the Caledonian one, for this has its origin from great Gods.

XXIII. ANSERES DENDROPHYTAE, ALIAS VULGO "CLEKGEIS" (1623).

Aspice dendrophytas, naturae mira, volucres,
Anseris his Scoto nomina facta solo.
Silvanus pater est, genetrix dea caerula Tethys,
Hac ubi finitimum circuit ursa polum.
Decidit arboreum stillatque in marmora semen,
Quod capit et gremio Tethys amica fovet:
Dum primo veluti vermis, mox vera volucris,
Evolet et linquens aera tranet aquas.
Cede Caledoniae volucrum genus omne volucri,
Nam genus a magnis haec habet una deis.

Leech also (Book iv. p. 68, 1623) has lines to the Solan Goose at the Bass Rock and Ailsa Craig.

XXIV. ON SIR ROBERT AYTON, POET OF THE GREATEST DISTINCTION.

Ayton's Latin Poems are in the *Delitiae Poet. Scot.* i. 40-75, and they are of excellent quality. He was the second son of Ayton of Kinaldie in Fife, and was born in 1570; M.A. St. Andrews; gentleman of the Bed Chamber. He was intimate with Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden. Monument in Westminster Abbey, erected by his nephew, Sir John Ayton, which says he died at Whitehall, March, 1638, aged 68. His success in English verse was equally remarkable, and he was considered the first native of North Britain who attained to a correct English style. Dryden said Ayton wrote "Some of the best verses of that age". His lines "I loved thee once, I'll love no more," "I do confess thou'rt smooth and fair," quite anticipate the style and manner of the Cavalier Poets. He is the first writer of "Old Long Syne," refurbished by Allan Ramsay, till it reached Burns.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot
And never thought upon . . .
To *pity*, if thou canst not *love*,
For old long syne."

Burns almost certainly drew from this the last verse of *Mary Morison.*

ARGUMENT.

The name which Venus has set on her shaft, the name by which Cupid loves to sport, the name with which by the Boeotian fount Phoebus delights to strike the lyre, the name beyond all others known to the Muses, which the triad of the Graces would wish their own, loving peace and fit for a thousand graces, indulged by suasion, whose wit leaves no sting, the name that sounds harmonically in the ear of Jove when Ganymede mixes the cheerful cup, the name in which earth, breezes, the sea all blend—what? Ayton.

XXIV. IN D. ROBERTUM AITONIUM, EQUITEM, POETAM CELEBERRIMUM (1623).

Nomen Acidaliâ quod fixit arundine Cypris,
  Nomen quo Paphius ludere gestat Amor,
Nomen Hyantaeis quo sese oblectat in undis,
  Dum tereti Phoebus pollice pulsat ebur,
Nomen quo Musis non ullum notius audit,
  Esse suum Charitum quod bona triga velit,
Nomen pacis amans et mille leporibus aptum,
  Cui Suada indulget, cui sine felle Iocus,
Nomen in harmonico quod Iupiter audit Olympo,
  Dum miscet Phrygius pocula laeta puer,
Nomen quo tellus, auraeque, atque humor aquai,
  Cunctaque concordant : dic quod? Aitonius.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ut sit ἀεὶ τόνος hic noster Aitonius!"

9. "Such a melody to the ear, as the whole World, well understood, would afford the understanding. In brief, it is a sensible fit of that *harmony* which intellectually sounds in the ear of God" (*Religio Medici*, Sir T. Browne).

[illegible]

[illegible]

"*Aye to* me they sing *ae sang*."

XXV. ON HIMSELF AND HIS STUDIES.

Leech "joins the choir invisible" of poets and appears happy there, finding "a pleasure in poetic pains which only poets know," as Cowper says. A splendid isolation, felt to be dangerous. The lines are full of feeling. They are the exact equivalent of the beautiful sonnet by J. H. Burrow (B.A. St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge, obiit. June 20, 1876), to which

his friend the Rev. J. H. Lupton, Sub-Master of St. Paul's School, London, long ago showed my attention in a Latin rendering by himself. The parallel with [illegible] deserve preservation:—

My youth is passing from me in life's May.
  My deeds, poor fool! are dreams and reverie,
  Changeful as clouds upon a summer day,
That touch not earth. And all things chide me; yea
  As I o'erleaped a rivulet, ceaselessly
  With all its mountain music rushing by,
The glad stream and its ever onward flow
Made my heart gush with sorrow, that but I
Stand idle, and am making for no shore.
Sweet monitor! but long ere winter hoar,
I will be pressing on to Helicon,
  My glorious goal; and if I can no more,
Like thee, I'll nurse some floweret of my own,
  To glad young hearts and bloom when I am gone.

VERSION.

Did Prometheus mould my breast of softer stuff, or was there some foolish star at my birth? I am believed a fool and a madman, and almost whelmed in the tide of Forgetfulness, because I have given up my free leisure to the Pierian Muses, wooing every Goddess to my prayers. Believe me, such indignation is my praise, this *disgrace* wins me much *grace*. For often have I silently prayed the friendly power to be but a small part of the choir of Castaly.

XXV. DE SE ET SUIS STUDIIS.

An leviore luto finxit mihi pectora Titan?
  Affuit an cunis sidus inane meis?
Stultus et insanus credor, similisque furenti,
  Et prope Letheae gurgite mersus aquae,
Otia Pieriis dederim quod libera Musis,
  Sollicitans omnes in mea vota deas.
Credite mî, talis facit indignatio laudem,
  Dedecus hoc magnum dat mihi ferre decus.
Namque sat optavi tacita prece numen amicum,
  Si modo Castalii pars ego parva chori.

1. Juvenal, xiv. 34. Leech wonders if he is one of the

"Thrice fortunate! who of that fragile mould,
  The precious porcelain of human clay,
  Break with the first fall"

—(Byron, *D.J.* iv. 11).

3. *credor.* Quintilian, ii. 1. 11.

XXVI. ON FOUR DUTCH POETS.

"The *Delitiæ Poetarum Belgarum* appeared to me, on rather a cursory inspection, inferior to the French. *Secundus* outshines his successors. . . . *Dominic Baudius* is harmonious and elegant, but with little originality or vigour. These poets are loose and negligent in versification, ending too often a pentameter with a polysyllable, and with feeble effect; they have also little idea of several other common rules of Latin composition" (Hallam, *Literature*, ch. xiv. § 96).

"*Daniel Heinsius*, conspicuous as Secretary to the Synod of Dort, and a Latin poet of distinguished name. . . . *Grotius* was not quite so great a master of the Greek as of the Latin language" (*ibid.* ch. xviii. §§ 12, 13).

Ioannes Secundus, Johann Everts, 1511-1536; born at the Hague; Private Secretary to Charles V. Died of fever at St. Amand, near Tournay.

ARGUMENT.

Pack, others! Enough for me be the four Dutch swans, the rare glory of the Aonian Choir. Baudius is gracious, Secundus sweet, Grotius learned, Heinsius soft. Baudius is Suasion; Venus, your kisses are Secundus; Heinsius is Erato, Grotius is Grace itself. Baudius is the Muse's tongue, Secundus the lips, Heinsius the eyes, Grotius the cheeks. Happy you! I view the lofty peak, and worship those who have gained the slopes of Pindus; but you, bards from the Dutch shore, beyond all others, equals among yourselves or otherwise.

XXVI. DE QUATUOR BATAVIS POETIS.

Ite alii: mihi sat Batavo de litore cygni
  Quatuor, Aonii gloria rara chori.
Baudius hic est blandiloquus, suavisque Secundus,
  Grotius hic doctus, Heinsius hic tener est.
Baudius est Peitho: tua basia, Cypri, Secundus;
  Heinsius est Erato, Grotius ipsa Charis.
Baudius est lingua, et Musarum labra Secundus,
  Heinsius est oculi, Grotius inde genae.
Felices! ego suspicio sublime cacumen,
  Et veneror Pindi qui tenuere iugum:
Vos tamen ante alios, Batavo de litore, vates:
  Sive pares placuit, seu minus ire pares.

5. Peitho, Πειθώ, Persuasion; *Suada, Suadela*.

6. Erato, Muse of amatory poetry. Compare Leech's apotheosis of his models with Keats's *Ode to the Poets*, "Bards of Passion and of Mirth".

XXVII. TO CELURCA, WHICH NOW IS CALLED NEW MONTROSE.

See the lines on Montrose by Arthur Johnston (*Musae* ii. 74, 75) and by John Johnston, s.v.

ARGUMENT.

Let the Thespian sisters dictate to me their sweet song, and let Phoebus grant me his numbers. Montrose, the Muses or the God of the Golden Lyre cannot adorn you beyond your merit. Flora gives her choicest gifts; Ceres, not yet wailing her lost Proserpine, with bounteous hand encircles the circuit of your walls. The God of the sea grants wealth, genially sustains your folk, and enriches them with his glassy waves. Flora, Ceres, Nereus all join.

XXVII. IN CELURCAM, QUAE NUNC NOVA MONTISROSA DICITUR.

Carmina Thespiacae dictent mihi blanda sorores,
  Et Phoebus numeros donet habere suos;
Ultra te nequeunt, Celurca, ornare sorores,
  Vel deus auratam qui ferit arte lyram:
Certat ubique deus, sic dat sua munera Flora,
  Sic decorat vernam fertile gramen humum.
Farre Ceres (neque enim natam iam plorat ademptam),
  Circumdat larga moenia tuta manu.
Ipse maris dat opes domitor, populumque benignus
  Sustinet et vitreis dives inaurat aquis.
Flora, Ceres, Nereus, decorat, circumdat, inaurat,
  Terram, urbem, populum, gramine, farre, bonis.

The lines appear in the 1623 edition, with some verbal alterations, and with the heading "In Celurcam, vulgo Montisrosam, natalem suam urbem".

XXVIII. TO THOMAS DEMPSTER, PROFESSOR OF JURISPRUDENCE AT BOLOGNA.

See on Dempster, s.v. A kindly reference to the wanderer, who has rescued from "darkness" so many names of compatriots. They have "come home," and "enjoy their own again" through him. There is the usual pun on *σκότος* and Scotia. The epigrams on him in Irving's Preface do not miss it. One Italian says of him :—

Εἰς, θαυμά, σκότος οὐδὲ σκότος, μάλα δ' ἐν σκοτέεσσι
  Ἐι πατρᾳ σοὶ καὶ πάντοθι φωτοδότης.

See the lines there on him by Robert Boyd, of Aberdeen, a Jesuit (Irving, i. 126). Dempster had remembered Leech in his book. He is clearly, from his civil law accomplishments, and [illegible]

"Immemor haud patriae Latiis licet hospes in oris".

[illegible]

While far away, a new guest in Latin lands, you shed light on your country and bring forth from darkness the writings of the learned whom Scotland now calls her own: many have returned "to their ain countrie" and render it and you illustrious. Dempster, that you may not labour in vain, Scotland calls you "Pater Patriae".

XXVIII. THOMAE DEMPSTERO IURISPRUDENTIAE BONONIAE PROFESSORI.

Dum procul a patria, Latiis novus hospes in oris,
  Illustras patriam, docte poeta, tuam;
Promis et e tenebris doctorum scripta virorum,
  Scotia quos patrio nunc vocat ore suo;
In patriam rediere suam, patriâ procul olim,
  Illustrem et patriam, teque, poeta, ferunt.
Et ne tot frustra subeas, Dempstere, labores,
  Scotia te patriae nunc ciet ore patrem.

XXIX. ON MATHO.

[illegible] *Accord*, pp. 312, 313 note) thinks "have merit".

[illegible]

When Matho is deeply engrossed in Cicero and Demosthenes, studying night and day, a flea with many a frisk fell upon the wretched wight's neck and thighs. Skilled in the secrets of the great Plato, and mighty in the lore of Aristotle, he wisely put out the midnight oil, that the flea might have no light to see by in its bite!

XXIX. DE MATHONE [illegible]

Dum Tulli Matho, dum chartis Demosthenis haeret,
  Continuans noctem pervigil atque diem,
Plurimus assultans circum undique et undique pulex
  Invasit miseri colla femurque viri.

Ille autem edoctus magni secreta Platonis,
  Atque Stagiritae clarus ab arte senis,
Extinxit vigiles prudens sapiensque lucernas,
  Ne sese aspiciens pungeret inde pulex.

XXX. TO THE NICOTIAN, OR MEDICEAN HERB COMMONLY CALLED PAETUM OR TOBACCO.

For *paetum*, see the note on *Musa*, i. 313. It is to be noted that Leech's patron, Pembroke, was a smoker, to the indignation of the royal author of the *Counterblast* (*Musa*, i. 218). The play on "paetum" "potis," "poetis," is not preserved out of the Latin.

Barclay (*Nepenthes*, Spald. Club Miscell. i. 262) writes: "The country which God hath honoured and blessed with this happy and holy herbe, doth call it in their native language *Petum*, the Spaniards term it *Tabacco*, the Frenchmen call it *Nicotian*". [Jean Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, 1530-1600]. Tobacco was detested by the Marquis of Montrose (Napier's *Life*, i. 546).

ARGUMENT.

Noble herb, carried from a distant land, [illegible] mighty name and power, whether you bear the name of [illegible] born at Nysa, or of Phoebus, God of Song and [illegible], or of *Paetum*, be a friend to [illegible] in their cups. Sacred to the gods of bards, will you prove the bards' foe?

XXX. AD HERBAM NICOTIANAM, AUT MEDICAEAM; VULGO PAETUM, AUT TOBACCUM (1623).

Nomina magna gerens, vim magnam, et munia magna,
  Vecta peregrino nobilis herba solo,
Nysigenae Bacchi, medici seu nomina Phoebi,
  Corporibus quod agas noxia multa, feras,
Sive magis Paeti, potis comes esto poetis.
  Sacra deis vatum, vatibus hostis eris?

WILLIAM LESLIE.

Dr. William Leslie, one of the "Aberdeen Doctors," was M.A. of King's College in 1615, B.D. in 1627, Regent 1617-23, sub-Principal 1623-32, Principal 1632-39. From his opposition to the Covenant he fled the town with Sibbald and others to the king at Berwick, but finding little encouragement there he returned to Aberdeen, lived within the college, and saw Dr. Guild occupy his place, to whom he resigned the keys. In July, 1640, the Aberdeen Assembly deprived him of his place as lazy and drunken. Gordon of Rothiemay labours in his defence: "His lazinesse might be imputed to his reteered monasticke way of living, being naturally melancolian, and a man of great reading, a painefull student, who delyted in nothing else but to sitte in his studye, and spend dayes and nights at his booke . . . if sometymes to refresh himself, his freends took him from his bookes to converse with them, it ought not to have been objected to him as drunkennesse, he being knowne to have been sober and abstemiouse above his accusers. He was a man grave and austere, and exemplar. . . . He had studyed a full *Encyclopedia*, and it may be questioned whither he excelld most in divinity, humanity, or the languages, he being (of course) professor of the Hebrew and Divinitye. . . . For some years thereafter he lived private in the house of the marquesse of Huntlye, who was a freend to learning and learned men. . . . After Huntly was engadged in the warre, Dr. Lesly reteered to his kinnesman, Alexander Douglasse of Spynye, a gentleman who entertained him till his death [about 1654]. He dyed of a cancer. . . . Pittye it was that he left not more behynde him of his learned workes; but the reason was his naturall bashfullnesse, who had so small opinion of his owne knowledge, that he could scarce ever be gottne drawne for to speacke in publicke."

The testimonies of his friends sound more like raving than sober judgment. Strachan (*Paneg. Inaug.* 1631, p. 38) is excessive, but is fairly outdone by Sir Thomas Urquhart. He has to admit that "scripturiency" (happy coinage, unknown to Sir Thomas Browne!) is a fault in feeble pens, and that Socrates set forth no books. He believes that this "Caledonian Socrates" had been crushed by the merciless "Anites, Lycons and Melits of the Covenant" (*Tracts*, Edinb. 1774, p. 123).

"The demands, replys and duplys of the doctors of Aberdeen, as I was informed when there, though subscribed by six, were all formed and digested by Dr. Seeley (*i.e.*, Leslie), Principal of the old town Colledge" (Sage in Maidment's *Catalogues*, p. 131). Lines to Leslie in Lundie's *Poems* (Abbotsford Club, 1845 ed. p. 34), and in Leech's *Epigrammata*, iii. p. 63.

He is variously said to have belonged to the house of Kininvie, of Crichie, and of Aikenway, or Aiknavy in Banff. Bishop Keith (*Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 309) asserts that he was a brother of John Leslie, bishop of Sodor, Raphoe and Clogher (on whom see *Musa*, ii. p. 112; Grub's *History*, ii. 337; Spalding, i. 372, ii. 156), father of Charles Leslie, writer of the well-known *Short and Easy Method with the Deists*. But this is erroneous; on the [illegible]

THE FUNERAL LAUD OF PATRICK FORBES.

ARGUMENT.

I.

The hero of Corse has shuffled off this mortal coil, the chief glory of the Grampian sires. For nearly eighteen years Aberdeen was proud of him as bishop, an object of envy to her sisters. He eclipsed his ancient God-like predecessors, yet assigned them their due meed of praise. He alone propped the falling house which they set up. He alone restored ruined affairs to soundness, and remodelled all, greatly improved. That learning is not in beggary, the Church despoiled, is in either case due to Forbes.

II.

Divine Father Corse, the country's and its rulers' stay, with whom standing the common weal stood, whom Learning, the Clergy, the People, Parliament long as much to see in life again as they grieve for your loss, who, what has snatched you from us? Old age? Disease, or haply the anger of an avenging God? Happy they say is he who knows his own good things. We knew sufficiently neither our good or evil. We never recognised enough your full worth in life, nor do we yet know what has been lost in your death.

ELOGIUM FUNEBRE PATRICII FORBESII.

[*Forbes' Funerals*, 1635.]

I.

Maximus exuvias posuit Cotharisius heros,
   Inter Grampiacos gloria prima patres.
Hoc prope ter senos Devana superbiit annos
   Praesule, cognatis invidiosa deis.
Obruit hic veterum Semonum lumina, lucem
   His tamen et laudes reddidit usque suas.
Unus hic inclinata stitit, labentia fulsit,
   Quae decessores constituere sui.
Restituit disiecta unus, defecta refinxit
   Omnia, sed meritis macta subinde novis.
Quod Schola non squallet, quod non Ecclesia vasta est,
   Utraque Forbesio debet utrumque suo.

II.

Die Pater Cotharisi, ingens patriaeque patrumque
   Praesidium, quo respublica stante stetit;

Quem Schola, quem Clerus, quem Plebs sanctusque Senatus
Tam recidivum optant, quam cecidisse dolent:
Quis nobis, quid te eripuit? Num effoeta senectus?
Vis morbi? An potius vindicis ira Dei?
Felicem perhibent sua qui bona noverit: at nos
Nec bona noramus, nec mala nostra satis.
Nec satis in vita te totum agnovimus; uno
Nec quantum periit funere scimus adhuc.

Iusti Elegii et Ialemi Praemetia
cum veris lachrymis posuit
Gul. Leslaeus, S.S. Theol. Doctor,
Ejusdemque Professor, et Collegii Regii
Gymnasiarcha in Academia Aberdonensi.

5. Semones. His "God like" predecessors. See Downy's *Epitaphium*, iii. 7, 8, and Arthur Johnston's lines, *Musa*, ii. 244.

Par cui Pontificum de grege nemo fuit,
Marmoreis illi straverunt pontibus undas.

With reference to bridge of Don, built by Bishop Henry Cheyne, 1281-1329; and to bridge of Dee, by Gavin Dunbar, finished in 1527 from funds left by Elphinstone.

16-20. With reference to title-page motto of 1635 ed. "Plus sensimus quod habuimus, postquam habere desivimus" (*Hieronym. Epist. ad Pammachium*).

22. *periit*, pro *perierit*.

Ialemi, ἰάλεμος dirge.

ANDREW MASSIE.

Andrew Massie, Barin, Mar. Coll., [illegible] Oct. [illegible] 1619. By his signature as Professor of Logic he is seen to be in charge of the Semi Class, or second year.

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE, MOST ILLUSTRIOUS EARL MARISCHAL.

Argument.

I.

If tears for ever could avail to repair our loss, brought about, great Hero, by your death, the world would cease to shed them for your funeral; but, since you surpass all tears, shall I be silent of mine? High as your rank was, and though you bore the arms of the king, your high-souled mind surpassed that rank, in which a better Pandora than the one of legend had housed, compassed by all the train of the virtues. Your wondrous mind, like Phœbus' bright lamp on high, sent its rays all over the world. Large was your bounty, and rare your eloquence, by which your fame has been carried to realms above. You have risen in greatness beyond the great spirit of many, and Fabius the Cunctator and Scipio in action have fallen before you. To the vanquished you were alone a Julius Cæsar. The bright star in our northern clime, the Cynosure of all, everywhere your country's father. Ever consistent in word and deed, your ancestors' glory, the pinnacle of posterity to come. Who ever shall have said about you all that is surpassingly excellent, shall be compelled to confess that the full circle of his praise is incomplete, for to tell your worth in peace or in war is the work and task of God that knows all.

II.

Traveller, stay awhile, and read what is on this marble tomb. Shed tears as you read, not to you alone but to all has a heavy cause for tears been given. His house, ennobled by war and the blood of Camus, flourished more than 800 years, his race from the ancient stem of Scottish kings, he himself an earl in the peerage. Keith, one of the greatest of Scotia's children, his race's delight and honour. His halls were resplendent, resting on the glorious triumphs of his ancestors, supported, Crœsus, by wealth like your own. But the Hero was not content with this, finding greater pleasure in honour won by himself. He at once reached the highest seat of

honour and lent a reflected nobility to all his ancestors alike. Piety, bounty, stainless loyalty, and a comely presence adorned him. Born for the world not for himself, he amply provided for his foundation. From it the courts draw lawyers, the Church faithful pastors, the bench its senators. From it France, Germany, Spain, Italy seek their teachers. But now the Muses weep sadly by his grave, with their locks dishevelled, scattering violets and the last tribute of frankincense with their lamentations. High sprung Earl, no age shall destroy your renown, though the envious earth may shroud you. Your rest is won in Heaven, you join the heavenly councils, and enjoy the Highest Good. We, however, meanwhile shall swell high your praise; the reason of so great a man knows not death.

MEMORIAE GEORGII, MARISCHALLI COMITIS ILLUSTRISSIMI.

Lachrymae Academiae Marischallanae, 1623. Raban.

I.

Si damna aeternae lachrymae reparare valerent,
  Magne Heros, obitu conciliata tuo,
Fundere cessaret mundus pro funere; at omnes
  Cum superes lachrymas, anne silebo meas?
Stirpe licet prima fueris, regaliaque arma
  Tractares, prior hac mens generosa tamen.
Quâ melior Pandora suo consederat omni
  Virtutum sacro concomitata choro.
Mens miranda velut lampas Phoebaea relucens
  Emisit radios orbis in omne latus.
Larga manus sacrique oris facundia rara,
  Queis fama ad superas est tua vecta plagas.
Ingentes multorum animos ingentior ipse
  Vicisti, et victi procubuere tibi
Făbius ante morâ, susceptis Scipio rebus:
  Et Caesar victis Iulius unus eras,
Arctois Helice in terris, Cynosuraque cunctis,
  Atque pater patriae solus ubique tuae.
Et vultu et gestis constans tibi semper, avorum
  Gloria, venturae posteritatis apex.
Eximium de te qui dixerit omne, fateri
  Cogetur sphaeram laudis abesse tamen.

Qualis enim et quantus fueras belloque togaque
  Dicere, cunctiscii est munus opusque Dei.

17. Helice, Cynosura. The Constellations of the Bears (Ovid, F. [illegible])
23. Fueras, for fueris.
24. Cuntiscii. Apparently coinage.

II.

Siste viator iter paulisper, quaeque sepulchro
  Extant marmoreo lemmata scripta lege.
Funde legens lachrymas, lachrymarum non tibi solum
  Sed cunctis, eheu, non data causa levis.
Bello et caede Cami cui plus quam floruit annis
  Bis quadringentis nobilitata domus:
Cui genus a prisco Scotorum stemmate regum,
  Et regni procerum (proh dolor) ecce comes:
Kethus maiori quo non se iactat alumno
  Scotia, deliciae gentis honosque suae.
Atria magnificis maiorum fulta triumphis.
  Splendebant, opibus non sine, Croese, tuis.
Ast his contentus nondum fortissimus Heros,
  Cui potior proprio Marte paratus honos.
Protinus in Summam Cathedram penetravit honoris,
  Et pariter cunctos nobilitavit avos.
Ornabant pietas, animus quoque largus, ab omni
  Parte probata fides, his quoque iuncta Charis.
Mundo, non soli genitus sibi, sumptibus amplum
  Hospitium musis praebuit ille suis.
Hinc fora causidicos, habet hinc ecclesia fidos
  Pastores, habet et curia sancta patres.
Gallia doctores petit hinc, Germanus, Iberque,
  Nec non qui liquidas Tibridis haurit aquas.
Sed nunc heu tristes fletus ad funera fundunt
  Pierides, passis post sua terga comis,
Et violas spargunt, supremos turis honores
  Addunt et querulis verba sonanda modis.
Nulla tuam, generose Comes, deleverit aetas
  Famam, etsi corpus livida claudat humus.
Parta tibi caelo requies, coelestibus adstas
  Conciliis, summo perfruerisque bono.

Nos tamen interea laudes super astra feremus,
Est mortis tanti nescia fama viri.

Posuit Andreas Masseus Abredonensis
Logicae Professor in
Academia Marischallana.

5. **Cami.** The family legend of Camus. Buchanan, vi. 50.

7. The connection of the Keiths with the royal line seems mythical or general. Longmuir (*Dunnottar Castle*, p. 9) refers to John, eldest son of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland, married to a sister of King Robert III. See William Wedderburn's *Apothcosis*, 74.

19. Lucan's great line on Cato (*Pharsal.* ii. 383):—

"Nec sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo."

23. The boast, in consideration of the continental repute of men like Gilbert Jack, Walter Donaldson, Arthur Johnston, and doubtless others chronicled in Dempster's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, is not incredible. John Seton, in the dedication of the 1634 theses to William, eldest son of the Earl Marischal (afterwards seventh earl), grandiloquently appeals to Europe: "Olim Graeciae oculus Athenae, Scotiae hodie nostra benignitate Aberdonia: nusquam enim ingeniorum felicior proventus, doctrinae uberior seges, eruditissimos Mareschallanae Academiae filios, vivos, mortuorumque manes, illustria Europae lumina testamur."

WILLIAM MESTON.

The authoritative account of the life of Meston, the Jacobite Hudibrastic poet, is almost entirely derived from the narrative prefixed to the edition of his works (6th edition, Edinb. 1767), published by Walter Ruddiman, junior. The political and religious connection of the publisher with the poet may be relied on for the accuracy of the sketch there given.

Meston was born "about the year 1688," son of the blacksmith at Midmar, in Aberdeenshire. The year cannot be taken literally, for he was a bajan at Marischal College in 1694 (*Fasti Mar. Coll.* ii. 270), in which year he is found on the Register of the Grammar School, as paying 14 p., along with a William Leask for same sum, "on their going to the Colledge". He was Rolland Bursar, M.A. in 1698, and was elected on Feb. 12, 1701, a master in the Grammar School of Aberdeen. There "the family of Marshal, being informed of his qualifications, took him under their wing, and made choice of him as preceptor or Governor to the present Earl, and his brother the late Marshal Keith". This may have been at the Grammar School, where the ninth and last Earl Marischal and his brother were educated, being schoolfellows of Alexander Cruden of the "Concordance" ("Life of Cruden," by Alex. Chalmers, *Biographia Britannica*, iv. 619, 2nd ed. London, 1789), or after Meston's demission of office at the school on May 27, 1713, when he acted as private tutor to the elder brother (M.A. 1712), and to the younger during 1714-15.

On Nov. 30, 1715, he was elected to a Regency in Marischal College, by the interest of the Countess Marischal. He delivered a public oration and a specimen in the Greek tongue, but apparently he never taught (*Fasti Mar. Coll.* ii. 40), owing to the political troubles of the time. "Most unluckily for him, he thought proper to follow the fortunes of his noble patrons, who made him Governor of Dunotter-castle." By the Royal Commission appointed to visit Marischal College (Report, Dec. 21, 1716) the three Jacobite Regents, George Peacock, Alexander Moir, William Smith, were deposed and with them fell Meston, who, it was proved, had assisted the rebels with a drawn sword in his hand to proclaim the Pretender at the Cross of Aberdeen, impugning the claim of the reigning house, and joining with his three colleagues in delivering an address to the Pretender, as King James, at Fetteresso. He lurked in the hills after the battle of Sheriffmuir, till the publication of the Act of Indemnity.

"While the late Countess of Marshal was alive, he resided mostly in her family, where he indulged his vein of pleasantry, to the entertainment of the company, who paid their respect to her Ladyship: but upon her death he was left in a destitute situation. How he disposed of himself immediately after, we have not with certainty learnt; but some years afterwards he commenced an academy at Elgin." There he taught the sons of the Jacobite gentry of the district. "But economy was none of his talent. His friend, his bottle, and his book, were his sole enjoyments."

From Elgin he removed to Turriff, thence to Montrose and Perth, being "received into the family of Mr. Oliphant of Gask, in quality of preceptor to his children. Here he continued

for several years, till, falling into a declining state of health, he repaired to Peterhead to take the benefit of the mineral waters."[1]

There he was supported by the Countess of Errol; thence he removed to Aberdeen. There he died in the spring of 1745, and was buried in the Spital Churchyard. John Skinner, author of "Tullochgorum," wrote an epitaph for a monument proposed to be erected to his memory, but never set up. The spot, accordingly, is unknown. The character of Meston appears from his works. "He was possessed of an uncommon fund of wit and humour, in the timing of which he had a peculiar art. These shone in their fullest lustre when over his bottle, to which he seldom had any reluctance. On these occasions it was impossible for the most phlegmatic disposition to continue five minutes in company with him without being ready to split his sides. His jokes were always *à propos*, and he had a singular knack in telling a story. Satire was his natural weapon, which was very poignant, and which he studied chiefly to imitate Butler, whose cast of mind was very similar to his."

See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, iii. 101; 2 viii. 88; *Aberdeen Univ. Quatercent. Studies* (1906), Bibliography, p. 422; *Aberdeen Magazine*, Dec. 1831, by Joseph Robertson; Jervise's *Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, 1880, ii. p. 83; *Mariscal College Fasti*, ii. 40; article in *Notes and Queries*, July 12, 1890, with bibliography, by Mr. P. J. Anderson; Oliphant's *Lairds of Gask* [illegible], pp. 133-134, who corrects [illegible] Meston's likeness to George Halket (pp. 199-209).

I. TITLES OF THE ABERDEEN FOUNTAINS.

Aberdeen, 1707. In Bodleian Library. For John Alexander, see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 2, viii. 87. The condition of the text is dubious. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p 156. "The principal municipal work undertaken by the Council during these two years (1706-7) was the carrying out of the scheme for bringing in a supply of spring water from the springs at Carden's Well, on the lands of Gilcolmston. It was in connection with this first waterworks scheme that the fountain, now standing in the Green, was erected about 1708 in the Castlegate for the distribution of the water from Carden's Well" (Munro, *Aldermen and Provosts*, 1272-1895, p. 202). "There hath been of late a very delicate, pure and light water brought into it, from a well called by the name of Cardan; and affords such plenty, that every street hath convenient cisterns and every house is well furnished for all uses" (Description of Aberdeenshire, p. 44, in *Collection of Shires of Ab. and Banff*, Spald. Club). John Gordon was Provost, 1706-7.

Jerome Cardan, the celebrated algebraist, astrologist and physician, was invited into Scotland by Archbishop Hamilton, who endeavoured to retain him by a salary as domestic physician (Cardan, *De Propria Vita*, p. 193, ed. Naudaei). "Priests were to dismiss their

[1] "Πιδαξ Πετρεία or the discoverie of S. Peter's well at Peterhead in Scotland, showing the admirable vertues thereof against many deplorable diseases. By A. M. [Andrew More], Student in Medicine." Edinb. 1636. 12mo. "Πηγίαμα: or the vertues of, and way how to use the Minerall and Medicinall Water at Peterhead in Scotland. This being the compend of a peece written 1636 by A. M. then Student, now M. D. and P in A. R. Aberdon." Folio half sheet (*British Topography*, ii. 648; Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 110). Mediciner, King's College, 1649-72. For an account of the Peterhead Well, see Mrs. Rodger's *Aberdeen Doctors*, pp.

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concubines. The medical advice of Jerome Cardan to the Archbishop of St Andrews ([illegible]) proves the Archbishop did not obey his own rule" (Lang, *History of Scotland*, ii. 15). For Cardan's treatment of him, see the extraordinary account in Tytler's *History of Scotland*, iii. 73 n. and p. [illegible] ed. 1892.

I. TITULI FONTIUM ABREDONENSIVM.

Bodleian. Gough Scotland 229.

D. Domino Ioanni Gordon Consuli Amplissimo,

Ioanni Ross }
Thomae Strachan } Praetoribus Aequissimis.

Dominis

Iacobo Catanach }
Georgio Cruickshank }

Domino Ioanni Dowglas Aedili Vigilantissimo.
Domino Iacobo Murison Quaestori Fidelissimo.

Caeterisque Civitatis Abredonensis Senatoribus Prudentissimis.

Patres Conscripti

Magnus ille Medicinae Doctor Cardanus, ad sanitatem Archi-Episcopi Sanct- | Andreani recuperandam ex Italia Patria sua in Scotiam adductus, quo sa- | nato Civitatis Universitatisque Abredonensis nomine percelebri motus: Abre- | doniam vestram Scotiae Septentrionalis metropolin Musarumque sedem laetus | invisit. Ubi (ut Medicis in more est) coeli temperie, soli et fontium naturâ | perspectis, scatebras in vicinia hodie ex nomine ejus Cardanas dictas, pro potu | usuque ordinario quam saluberrimas maximè commendavit. |

Quas Vos, Urbis verè Patres, tanti medici authoritati innixi, Civium stu- | dentes commodo, in Aquaeductibus Imperatorum Romanorum magnificentiam | imitati, in Urbem nunc ducitis. Ingentis sanè molis opus aggressi, quod ten- | tare non audebant Majores, quodque laudabunt Posteri. |

Mihi verò civi vestro, infimi quamvis subsellii medico, Cardani magni me- | dici sententiam (fontes Titulis nomine vestro praescripto exornando) com- | probare, versusque hos subiicere liceat.

Cardanus Medicus fontes laudavit, et illos
Versibus appositis Medicus nunc ornat Alexis.
En Vobis, Urbis Patribus, mea Carmina pango,
Grataque sint oro, gratae sunt pignora mentis.

Dominationis vestrae humillimus cliens *Ioannes Alexander.*

. . . .

Tituli Fontium Abredoniensivm.

I. [*Castlegate*] *Fontis Primarii in Foro.*

Anno Domini. M.DCC.VII.

Maximo Civium commodo Urbisque ornamento, Aquae Cardanae salutiferae, labore tandem Herculeo, huc sunt foeliciter ductae.

Tantae molis erat Cardanas ducere lymphas;
Ut lymphae fluxus, sic Horum fama perenne.

II. [*Broadgate*] *Fontis in Via Lata.*

Cardanus Medicus Fontem laudaverat olim,
Civibus immissus tandem fluat usque saluber.

III. [*At the College*] *Fontis ad Academiam.*

Huc undas Helicone ortas fert una Sororum,
Ora quibus Civis proluit atque labra.

IV. [*Gallowgate*] *Fontis in Via Furcaria.*

Hic Fons Cardani subit Urbem fertque salutem,
Perpes sit cursus virginis eius Aquae.

V. [*Upperkirkgate*] *Fontis in Via Templi Superiore.*

Corde ut per venas sanguis fluit aptior usque,
Aequore, per Terram, Fons dulcior iste recurrit.

VI. [*Netherkirkgate*] *Fontis in Via Templi Inferiore.*

Cardani Medici Fons hic prorumpit; at ille
Sub Terra reptans non efficit, utilis Urbi.

VII. [*The Green*] *Fontis in Suburbio, Vulgò the Green.*

Hic quoque salubres undas Cardana refundit.
Ut hic et Cives, munere *namq.;* beet.

VIII. [*The Port, Harbour*] *Fontis ad Portum.*

Perfusa nunc Urbe undis, Cardana recedit
In Mare; sed ad Fontem mox reditura suum.

. . . .

In Titvlos Fontivm Abredonensivm
Ogsioastichon

Hos fontes Medicus quondam laudaverat unus;
Has nitidas Medicus iam canit alter aquas:
Ille salutiferas membris languentibus undas

Comperit, et primus nomina fecit aquis.
Civibus hic nostris aptas, morbisque levandis
Usibus et variis, carmine laudat aquas.
Decurrunt lymphae Cardani nomine clarae.
Fons et Alexandri carmine clarus erit.
Canebat *Gulielmus Meston*
Ex Scholae Abredonanae Praeceptoribus unus.

II. ODDS AND ENDS.

These items are from a broadsheet in the Townhouse. The date of the sheet is 1744, the year before Meston's own death.

I.

To the Provost of Aberdeen.

The Provost would be James Morison, younger of Elsick, who became Provost at Michaelmas, 1744 (Munro's *Provosts*, p. 226). If the sheet was issued early in the year, the reference would be to Provost Alexander, Aberdeen, yr. of Cairnbulg, who occupied the chair from Michaelmas, 1742, to Michaelmas, 1744. Meston probably refers to the latter.

Argument.

The gifts which of old the goddesses promised to Paris they graciously grant to you. Venus gave a comely partner of excellent family. Minerva gave a mind imbued with the arts, that you may show yourself worthy of the Provostship. Juno, thinking it unworthy to yield to both, heaped great riches on you. Mercury saw the goddesses striving, and with a smile added eloquence to their gifts. Dowered so richly as you are, I scarcely can say whether you are dearer to the city or the city to you.

II.

In Praise of the Famous City of Aberdeen.

A Poet's Dream.

Argument.

The early dawn wraps the tired limbs, while slumber closes the eyes. When the wandering mind was sportively striving with fleeting forms, Calliope stood before my bed, gracious in countenance, with a pen in her right hand, the lyre in her left, and thus with a smile addressed me: "Why sunk in slumber? Come, rise; have you no song to sing? The Grampian race of old yielded not the palm to the bards of Latium or of Greece. Now I wander alone, with no attendant, and the lyre is hushed. The Muses, dear boy, give you the pen, a right pleasant gift to great men. With this compose the renown of the Roman camp at Devana, here is a wide field for your praise. Of old it was no city with a site and splendid temples; now the then head of the world yields to it. If you look to the citizens, they are

second to none in piety and worth. Men in middle age are grave, the youth strong, the boys bent on good. 'Tis an ancient city, rich in the resources of land and sea, and with a clear air. The rivers yield fish, the land grain, the fountains a bubbling abundance. If the gifts of Bacchus and the rich olive are wanting, she imports them in exchange for her fish. Here is the seat of Pallas, the Muses and Phoebus." With these words she gave me, to my astonishment, the pen. My eyes were fixed on her, scarcely could my tongue find utterance. "With your permission," said I, "let me tell the truth, that pen is not suited for hands of mine. Strong in mind and learned must he be who would speak the city's praise. Small faculty, or none, of song is mine." The vision left me in fear and about to speak more, and that pen fell from my hands.

III.

[illegible]

IV.

[illegible]

The lines reflect the gratitude of Meston to the patrons of his early and his closing years.

[illegible]

II. VARIA.

I. *Ad Consulem Abredonensem.*

Quae Paridi quondam spondebant munera divae,
  Haec tibi dant faciles, Iuno, Minerva, Venus.
Consortem thalami meritis formaque decoram,
  Sanguine praestantem praebuit alma Venus ;
Consulis ut praestes te dignum munere, mentem
  Artibus imbutam docta Minerva dedit.
Ambabus reputans indignum cedere Iuno
  Adsuit, et magnas accumulavit opes.
Certantes vidit divas Cyllenia proles,
  Muneribus ridens addidit eloquium.
Dotibus instructus cum tot sis, carior urbi
  Dicere vix possum, sisne vel illa tibi.

8. Query *adfuit.*

II. *In Laudem Inclytae Civitatis Abredoniae.*

[illegible]

Mane sub auroram fessos complectitur artus,
  Dum sopor placidus lumina clausa tenet ;

Mens vaga cum levibus certaret ludere formis,
   Calliope dulcis constitit ante torum :
Laeta verecundos decorabat gratia vultus,
   Dextra manus calamos, plectra sinistra gerit.
Et mihi subridens (formam gestusque venustos
   Mirabar tacitus) talia dicta dedit:
Languida cur molli torpescunt membra sopore?
   Eia surge puer, carmina nulla canis?
Grampia gens palmam non cessit vatibus olim,
   Quos Latium nec quos Graecia docta tulit;
Nunc ego sola vagor, nullo comitante, sorores
   Paupere veste iacent, plectraque nostra silent.
Hos tibi, care puer, calamos dant, accipe, Musae,
   Munera sunt magnis haec bene grata viris.
His tu DEVANI-CASTRI praeconia pangas,
   Hic patet in laudes area lata tuas.
Non urbs illa situ, domibus, templisque superbis,
   Nunc illi cedit quae caput orbis erat.
Si cives spectes, nullis pietate secundi
   Sunt, animis, geniis, moribus ingenuis.
Ornat consilium cunctos aetate virili;
   Vis iuvenes, pueros mens studiosa boni.
Urbs antiqua, potens opibus terraeque marisque,
   Et coeli liquidi munera multa ferens.
Dant fluvii pisces, gravidas ager almus aristas
   Et scatebras fontes dant salientis aquae.
Denique, quicquid habet passim laudabile mundus
   Utile vel felix, urbs dabit illa tibi.
Munera si Bacchi desint et pinguis olivae,
   Vel nymphae nitidae quae parapherna gerunt;
Omnia non tellus eadem fert, navibus illa
   Advehit, haec mutat piscibus ipsa suis.
Palladis hic sedes, sunt et sua templa Camaenis,
   Hic posuit Phoebus tecta laresque suos.
Haec ubi dicta dedit, calamos mihi tradidit illa,
   Mens stupuit doctae numine tacta Deae.
Haerebant oculi defixi in imagine vultus,
   Vix potuit tremulos fundere lingua sonos.
Pace tua, dixi, liceat mihi vera fateri,

Non manibus calamus convenit ille meis.
Ingenio pollere virum linguaque diserta,
Urbis qui laudes diceret esse decet.
At mihi parva quidem, dicam, vel nulla facultas
Carminis, aut numeris nectere verba suis.
Plura locuturum pavidum me liquit imago,
Et manibus calamus decidit ille meis.

III. *Carmen de In[illegible] C[illegible] M[illegible] K[illegible] Gent[illegible] P[illegible] necnon Scotiae Regni Magni Marischalli.*

[The Meston authorship is doubtful. See Macfarlane's *Geographical Collections*, Scot. Hist. Soc. iii. 14.]

Capreolus stat utrinque erecto corpore promptus,
Et vigil hinc illinc lumina cauta rotat;
Tresque metallifero palos insignia scuto
Fert expugnati symbola certa loci;
Principe parte auro dehinc inferiora coruscans
Argento monstrat nobile stemma ducis.
Namque paludatus prodibat ad agmina Chattus
Et trabea fulgens induperator erat.
Sanguine Romano primum rubuere priusquam
Puppe Cathanesios obtinuere sinus;
Danorum tandem partis de strage tropaeis
Fuste Marischalli nobiliore nitent.
Scilicet ut palus vallat munimina fundat [*sic*]
Aedes a subitis insidiisque tegit,
Sic Danis obstruxit iter velut aggere Kethus
Fergusidum invicto sic dedit esse throno.
Hinc virtus duplicem victrix quia vera coronam
Servatam ob patriam regia dona refert.
Providus et [*sic*] speculatur vortice regem
Neve gregem posthac caeca pericla petant.

Argent, a chief paly of [illegible] and [illegible] crest ([illegible] of a ducal coronet), a hart's head erased proper, armed with ten tynes or; behind the shield, saltireways, two batons gules semée of thistles or, ensigned on the tops with imperial crowns; supporters two harts proper, armed as the crest; motto, *Veritas vincit.*

For [illegible] (1623).

IV. *Carmen de Insigniis*[1] *Comitis Errolii Haiorum Gentis Principis et Magni Scotiae Regni Constabularii.*

Sanguineo stat utrinque iugo par nobile fratrum
  Marte ferox cultae pacis et arte ferax,
Sanguineum gestans triplex insignia scutum,
  Ter celebris meriti digna trophaea sui.
Danorum de caede rubent, numerusque duobus
  Cum natis signat nobile stemma patrem.
Expansis crista pennis stat falco tenaci
  Ungue minax oculis lyncea celsa petens.
Ut volucrum falco fugat agmina, sic tribus Haya
  Sub victrix misit millia multa iugum.
Invictum servare iugum rex iussit, ut hostes
  Ultrici subdant huic sua colla iugo,
Ut comiti stabuli strictus datur ensis utrinque
  Regis ad imperium praesidiumque throni.

[1] Argent, three escutcheons gules; crest, out of a crown a falcon proper; on each side of the shield, issuant out of a cloud, an arm gauntletted proper grasping a sword in pale argent hilted and pommelled or; supporters, two men in country habits holding ox yokes, gules, on their shoulders; motto, *Serva iugum.*

The reference is to the well-known Hay of Luncarty legend. See *Musa*, vol. ii. pp. 22, 23.

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

The writer of these lines was M.A. King's College, 1632, but has not been further identified. On the benefaction by Reid to the University, *Fasti. Acad. Mar.* i. 226, 234. [illegible], pp. [illegible] 21.

ANAGRAM ON THE NAME OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ALEXANDER REID, A MEDICAL DOCTOR OF DISTINCTION.

ARGUMENT.

If Aeneas lifting up his aged sire is praised by the lyre of Apollo, can our Phœbus be slow, Reid, to celebrate thee with the choir of Aberdeen? Sooner may the Moon surpass the Sun, and Apollo despise the shell. Let our Muses joy in thy praise, let it be waked afresh on the lyre. Thy life has been one of bounty. Well done, honoured with living praise.

ANOTHER.

A golden day, most grateful to the Muses of Aberdeen, a dazzling light illumined by the golden sands of Tagus, refreshing the lilies of our noble pot. Thrice hail, may you shine brightly through time!

ANAGRAMMA IN NOMEN CLARISSIMI D. ALEXANDRI REIDI, MEDICINAE DOCTORIS EXIMII. ALEXANDER REIDUS.

Reddens larga vixi. ["I lived, making a large return."]

Decrepitum relevans Patrem Cythereia proles,
  Si sit Apollinea concelebrata lyra:
Anne igitur noster Phoebus [Gratissime Reide]
  Cesset ABERDONIO te celebrare choro?
[Qui modo ABERDONIAS quarum te cura Camoenas
  Mente tenet, studio, munere, laude beas]
O prius exsuperet rutilanti Cynthia Phoebum
  Lumine, et argutam spernat Apollo chelyn.

Ergo te exultent nostrae celebrare Camenae,
  Et tua sit Cithara laus renovata nova.
Reddens larga etenim vixti, celeberrime REIDE
  Macte igitur viva laude decore tua.

ALIUD. ALEXANDER REIDUS.

Ave lux arridens. ["Hail, Smiling Morn."]

Aurea ABERDONIIS en lux gratissima Musis,
  Splendida gemmifero lux decorata Tago,
Gemmifero decorata Tago lux, nobilis urnae
  Lilia qua nostrae pulchra rigata virent.
Arridens ter ave nobis lux ergo, per aevum
  Splendescas radiis laudis amoena tuae.

Gilbertvs Middiltonus,
Philosophiae Studiosus.

1. Aeneas and Anchises (Virgil, *Aen.* ii. 804).

16. The lilies in the pot, in armorial bearings of King's College.

JOHN RAY.

Ray was M.A. of [illegible] his laureation as in charge of the tertian or third year class. He published an edition of Cicero's Epistles (*Epistolarum*, libri iv. Aberd. 1630). "He made an excellent funeral oration on King Charles the Martyr. His brother, Dr. Ray, was ane learned Physitian, in the city of Edinburgh. He wrote [illegible]

Spalding has two notices of him, and the latter to academic readers aware of that chronicler's political and religious feelings must appear the gem of the book. "Vpone Sonday, 15th May (1642), Mr. Johne Ray, one of the regentis within college Marschall, sitting at the morning prayeris in the New toun Kirk, suddanlie fell frenatick, and, rysing vp, cryitt loudlie out, to the gryte astoneishment of the haill people. Alwaies he wes convoyit home, blood drawin, and becam solid schortlie efterward" (ii. 142, 143).

"About this samen 4th of September [1643], tryell wes gottin of sum 5 or 600 merkis stollin out of Mr. Johne Ray, ane of the New toun regentis kist. It wes found that Mr. Andrew Cant, the holie ministere's sone, drew the naillis of the kist, and fastned the samen with new naillis, haveiing ane vther holie brotheris sone in his company, called Strathauchin, and student with himself, sone to Mr. William Strauchin persone of Daveot. Thair prodigall spending, drinking, and debosching maid it to be tryit, efter this regent had tane ane boy of his callit Mathowsone, who keipit his chalmer, and tormentit him most pitifullie for the samen, being innocent. Bot the tuo ritche fatheris payit for thair two sones' theft, ane gryte scandall to scolleris, thay being both studentis, and so the matter was silencit. Bot if any vther student had done the lyk, Cant would have cryit out against the samen maliciouslie in the pulpit, and sein thame put to the Colledge yettis quhairin thay, bot punition, war credíblie keepit" (ii. 274, 275). These two riotous magistrands of the 1640-1644 class (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 212) apparently reformed, though it was well for them that Spalding lay so long in manuscript. Alexander Strachan (Simpson's *Bon-Record*, p. 76) was appointed Master of the Grammar School 12th September, 1655; while Andrew Cant, M.A., 1644, Minister of Liberton, 1659, became Principal of Edinburgh University, 1675. He had been regent in Marischal College from 1649 to 1659.

I. DIRGE OF PATRICK FORBES.

ARGUMENT.

Why this late paleness of the moon, the unwonted frost? Why has the crown of the College fallen, or the top of the tolbooth been crushed by the wind? If we trust the truth, the sky, the cold, the fall all showed the wounds of the earth

Phoebus, with golden Astraea, Minerva's great stay, has left the earth. The Mitre bewails the removal from earth of Forbes, Learning and Law lament him. One consolation remains; the holy image of his great sire in heaven has been left alive on earth, in the person of his son, John.

II. LAMENT FOR WILLIAM, EARL MARISCHAL.

ARGUMENT.

Heraclitus sadly wept at everything, and the sage of Abdera laughed at them. Muses, assume the visage of Heraclitus, the laughter of Democritus suits you not. Tears, groans and the dirge suit the Muses in mourning. A double cause, alas, returns. The scion of Parnassus scarce numbers as many Olympiads as Phœbus in his passage through the Zodiac. When the chief of the Keiths, the star of the realm, the sure stay and chief glory of the Pierian quire, drops in old age, the Muses justly wail him. Alas! the image of his great sire lies low, five lustra younger than his glorious parent, nor has the splendid descent shone so everlastingly through the centuries as the year in its double course numbers days. His race, faithful to king and country, his noble spouse, his royal seed, his high honour and dreaded power—the one borne without pride, the other blamelessly—could not keep him, nor do his wide domains save him, and none greater than Keith in broad Scotland, nor his comely form and skill in arms. His frankness, his weighty eloquence, his freedom from all bitterness of spirit and his munificence to his father's foundation protected him not. What the father gave, the son granted again. Medical skill, the prayers of the Church and the Muses availed not. He has fallen, the prop and boast of the University, taken away by too early a death. He has not perished, his life triumphs in happiness with the gods, his great fame will survive this darling of the Muses. He lives in the great son of a great father, and may he live to bless his University, the nobles' hope, his country's ornament, and the happy pillar of the Muses.

I. PATRICII FORBESII EPICEDIUM.

[Forbes's *Funerals*, 1635.]

Cynthiae quid nuper tenebrosa expalluit umbra?
  Insolito riguit terra nivosa gelu?
Corruit et sacri quid celsa corona Lycaei,
  Quidve Dicasterii turbine ruptus apex?
Si qua fides vero est, monstrabant vulnera terrae,
  Caelum, bruma, forum, celsa ruina domus.
Entheus heu Phoebus terras, Astraea reliquit
  Aurea, Cecropiae magna columna deae.
Forbesium abductum terris hunc infula deflet,

Sacra Minerva gemit, luget et alma Themis.
Solamen superest; magni sacra imago parentis
In caelo positi viva relicta solo.

Debitae observantiae ergo,
Posuit Ioannes Raius,
Philosophiae Moral. in Gymnasio
Mareschallano Professor.

2. "Vpone Thuirsday the sevint of Februar thair began ane gryt storme of snaw with horribill heiche wyndis, quhilk wes nottit to be universall throw all Scotland. . . . It also threw doun the staitlie croun, biggit of curious ashler wark, af of the Steipill of the Kingis College of Old Abirdein, quhilk thairefter wes re-edefeit and biggit up litle inferior to the first" (*Spalding*, i. 31).

4. Apex dicasterii: steeple of the tolbooth, previously (Kennedy's *Annals*, i. 140) blown down on Jan. 16, 1589, together with the steeple of the Cathedral, Old Aberdeen.

5. In the style of Spalding's reflections, "Feirfull and prodigious signis and foircummeris of gryt trubles in Scotland, quhilk over treulie cam to pas" (i. 57, etc.).

II. EPICEDIUM DE WILHELMO, COMITE MARESCHALLANO.

[*Lachrymae Academiae Mareschallanae:* Aberd. Raban, 1635.]

Heraclītus moesto deflevit singula vultu:
Ridente Abderītes arguit ore sophos.
Heraclīti, Aonides, lachrymosum sumite vultum:
Non vobis risus convenit Abderītae.
Conveniunt lachrymae gemitusque et naenia Musis
Pullatis. Causa, heu, nunc geminata redit.
Vix tot Olympiadas numerat Parnassia proles,
Phoebus quadratis quot terit astra rotis.
Kaetheadum princeps, ac regni sidus, asylum
Firmum Pierii et gloria prima chori,
Quum longaevus obit, iam tum plorantque gemuntque
Thespiades. Merito: sit sine fine dolor.
Heu iacet excelsi maior genitoris imago,
Magnifico lustris quinque parente minor;
Stemma nec eximium fulsit tot saecla perennans,
Annus quot luces bis revolutus habet.
Non genus et fidum patriae patriaeque parenti,
Semper cui merito cessit et altus Honor,
Inclyta non coniunx tenuit, nec regia proles,

Et numero felix, indole, connubio,
Sustinuit nec celsus honos, metuenda potestas,
Ille carens fastu, magna nec ista nocens.
Praedia non illum salvant amplissima: Kaetho
Maior agris nullus Scotia quotquot habet.
Non hunc forma decens, nec dextrum robur in armis,
Et quo flexit equos tutaque membra dedit:
Non animi candor, rarum nec dulce loquendi
Pondus, vipereo mens neque felle carens
Protexit sua, nec pia magnificentia patris
In Musas: quas hic reddidit ille dedit.
Docta Machaonia ars, Mystarum seria vota
Nec sacrae Aonidum sustinuere preces.
Occidit heu columen, sancti decus atque Lycaei,
Et praematuro funere raptus obit.
Non periit, felix cum Divis vita trumphat,
Inclyta Castalio fama superstes erit.
Vivit et in magno magni Genitoris alumno,
Faustus Athenaeo vivat et ipse suo.
Vivat spes procerum, Patriae decus, atque columna
Felix Pieridum, vivat et opto diu.

Posuit Ioannes Raius,
Aberdonensis Philosophiae Moralis in
Academia Mareschallanae Professor.

The lines, if well meant, are excessively poor, and show Ray's hand completely out, "a lingering star with lessening *ray*" (Burns). They are full of imitations of Arthur Johnston and of his colleagues' lines.

1. Heraclītus, Abderītes. For the contrast of the "Weeping Sage" of Ephesus, and the "Laughing Sage" of Abdera, Democritus, see *Juvenal*, x. 33.

1. For the extraordinary quantities, *cf.* Smetius, *Prosodia* Praef. 1599. "How often while studying at Louvain, Bologna, and elsewhere, have I listened to professors, men otherwise of great reputation, who *ex imperita consuetudine* offended the ear by Alarīcus, Archimēdes, *Heraclītus*, and others!" *Cf.* Andronīcus (Shak.); Hyperīon (Shak.); Seleucīa, Serăpis (Milton); Euphrătes (Marlowe, 1 *Tamb.* Act v.); Greene (*Bacon and Bungay*, ending lines); Shak. *Antony and Cleopatra*, I. ii. 105.

7. Ray's expression appears based on Arthur Johnston's lines (*Musa*, i. 91):—

Qui tot Olympiadas sceptrum libravit avitum,
Cynthius *auratis* quot terit astra rotis.

See note there for signs of Zodiac.

14. 70 and 50 years, as father and son.

30. Confirming the charter of his father.

THOMAS REID.

Thomas Reid, son of James Reid, the first minister of Banchory-Ternan after the Reformation—"a man of notable headpiece for witte, and the most of his children were men of extraordinary qualifications"—was born at Banchory, and educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen under Thomas Cargill, the Rector, along with David Wedderburn and Thomas Dempster (Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. p. 576, ed. Irving). He graduated M.A. at Marischal College about 1600. On Feb. 6, 1602, after a competitive examination in prose and verse for four days, he was elected co-rector of the Grammar School with Wedderburn. He demitted that office on Oct. 12, 1603, on being advanced to a Regency in the College.

Reid subsequently travelled on the Continent, visiting France and Germany. He is found as a "docent" at Rostock in 1608, and matriculating at Leipzig in 1613. On his return to his native country he was associated with Patrick Young in translating into Latin the works of James VI. In 1618 he became Latin Secretary to that King. He died in 1624.

The biography by his old school-fellow Dempster is interesting.

"Thomas Reidus Aberdonensis, pueritiae meae et infantilis otii sub Thoma Cargillo collega, Lovanii literas in schola Lipsii serio didicit, quas magno nomine in Germania docuit, carus principibus. Londini diu in comitatu humanissimi ac clarissimi viri Fulconis Grevillii, regii consiliarii interioris et Angliae proquaestoris egit; tum ad amicitiam regis, eodem Fulcone deducente, evectus, inter palatinos admissus a literis Latinis regi fuit." This connection with Greville, whose own epitaph declares he was a "servant to Queene Elizabeth, conceller to King James, frend to Sir Philip Sidney" will explain the admiration of Reid for Sidney and the *Arcadia*.

For the list of Reid's writings, see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, March, 1896, p. 146; *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 74. For his family and relationship to Thomas Reid, the metaphysician; his connection with the Menzies of Pitfodels; the birthplace of Reid, its connection with Andrew Cant, Immanuel Kant, and other associations, see Professor Campbell Fraser's *Thomas Reid*, 1898, pp. 10-13.

Sir Robert Ayton (*Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 51-54) has a beautiful *Epicedium in obitum Thomae Rhædi.* A few lines may be quoted, as the poem is evidently coloured by genuine feeling and knowledge:—

Nempe tibi infanti, qua Scotia vergit ad Arcton,
Ipsa fuit Pallas nutrix, dedit ubera, cunas
Impulit, adduxit somnos modulamine cantus
Ausonii Graiique; dein cum prima tenellus
Tentamenta pedum faceres, per devia Pindi
Tesqua, per Aonios lucos et amoena vireta

Fortunatorum nemorum, quae laurus inumbrat,
Ipse tibi rexit Phoebus vestigia, toto
Pieridum plaudente choro.

. . . .

Gallia visa tibi primum, sed Gallia tantum
Visa tibi per transennam (ceu flumina Nili
Delibat canis), attraxit *Germania* philtro
Et precis et pretii, geminaque hac arte morandi
Consilium extorsit.

. . . .

Palladis in castris multa hic cum laude merentem,
Et victa de Barbarie sciolisque Sophistis
Ducentem insignes fama victrice triumphos,
Lipsia detinuit longum. Quis credidit illic
Se rite admissum in Phoebi sacraria, Rhaedo
Non pandente fores?

. . . .

Nec tibi fama minor quà Balthica littora spectat
Rostochium; paucis istic tibi plurimus annis
Crevit honos, nullo non admirante profundae
Doctrinae aggestos tot in uno pectore acervos.

. . . .

Et tu Rhaede iaces opera inter manca, minasque
Scriptorum ingentes; queis si suprema fuisset
Cum limâ porrecta manus, non ulla fuisset
Calliopes toto Sophiaeve illustrior albo,
Quam quae Rhaedeum praeferret pagina nomen.

. . . .

Iamque vale, mi Rhaede (mei ut pars maxima quondam,
Nunc caeli pars magna): tuo mihi funere tantum
Cordolium inflixit fati importuna tyrannis,
Cogat ut inceptas lachrymis abrumpere laudes.
Heu quoties dixi, descendam laetus ad umbras
Elysias, moriarque libens, modo carmina nostro
Inscribat tumulo Rhaedus, nunc ordine verso
Naturae votique mei (proh fata) sub umbras
Is prior.

For the will of Reid, dated May 19, 1624, bequeathing to the town of Aberdeen his library of books and the sum of 6,000 merks for the support of a librarian, and for the early College librarians, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. pp. 194-204. For light on the family, and will of his brother Dr. Alexander Reid, pp. 226, 227, 234, 235. Portrait of Reid in *Fasti*, p. 194, and in the great window in Mitchell Hall, Marischal College. Reproduced in Walker's *Historical Notes*, p. 30.

[Re-erected at the public expense of the parish 1776. "1730. Hic iacent Reverendi Magistri Iacobus Reid a familia de Pitfodels oriundus, Banchoriensis Ecclesiae Pastor a Reformatione Primus: Iacobus Reid, dicti Iacobi filius: et Robertus Reid, Roberti dicti

nepos; uterque ecclesiae eiusdem Pastores." Tombstone in the churchyard of Upper Banchory or Banchory-Ternan. Copied May 26, 1833. Joseph Robertson, MS. *Biographia Abredonensis*, ii. p. 34.]

I. HIS BROTHER'S EPITAPH.

A reference to the will of Thomas Reid (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 195) and of Dr. Alexander Reid (i. 235) will show there were seven brothers: Thomas, Alexander, Robert (Minister of Banchory), James, Peter, John (Scott's *Fasti*, iii. 521), and Adam, the Regent in Marischal College and Minister of Methlick (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 32). All are excluded from reference here explicitly, with the exception of John. Robert Chambers (*Biog. Dict.* i. 415) says Buchanan's History "was translated into the Scottish language by John Reid, who, according to Calderwood's MS., was servitor to Mr. George Buchanan. A MS. of this unpublished version is in the library of the University of Glasgow." On the confused identification of this John Reid, see "George Buchanan," *Glasgow Quater. Studies*, 1906, pp. 48, 49, 517.

ARGUMENTS.

The Furies, dire band, could not by their threats frighten Reid from the path of right, an armed soldier of Heaven. Not daring to assail him face to face, they attack him behind. A cancer fastens on either shoulder. Alecto cries: "Let virtue seek Heaven above, a home on Earth has been undermined by our wiles".

I. EPITAPHIUM FRATRIS.

Dira cohors Furiae, Rhaedum quem tramite recti
Exterrere suis haud potuere minis;
Hoplomachum caeli armatum, mystamque Tonantis,
Hostem Erebi, invictum pectore, voce, manu:
Terga viri (coram non ausa lacessere) nigro
Felle petunt: humerum cancer utrumque premit.
Alecto exclamat, Virtus sibi caelica quaerat,
Terrea sunt nostris subruta tecta dolis.

3. ὁπλομάχος.

Ex Italico. (From the Italian.)

Life on land is like life on sea. The non-swimmer sinks.

Ut Neptuniis in undis, sic in orbe vivitur.
Quisquis hic natare nescit, protinus submergitur.

E Graeco. (From the Greek.)

Gout is the true child of its parents, Bacchus and Venus.

Patris Euhii solvilumbi et solvilumbae Cypridis
Lenta nascitur podagra, solvilumba filia.

E Germanico. (From the German.)

The child who is disobedient in youth to his parents lays up for himself an executioner in age.

Quisquis haud est in iuventa moriger parentibus,
Ei paratur in senecta paedagogus carnifex.

E Germanico. (From the German.)

A lively wench married to even a Nestor or a Methuselah, look ye, will have children.

Pruriente cum puella nuptias si fecerit
Ipse Nestor herniosus, vel senex Methusalas,
Me locabis evirandum, ni sequantur liberi.

II. ON SIDNEY'S ARCADIA.

A sequence of epigrams on Sir Philip Sidney and the *Arcadia*, doubtless due to Reid's intimacy with Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who described the poet as "the common rendezvous of worth in his time". An epigram on Sidney by Chancellor John Maitland will be found in the *Del. Poet. Scot.* ii. 138, and one by George Thomson, ii. 530, on the Chariclea of the *Aethiopica*. The English writer's work was founded on "Sannazaro's beautiful model of a pastoral romance," as Hallam calls it, and on a translation of Heliodorus published a short time before; but, like Cervantes' *Galatea* (1584) and the *Diana* of Montemayor, its importance now is more historical than literary. Perhaps the equality of Sidney with the Greek and Latin wits, in the seventh epigram, refers to Drayton's eulogy on Sidney for withstanding the bad taste of Euphuism. Sidney, he says:—

> "Thoroughly paced our language as to show
> That plenteous English hand-in-hand might go
> With *Greek and Latin*, and did first reduce
> Our tongue from Lyly's writings then in use."

See the balanced judgment of Hallam (*Literat.* ch. xvi. sect. iii. 36, 46) on the Arcadian cycle in literature.

The *Aethiopica* in ten books of Heliodorus, rightly or wrongly assigned to the Bishop of Tricca in Thessaly (fl. A.D. 390), relates the love of Chariclea, daughter of Hydaspes, King of Aethiopia, for Theagenes, a Thessalian of rank. It had a great vogue and influenced all the writers of pastorals. Sidney (*Defence of Poesie*) uses it to define poetry as essentially consisting in the thought and not in the form of verse; Theobald shows it known to Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, v. i. 121.

The *Arcadia* was early known in Scotland. A third edition was published by Robert Waldegrave at Edinburgh in 1599. The Earl of Stirling tried a sequel (Masson's *Drummond of Hawthornden*, pp. 85, 259).

ARGUMENTS.

I.

Heliodorus was a Phoenix and reared his own funeral pile. Lo, Sidney, thou risest from the fragrant ashes, with ages yet in store for thee.

II.

Heliodorus saw Sidney from Elysium. "I rejoice *Britain* bore you. Were you read in *Greek*, no need for my story of Chariclea."

III.

Aristarchus, the critic, balancing both books, says: "Heliodorus is less than Sidney, just as Pyrocles excels the Aethiopian".

IV.

Atropos with her own hand laid down the fixed order of the poets—Homer, Virgil, the next a bad third. Sidney died before his time, lest he should invert the order of all.

V.

Nature, dowering Sidney with universal gifts, refused the blame of his death. Death snatched him. "After this," says the overwhelmed parent, "I have resolved not to lose so much in one."

VI.

Death, depriving at a blow an ungrateful world of Sidney, says: "I rejoice in my *spolia opima*. All the rest for long before were plebeian."

VII.

Sidney is a proof that our wits are not inferior to Greece or Rome. One witness, you will say, may not prove this. But one that demonstrates it will be enough.

II. IN ARCADIAM SYDNAEI.

I.

Heliodorus erat Phoenix, fessusque senecta
  Emeritusque sibi struxerat ipse rogum;
Ecce ab odorata surgis, Sydnaee, favilla,
  Debentur formae pluria saecla tuae.

II.

Sydnaeum Elysiis conspexit ut Heliodorus,
  Laetor, ait, quod te terra Britanna tulit.
Si Graius totum vates legerere per orbem,
  Nostra Charicleae fabula muta foret.

III.

Censor Aristarchus aequali examine pensans
Quaecunque in teneris lusit uterque libris;
Sydnaeo est (inquit) tanto minor Heliodorus,
Quanto est Pyrocles gratior Aethiope.

IV.

Certus honos vatum fatorum lege perenni,
Atropos immota scripserat ipsa manu.
Primaque Maeonidae signata est fama, Maronis
Proxima, sed longe tertia nota subest.
Sydnaeus cunctas ne verteret ordine palmas,
Fatorum invidia concidit ante diem.

V.

Cui Natura dedit, quaecunque dat omnibus, uni,
Mortis Sydnaei noluit esse rea.
Mors rapuit; confusa parens, tot perdere in uno
Non, inquit, posthac munera constitui.

VI.

Postquam Sydnaeo male gratum orbaverat orbem
Una sacrilegum plaga operata nefas,
Mors laeta exuviis, rideo nunc (inquit), opimis,
Caetera mille annis funera plebis erant.

VII.

Testis Sydnaeus non esse minora Pelasgis
Nostra, nec ingeniis cedere Romuleis.
Dices rem tantam non uno teste probari,
Sed quia demonstrat, hic satis unus erit.

4. Pluria. For this form, for *plura*, see Andrews' *Dict.* p. 973.
9. Aristarchus. The typical critic (Hor. *A.P.* 449).

III. THE ART OF PRINTING AND THE MARINERS' COMPASS.

These brilliant lines by Reid are full of fire and power, quite free from mere tags and cento scraps from memory. The verses on the sea inevitably recall Allan Cunningham's fine lyric of "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea". Reid takes Horace,

Odes, I. iii. 9-24, as his text. "It is, perhaps, impossible to ascertain the epoch when the polarity of the magnet was first known in Europe. The common opinion which ascribes its discovery to a citizen of Amalfi, in the fourteenth century, is undoubtedly erroneous. Guiot de Provins, a French poet, who lived about the year 1200, or, at the latest, under St. Louis, describes it in the most unequivocal language. James de Vitry, a bishop in Palestine, before the middle of the thirteenth century, and Guido Guinizzelli, an Italian poet of the same time are equally explicit. . . . It was not till the beginning of the fourteenth century that the Genoese, and other nations around that inland sea, steered into the Atlantic Ocean towards England and Flanders." Hallam, *Middle Ages*, pp. 624, 625, ed. 1869. *Plura* in Bury's *Gibbon*, vi. 190.

"The magnetic needle appears to have been known to the Chinese from quite ancient times, and utilised on their junks as early as the eleventh century. The Arabs, who voyaged to Ceylon and Java, appeared to have learnt its use from the Chinese, and it is probably from them that the mariners of Barcelona first introduced its use into Europe. The first mention of it is given in a treatise on Natural History by Alexander Neckham, foster-brother of Richard Cœur de Lion. Another reference, in a satirical poem of the troubadour, Guyot of Provence (1190), states mariners can steer to the North Star without seeing it, by following the direction of a needle floating in a straw in a basin of water, after it had been touched by a magnet. But little use, however, seems to have been made of this, for Brunetto Latini, Dante's tutor, when on a visit to Roger Bacon in 1258, states that the friar had shown him the magnet and its properties, but adds that, however useful the discovery, 'no master mariner would dare to use it, lest he should be thought to be a magician'" (*Story of Geographical Discovery*, J. Jacobs, 1899, p. 65). Hallam doubts if Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, who has been claimed for some improvement or invention, ever existed.

ARS TYPOGRAPHICA ET PYXIS NAUTICA.

[*Delitiae Poet. Scot.* ii. 255.]

Quisquis erat, meruit senii transcendere metas,
Et fati nescire modum, qui mystica primus
Sensa animi magicis docuit signare figuris,
Et captiva novis concludere verba tabellis.
Obstupuere rudes animae commercia linguae
Absentes agitare viros, mentisque patere
Arcanas sine voce fibras, interprete penna.
Candida perplexis distinguitur area sulcis
Et niveos atro tractus signante veneno
Vomer arat, raptas volucri quae prodere rupem
Abnuit enixis clivi in fastigia Gallis.

Ligna aequata dabant primis conatibus arvum,
Tum Nili contexta biblos, mox Pergama pelles
Detraxere boum natis et pumice scabro
Expoliere superficiem scribentis in usum:
Denique, quae nostris maioribus addita laus est,
Lintea contexta est nullo subtemine tela,
Exsuperans candore nives, aetate metalla,
Ni situs immundus, tinea et ieiuna noceret,
Pertundens opico sinuosa volumina rostro.
Aspice nunc viles ortus: non mollia Seres
Fila dedere operi, non vellera portitor Helles.
Linteola e triviis trita et sudore perusta
Maxillis contusa molae (mirabile) cernas
Iura Modestini, Sophoclisque ediscere versus,
En Mosem et putri cretum lodice Maronem,
En centone satum Hippocratem Tacitumque Cadurco.
Magnarum usque adeo sordent primordia rerum.
Deerat adhuc, quam nulla satis mirabitur aetas,
Ars caelo delapsa viris, consumere nata
Materiem veloxque omnes transcribere libros,
Compositis quadrata acie miro ordine signis.
Non sic Aemathiis instruxerat agmina campis
Parricida urbis Romae, nec ductor Achivûm
Spurius Ammonis, tunc cum malesanus Eoum
Pellaeis Macetûm demessuit ensibus orbem.
Nullus apex iusso discedit limite, nulli
Inter opus cessare datur, ferventque maniplis
Castra suis, fossa, ferratoque aggere clausa.
Muta cohors primum, mox succis ora disertis
Illita Palladiis praelumque manusque fatigat.
Nam cogunt tormenta loqui, tandemque fatentur
Depositum, redduntque datas sine crimine voces.
Absque mora canit arma virum carta ebria lymphis
Castalidum, citius referens sexcenta Maronis
Carmina quam celeri scriptoris arundine verbum
Expedias, longèque operis stat gratia maior.
Pensatur quoque fruge labor gravis ille benigna.
Namque uno videas partu ter mille gemellos
Effundi, totique trahi venalia mundo

Scripta Sophûm. Vitreo solus plus gurgite Maenus
Librorum quam volvit aquas hic praestinat orbis,
Hora pares quoties adiungit lucibus umbras.
Non est quod metuat malè grati oblivia saecli,
Non orbis, tineaeve minas: hac arte senectam,
Qui scriptor posuit, vernat renovatus in aevum,
In pretio quacunque patent Heliconia sacra.
Omnia sunt aeterna typis, emplastra Galeni,
Rauci iura fori, sanctique oracla Sionis,
Pieridumque reperta novem. Proh quanta tulisset,
Cognita si priscis ars, nostrae commoda vitae!
Dimidio minor est Tacitus, plus moeret ademptum
Livius, et toto consumptus corpore Trogus
Vindicat a tenebris tanti nisi nominis umbram.
Heu saeclum inscitum! Servasse monastica nobis
Rettrimenta senum, laqueos pestesque iuventae;
Extinxisse autem certissima lumina vitae,
Rapta polo Phaethontaeis accensa quadrigis
Heroum manibus genuit quos maximus Hermes.
Sic lolium, sic lappa virent, et semine vili
Perpetuant sobolem nulla formidine mortis.
Narcissus suavesque rosae cessante labore
Exspirant, penitusque animas per inania fundunt,
Ambrosias animas, nec spes datur ulla renasci.
O Dea, quae servas pereuntia dentibus aevi,
Fare, quis ingenio mirandas extudit artes,
Quem Superûm primo rex est dignatus honore?
Laus veterum est meruisse omnis praeconia famae,
Et sprevisse simul. Sese extra quaerere nescit
Mercedem virtus: minus est quodcunque rependas.
Vilia tollit humo venalis buccina plebis
Facta virûm, sudatque premens ingentia livor.
An veluti, unde fluunt mediocria flumina, primae
Monstrantur scatebrae, Nili ignoratur origo
Aethiopum semota iugis: sic maxima rerum
Scire nefas, causasque Deo transcribere par est?
Humanum in siliquis minimisque senescit acumen.
Quis docuit sulcare omnem sine sidere Tethyn,
Neglectisque feris ipsi contendere Phoebo,

Immensumque ambire solum? Nova tecta gigantum
Orbe alio seposta sequi? Seu torreat aestas
Agricolas, seu perpetua nive littora canent,
Nil intentatum. Plebeius navita Cauros
Ridet, et Herculeis ubi Titan fessus in undis
Mersit equos cum luce, citis freta currere velis
Tanta Megalanes coepit; quo non datur ultra,
Finis erat mundusque viae mensura peractus.
Sit sine sole dies, et nox illunis, et astra
Nulla polo, pinnis rorantibus assonet Auster,
Vastaque utrimque fremat Tethys, nil territus alnum
Tiphys agit, obeunt securi munia nautae,
Docta ratis contendit iter quo prima iubebant
Consilia, optato succedens impete portu.
Non illa aut Austris aut caelo fisa sereno,
Sed gemma, quam prima dabant Magnetica rura,
Inconniva acie septem spectante Triones.
Una dabat reliquas caeli monstrata plagarum,
In partesque suas sectus parebat horizon
Pyxide in exigua; nec nautas flamina fallent,
Quin proprium cunctis tribuat sua linea nomen,
Quae non Romuleo est, non ore efferre Pelasgo,
Queisque ratis fertur ventos ea nesciet aetas.
Ergo oblitus iter Palinurus in aequore vasto
Omnia debebat fatis et curva legebat
Littora, navifragae vicina salutis asyla,
Quae nostri ut scopulos et prima pericula vitant,
Tum tum securi tellurem pontus et aether
Quum procul occuluit, cete et solennia ludunt,
Squamiger et madidis classem circumvolat alis.

10. The goose quill, with reference to the geese whose cackling saved the Capitol from the Gauls (Virg. *Aen.* viii. 655).

13. Parchment invented at Pergamus, or Pergama, by Crates of Mallus.

25. Modestinus, great jurist, pupil of Ulpian, *floruit*, A.D. 224-44.

27. Rough cloth, manufactured by the Cadurci in Gallia Narbonnensis (*Juvenal*, vii. 221).

34. Caesar, defeating Pompey at Pharsalia, B.C. 48.

35. Alexander the Great, claiming to be son of Jupiter Ammon. For motives, see Bury, *History of Greece*, p. 773. Maspero sees in the claim a regular and formal legitimation to the crown of Egypt.

36. Macetae, Macedonians. Ovid, *Met.* xii. 466, to get the usual word into a line, is reduced to a licence [illegible] clipeo [illegible] Maced[illegible]

51. The world buys more books than the Main at Frankfort, the seat of the printing trade, rolls waves at the tide of the equinox. For Frankfort and Lyons, the German and French centres, see Pattison's *Casaubon*, pp. 112, 113.

52. praestinat, *Praestino*, ante and post-classical word.

58. Emplastra, ἔμπλαστρα, plasters: thence, medical remedies.

62. The lost books of Tacitus and the missing decades of Livy. Trogus, known now only by the *Epitome of Justin*.

66. rettrimenta, palimpsesti. *Catullus*, xxii. 5.

75. dentibus aevi. "The *teeth o' Time* may gnaw Tantallon,

But thou's for ever" (Burns of Allan Ramsay).

"Your book will defy the *teeth of time*" (Burns (Nov. 15, 1788) to James Johnson, the engraver).

[illegible]

86. Siliquis. Husks, trifles: transferred to coin, $\frac{1}{24}$th of a solidus.

90. The remains of the Aztecs and Incas?

96. The Straits of Magellan. Reid's vigorous lines are quite in the vein of Richard [illegible]

101. Tiphys, the helmsman. Pilot of the Argo (Virgl. *Ecl.* iv. 34).

105. The magnetic needle. The lapis, or stone (*Lucretius*, vi. 909):—

> Quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graii,
> Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus.

119. Squamiger. The flying fish. "Where the flying fishes play" (Kipling's *Mandalay*).

JOHN ROW.

John Row, second son of John Row, minister of Carnock and author of *The History of the Kirk of Scotland*, 1558-1637, and grandson of the well-known reformer of the same name, was born at Carnock, about 1598, and educated at the University of St. Andrews, graduating M.A from St. Leonard's College, 1617. He became master of the Grammar School of Kirkcaldy, and in 1632 was transferred to the Rectorship of the Grammar School of Perth, which enjoyed at that time a very great repute. A knowledge of Hebrew had been hereditary in the family (M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 375, for grandfather; Row's *History*, ed. Laing, p. 466, for father), and this language was taught by Row at Perth, where he drew up a Grammar, dedicated in 1637 to a former pupil of his, the Earl of Kinnoul.

In 1641 Row, who had entered the ministry, was translated to Aberdeen, as minister of St. Nicholas Church, and Spalding, the local chronicler, who never misses an attack on him and Andrew Cant, on frivolous grounds, thus introduces his enemy (*Memorialls*, ii. 89): "Mr. Johne Rew, scool maister at Sanct Johnstoun, by convoy of Mr. Androw Cant, is brocht to Abirdein, quhair he baid his tryellis, being bot ane young man, and thair efter wes admittit minister at Abirdein. Mr. John Oswall, minister at Pencaithland, wes, by order of the generall assemblie, apointit to be translatit thairfra to Abirdein, quhair he cam with his wyf and famelie, to serve as ane minister. Thir ministeris, with the said Mr. Androw Cant, cam not be the tounes seiking, or free electioun, as they war wont to do, bot imposit vpone them be assemblies one way." On Nov. 23, 1642, the Provost and Council ordained that a Hebrew lesson be given weekly in Marischal College, and the Principal Patrick Dun was instructed to secure the service of Row. On Sept. 20, 1643, the Council, in consideration of the dedication of his Hebrew dictionary to Provost Patrick Leslie and the Town Council, assigned to him 400 merks Scots.

Row's *Hebrææ Linguæ Institutiones* appeared at Glasgow in 1644. This is said by David Laing to be the first work of the kind ever printed in Scotland. In England, however, William Symson, minister of Dumbarton, had printed in London, 1617, his *Regulæ de Accentibus Hebraicis* (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 388 *n.*: for the lack of Hebrew and Greek type in Scotland in 1579, see his *Knox*, pp. 309, 386). Row's work was commended to the Church by the General Assembly in 1646. In Aberdeen he acted with the Covenanting minority, and in March, 1645, along with Professor William Douglas, he had to seek refuge within the walls of Dunnottar Castle (*Spalding*, ii. 451, 459). He continued the *History* of his father down to July, 1639, under the quaint title of *An Handful of Goat's Haire, for the Furthering of the Building of the Tabernacle*, and he appears also to have meditated the preparation of a *History of the Times*.

On the deposition of Dr. Guild from the Principalship of King's College, the Cromwellian Commissioners appointed Row in 1652 to the office. In October of the same year the new Principal along with John Menzies, Professor of Divinity at Marischal College, and John Seaton, minister in Old Aberdeen, was charged by the Church with separating themselves

from the discipline of the Assembly and seceding to Independency. Row at least maintained the reputation of the University as a teacher and as a disciplinarian. In June, 1658, there was erected in the north-east corner of the quadrangle the building of six flats and of twenty-four chambers, which, from the help given by the officers of the Commonwealth in the north, has come in recent years to be styled "Cromwell's Tower" (Walker, *Historical Notes*, p. 29). "Nor in his care for the fabric did Row neglect the internal upbuilding of his college. He was a masterful man; not altogether ungenial, for he encouraged football, and did not frown on the 'wyn, tobacco and pypes' of the Regents; but he was a most strict disciplinarian of the Puritan type, and withal an alert educationist—his students becoming famous for their disputations in Philosophy, not in the vernacular, but in Greek, Latin, French or Hebrew. For nine years, from 1652 to 1661, John Row laboured and taught. And then the fate of Dr. Guild overtook him. At the restoration of the monarchy, Row was dismissed" (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies*, p. 46).

Row's *Eucharistia Basilike*, with its altered opinions and attack on Cromwell as *Trux vilis vermis et alter Ahabus*, was issued on June 14, 1660. But the Philistines were upon him, and his political time-serving failed to save him. He anticipated deposition by resignation on Aug. 1, 1661. He fell back on his old profession and opened a private school in New Aberdeen. Orem, who inherited the antipathies of Spalding with a virulence of his own, says Row's books were taken from the College to the Cross and burned by the hangman, adding that he lived "by keeping the said school, and for the most part by charity". He retired to the manse of his son-in-law, Mr. John Mercer, at Kinellar, where he died of palsy in 1672, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

For Row's *Diary* (now in possession of his descendant, James A. Wilson, M.A. 1885) see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Aug., 1893. For the confusion of the Principal (*Memorials of the Family of Row*, Edinb. 1828) with the Independent John Rowe, M.A., Oxford, 1648, son of John Rowe of Crediton, Devonshire, see Laing's note in his edition of Row's *History*, Pref. p. l. For authorities, see Laing's Preface: Orem's *Description of Chanonry; Selections from Records of the Synod of Aberdeen*, Spald. Club., Aberd. 1846. The Minutes of College for Feb. 18, 1664, mention Row's "poore and necessitous conditione" (*King's Coll. Off. and Grads.* p. 26).

Row's effort in verse is conspicuously inferior to the similar productions by the Wedderburns and others of an older day. At times he is incoherent and obscure; his Hebrew, doubtless, was better than his Latin, which marks the decline from the classic period of the Raban Press. It is here printed as a historical curiosity, without an argument. The political apostasy of the old Roundhead is painful, and his breathless attempt to "rush" his book through the press on the eve of the Restoration has only served to land his Latinity in confusion and his memory in disgrace. For Cromwell's generous attitude to the University, attested under Row's own signature, see the recent evidence in *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 44 *n*.

That Row's hand was forced by the condition of affairs in Aberdeen is clear. The following bibliography for the period speaks for itself:—

1 Message Sent from the King of Scots, And the Duke of York's Court in Flanders; to the Lord Douglas, and Collonel Brown; To be communicated to the rest of the Nobility and Gentry in the Scottish Nation. With Proposals and Overtures, for the composing of all Differences, the submitting to Counsel, and the preventing of a Universal Desolation. Printed at Aberdeen by David Straughan (possibly a print

by James Brown under [illegible] Nov. 6, 1659.

2. [illegible] Charles II. from the [illegible] printed on one side.

3. [illegible], or a Gratulatory Sermon for H[illegible] happy Restitution to the Exercise of His Royall Government. Preached, at the desire of the Magistrats and Councell of Aberdeen, on the xix of June, which they had designed to be a day of Solemne Rejoicing within the City, for the Mercy above mentioned, by John Menzeis, Professor of Divinity; and Preacher of the Gospell in Aberdene. Aberdene; James Brown. 1660.

4. *Post Nubila Phœbus*, or a Sermon of Thanksgiving, &c. Preached in the City of Aberden, at the desire of the Lord Provest, Bailies, and Councell thereof, upon the xix day of June. By Mr. John Patersone, Minister of the Gospell in the said Burgh. James Brown. [illegible]

5. Humble Address of the Synod of Aberdeen, praying for the Restoration of Episcopal Government in the Church of Scotland. Addressed to the High Commissioner and High Court of Parliament. Dated "at the King's Colledge at Aberdeen, the 18 of April, 1661".

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 94-99. Against such a platoon of besotted loyalty schemings by shifty men like Menzies, a multitudinous turn-coat, and Professor Douglas, Row was in the hands of the Philistines.

EUCHARISTIA BASILIKE.

A Iove principium: Christus mihi Φοῖβος Apollo,
Φῶς τε βίου, φωτός τε βίος, ter maximus adsit.
Optimus ille itidem. Latices Helicone petitos
Porrigat ille suo sacros quos Castalis unda
Suggerit, altisona ut regem haec heroica pangant
Sublimem, genus et genium si mentis ocellis
Acribus eximium spectes, quem carmine et ipsae
Pegasides vix vixque quidem super aethera celsum
Pro meritis laudent satis et quem carmine tollant.
Nos Domino grates pangamus cunctipotenti
Ter-magnas, reducem tristi subducere regem
Exsilio salvum et sanum dignatus amantem
Qui fuit, et populo dilectum, iure paternum
Quique thronum merito tandem conscendat avitum.
Regicida cohors pietatem iactat iniquam.
(Impia quam pietas!) Veniunt sub voce parentis
Rex, Pater, et Pastor; Dominum haec eademque parentem
En spectat pietas. Erythraeis sustulit iste
Qui manibus regem fidum populique parentem.

ποιμένα τοῦ λαοῦ, patrem patriaeque necavit,
Impius est nequamque Nerone Neronior ipso.
Si [1] valde pravum non obtruncare Parentem
Et Patriae licuit, dic qui sanctumque piumque
Et summe iustum hunc ausint occidere regem?
Christiadûm mystae non haec, Iesuita docebit.
Supra [2] Antichristus reges se et numina tollit.
Atrox [3] occidit regem, rex occidit almus;
Inde thronum et cunctos reditus [4] possedit avarus,
Trux [5] vilis vermis, Cromwellius, alter Ahabus:
Non Baasha aut Zimri dominos regesque necare
Audentes solidam pacem tenuere maligni.
Postquam natorum terrae manus impia regem
Sustulit eximium Patrem, subducere sese
Ecce coactus erat Natus ter-maximus, inde
Exsilium subiit regnorum Proprius Haeres,
Dum Clarii spatia huc clari duodena recurrunt
Annua. De reditu grates persolvere laeto
Stat dignas, itidem sine caede et sanguine regem
Quod Dominus salvum sanumque reduxit ovantem,
Atque ita quod clarus sit post haec nubila Phoebus.
Arcta suis spatiis solvantur gaudia, metris
Lege pedum strictis, sola haec iuvere Camenas:
(Loripes est etenim vincto sermone solutus
Tardior, Heroum nec laudes pangere natus)

41-44. Row, doubtless, has Aristotle (*Poetics*, 24) in view on the fitting qualities of the [illegible]

Iliacos intra muros laetatur et extra.
Carolus eximius rex, nomine fortis et acer,
Re simul, ad sese iusto moderamine sceptrum
Multis transmissum proavis moderatur avitum.
Aeternaeque polo cape pignora certa coronam
Quam tibi terra dedit; triplici diademate tempus
Cingitur, at superum cunctis praeponderat unum,
Quod certum at serum votis ardentibus usque
Nos tua turba piis optamus cordibus omnes.

[1] 1 *Reg.* xvi. 7; 2 *Reg.* ix. 31. 1 *Reg.* xvi. 9, 10, 11, 16, etc.
[2] 2 *Thess.* ii. 4. [3] 1 *Reg.* xxi. 19. [4] *Ibid.*
[5] Oliver Crōwel. Anag. O vile cruel worm! Occidisti, Dum possedisti.

Te reducem grato salvum salvere iubemus
Pectore, laetantes te sospite et hospite rege
Nostro: noster enim es, nostris orinudus in oris.
Scotia te regem iactat, iam carduus uno et
Lilia iuncta rosis binis umbone tenentur.
Hinc nostrae crevere rosae! Paradoxa videmus,
Altilis et benedictus eris mi cardue dictus.
Pacificus propater, sub quo pardusque leoque
Unanimes egere dies; vel odore roseti
Lilia vicini spirantis, plectra süavis
Vel chelyos rabiem cogunt deponere bruta,
Vel potius rabiem posuerunt praeside Phoebo.

61-65. Apparently confused or corrupt.

Reddere tu mites caveâ sine, vel sine clathris
Ipse feras poteris: tanti est praesentia Carli!
Bifrontisque is avus felix quam clauserat aedem
Conclusam retine, quò nos sub tegmine fagi
Securi recubemus, opacâ coetus in umbrâ,
Munitus caeloque, saloque, soloque, favoris
Umbra pios Domini quamdiu nos protegit alma.
Pacem [1] amet, et, si res poscant, sit ad arma paratus,
Qui placidus Princeps, sapidi Solomonis ad instar.
Non [2] muta in viridi nunc pendent nablia ramo,
Uda lyras nusquam tacitas tenuere salicta.
Esto, rosas alius iactet iunxisse colore
Discordes solo (facta est quibus Anglia pulchra:
Album enim et rubrum gratae superaddita formae
Rem pulchram reddunt), alius se lilia pardis,
Atque rosis alius iactet se barbiton acrem
Adiunxisse suis; hic scuto solus in uno
Omnia coniunxit. Spinis paliurus acutis
(Armatumque ferox *Nemo hunc impune lacessit*)
Additur et dictis, crudo cum rege ferarum,
Discordesque viros, vires, inimicaque iungis
Pectora pectoribus, testatas sanguine pridem
Sedatas multo ne erumpant comprimis iras.
Tempore crescit amor; sic mens hostilis in hostem.

1 *Reg.* iv. 25. 2 *Ps.* 137. 2.

Crevit in immensum, quam saepe iniuria fovit
Mutua, multa, frequens ; nullique infensior Anglus
Quam Scoto, Scotus nullique infestior hostis
Anglo quam fratri. Quos iunxit Vesta salumque,
Dissidium discors, odium disiunxit et amens ;
Concordes animi, concordia pectora, concors
Nunc studium quibus est ; Nemesis nunc exulat, Ate et
Exosa, exitio Scotus non imminet Angli.
Nam mens una viris, rex unus, gaudia et una,
Unum odium exercent, quique hoc in tertio utrique
Conveniunt sese concordia pectora mulcent
Inter, et unanimem per secula plurima pacem
(Utque uno cari nati genitore gemelli)
Vicinae gentes (hoc Di voluère) fovebunt.
Grex[1] et uterque illi servit, rex servat utrumque,
Paret uterque duci populus, dux pascit utrumque,
Dirigit ille gregem proprium, grex diligit illum.
Ille cruces geminas signo coniunxit in uno,
Linea et hinc surgit signis inscripta quaterna,
Obliquae geminae, transversa est linea terna,
Ultima dependens, Andreae mixta Georgi
Crux est : hic iterum miscentur candida rubris :
Candida, rubra etiam si nostra Britannia, pulchra est.
Nescio quâ natale solum (Salmonia cura !)
Ingenitâ allexit regem dulcedine, Sceptrum,
Ut Clavo admotus rerum, moderetur avitum,
Solenni ut ritu sacrum diadema, corona
Debita per seriem proavûm tot tempora cingat.
Visere gestivit Clarius primordia Delon,
Sicque sagittiferam Cronides cunabula Cretam
Iupiter invisit crebro, Samon alma revisit
Threiciam Iuno, primae spiracula vitae.
Nos nunc σκότεος Scoti velamine cincti,
Quamdiu grata solo facies non reddita nostro est.
Delia sic pallens luget si Delius absit,
Et sic virgineo coniunx viduata marito,
Sic viduata comis arbos, sic floribus hortus
Tristatur, rigido clausis Aquilone strepente

Nubibus, imbriferos arcte qui congelet amnes.
At nunc te reducem et salvum Brittannia regem
Laeta ridens, pullam mutans, Albania dici
Gestit et exultans te sospite et hospite rege.
Iubila lugubrem mandant seponere vestem :
Pullaque tot Phoebi reditus tua Grampia flevit.
Nunc iterum pullum gestit seponere amictum.
Compita cuncta sonent plausu fremituque popelli.
Laeta cohors laetum cantu deducat ad aulam
Nobilis augustam, convivia lauta celebrent,
Con celebrentque dies festos : Saturnia iam sint,
Sit licet in cancro Phoebus, nec scandere Caprum
Cernamus, vivat princeps genialiter almus.
Lydus, item Ganges aurato vellere regem,
Aurifluoque Tagus lapsu, Pactolus et Hermus
Vestiat, et siquis trahat aureus amnis arenas
Consimiles, aurum precioso viscere tellus
Siqua suo condit, preciosus et unio signis,
Gemmave, siqua capit pretioso tegmine concha
Quae decorent corpus. Gaetulo murice Arachne,
Vel potius Pallas byssum bis stamina tinctam,
Lumina quae lyncis fallant, subtilia ducens,
Vestiat eximium generoso vellere corpus.
Denique quicquid habet dives circumspice mundus,
Omne tibi cedat, regi famuletur abunde,
Regia magnifico Pallas cui pectora cultu
Non mediocris alit, mentem cui grata Camaenûm
Tota cohors coluit, Charites benesuada benignae
Turba animam decorant, labiis suffundere Suada
Et Pitho semet gestit, Physis alma refulsit,
Mentem etenim sano sanam dat corpore Numen.
Tuque hyperaspistes verus (non fictus ut iste
Regicida atrox rabula, et qui Proteus alter,
Nasutus Naso, ac alter Vertumnus habendus
Versutus, semet qui in formas verteret omnes),
Defensor Fidei, populi Protector amantis.
Rexque loquens Lex est ; Lex est Rex mutus, uterque
Sedulo et ecce Gregem puta carum curat utrique :
Dirigit hunc etenim lex, quem rex diligit almus,

Quem dicto et facto pascit, refovetque favetque.
Vive diu multum felix, regnator Olympi
Cui dedit esse solo regem, triplicique corona
Tempora ter-magni qui cinxit sacra monarchae.
Is dabit esse polo regem, es ter-maximus istic
Unum pro triplici quando diadema coronâ
Tempora sacra polo aeternum redimire videbis.
Huic animam Charis alma colit, quam flaminis omnes
Condecorant dotes regali pectore dignae.
Te, tria regna, pium rectum moderetur et aequum.
Praecipitem clemens sapientia temperet iram,
Inque enodandis tardus sis fascibus oro.
Ast de caede patris tu sis[1] Amazia celsi,
Nemo Patricidûm, precor, hoc impune referto.
Sanguine in effuso haud licuit vel parcere cuivis ;
Sed minus hoc multo siqui ausint tollere regem.
Provocat impune hoc et ad ulteriora patranda,
Ulterius quicquam si maiestate daretur.
Pagina[2] sacra pii pia sit meditatio regis,
Velle Dei sit velle ducis, fidosque[3] ministros
Officio vigiles sceptro tuearis amico.
Ipse Lupam quòd avus calamo transfixit acuto,
Hastae eadem figenda manet tibi cuspide dirâ.
Quo te fata vocant tendas, insignia cerne ;
Non desunt operâ quorum hic utare, Molossi
Acres et duri pardi crudique leones,
Robora magnanimûm cunei conserta virorum,
Heroum vibrent Macetûm de more sarissas
Et qui fraxineas : legio non firma, phalanges
Non deerunt durae, praefixa aut lancea ferro,
Tormentûm tonitrus, ex queis explosia dira.
Monckius ipse aderit, longe invictissimus heros,
Exsilio regem is gratus revocavit amantem,
Cuncta trium ac aderunt tibi rex comitia regnûm.
Ergo invicte heros, triplici redimite coronâ
Tempora sacra, sacras ternas oppone coronas
Veras huic triplici falsae, quâ tempora cincta

[1] 2 *Par.* xxv. 3, 4. [2] *Deut.* xvii. 18, 19, 20.
[3] *Iesai.* xlix. 23 ; *Apoc.* xvii. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Est Lupa, Romuleâ celsâ quae regnat in urbe.
Opposuit vaccis Phariâ tellure tyrannus
Sic vaccas, spicis sic spicas devorat idem.
Devoret et triplicem falsam tua vera coronam,
Anguis ut Amradae cunctos deglutiit angues
Praestigiis genitos: carnesque leonibus illis
Trade Lupae Ausoniae laniandas, hasce Molossis
Dede tuis, cenam putà gratam dentibus istis.
Unanimes quamvis conspirent turba togata,
Haec Tyrio quamvis ostro vel murice amicta,
Purpureis induta licet sit vestibus, istam
Exue veste Lupam, triplicem detrude coronam
Temporibus sacris; portas et moenia Romae
Ariete percrebro, missis et pulvere sphaeris
Sulphureo effringas: urbem obsidione perarctà
'Επτάλοφον cingas: inceptum perfice coeptum
Tu ducis eximii fuerat cui nomen Adolpho.
Aude iter egregium; Carlus Rex fortis et acer
Dicitur; hìc tibi sint verbi Cynosura perennis
Dogmata, sulcanti latices tibi sint Pharus alta.
His ducibus tibi surget honos, duce flamine sacro
Carpe vìam et fatis tete venientibus offer.
Aurea Saturnî revocabis secula veris,
Rudera si nostrae detur reparare Tzionis.
Gliscit apostaticae facilis contagio sectae,
Bella-minans-armis comites tantos tot adeptus,
Impia in hoc Christi regnum coniurat Iesu
Turba, cohorsque famem caedem ac arma minatur:
Gangraenae ac instar longe contagio sectae
Damnosae serpit. Quantis versamur in arctis!
Teque poli voto ter-summum supplice regem,
Teque soli regem ter-magnum voce rogamus
Supplice, digneris nostris succurrere rebus;
Patronusque Parens Scholae Regalis, Alumnus
Almus, Gymnasii fotor fautorque praeesse
Digneris lapsas O Rex reparando ruinas.

Vivat Rex Carolus II.
Finis.

1. Virgil, *Ecl.* iii. 60; Theocritus, xvii. 1; Cicero, *De Leg.* ii. 3.

18. *Erythraeis*, reddish; *ἐρυθραῖος*.

25. A favourite doctrine of the Jesuit party, since the publication at Toledo, in 1599, of Mariana's *De Rege* (see Hallam's *Literature of Europe*, ch. xiii. sect. ii.).

45. Horace, *Ep.* i. 11, 16.

68. The closing of the Temple of Janus, by James VI., *Rex Pacificus*.

75-85. The union of the Red and the White Roses in 1485, the quartering of the French lilies with the English leopards, the incorporation of the Irish harp, and the thistle with the lion rampant (see note on vol. i. p. 80).

97. *Exosa*, hated, hateful; passive sense, post-classical use.

107. The cut given in Row's margin indicates the Union Jack, with the union of the crosses: the St. George's Cross, red in a white field, and the St. Andrew's Cross, white in a blue field.

112. *Brĭtannia*: *Brittannia* in 129. So Horace *Epod.* vii. 7; Lucretius, vi. 1105

113. Ovid, 1 *Ep. ex Pont.* iii. 35. It is the motto of Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*. James professed to revisit Scotland with a "salmon-like affection" for his old haunts.

118. Apollo revisits Delos ("where Delos rose and Phœbus sprung"), Jupiter Mount Dicte in Crete. Samothrace seems a confusion with Samos, not the scene of her birth, but of her supposed nuptials with Jupiter.

122. For the time-honoured play on Scotia and darkness, see the editor's note to vol. i. p. 8. To the examples there given may be added the lines from Verheiden's *Imagines et Elogia* (1725), quoted in M'Crie's *Knox*, p. 405. "Many noble pieces of our countryman are drowned in oblivion per *σκοτίαν* Scotorum. He is a Phœnix." Drummond of Hawthornden, of Buchanan, in *Drummond of Hawthornden*, Masson, p. 35. James VI. in his *Phœnix* (Irving, *Scotish Poets*, ii. 276) speaks of—

> "This country cold,
> Which not but hills and *darkness* aye does beare
> And for this cause was Scotia called of old."

130. *Albania*. With a punning reference to Horace, *Odes*, i. vii. 15. "*Albus* ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo." The play had been made before on the occasion of James's accession [illegible]

132. *Jubila*, pl. of *jubilum*, "cries of joy".

136. It appears as if Row had heard of the riotous scenes at Holyrood (see Burton, *History*, vii. 119, 120).

138. Let it be a time of merriment. The *Saturnalia* began on Dec. 17, and the date of the *Eucharistia Basilike* is June 14, 1600. The sun was still in midsummer (*Lucretius*, v. 616) and the rainy season (Ovid, *Fasti*, v. 113) far off.

141. Has Row confused *Lydus* with *Lycus*, on which Thyatira stood, as the idea he implies is rich dress (*Acts of Apostles*, xvi. 14)? Tagus in Ovid *Am.* i. 15, 34; Pactolus in *Juv.* xiv. 298; Hermus in Virg. *Georg.* ii. 137. From Virgil Row has mistakenly derived the idea of purple-and-gold, in reference to the Ganges.

147. *Arachne*, Ovid, *Met.* vi. 5; Juv. ii. 55.

157. *Pitho*, *Physis*; Πειθώ, Φύσις.

159. *Hyperaspistes*, ὑπερασπιστής, Protector, in Septuagint.

160. Nasutus. "Nosey." An unkind cut of the old Independent Row at the Protector. "I care not who hears it, and confusion to Noll and his red nose," says Wildrake in *Woodstock*, ch. xx. "His nose too large in proportion to his other features and of a reddish hue,"

Scott writes in ch. viii. At least Cromwell was not sensitive there. "Paint me as I am, warts and all," he said to Lely.

161. Vertumnus, the personification of the changing year.

164. With an obvious hit at Rutherford's *Lex Rex*, published in 1644, the same year in which appeared Row's own *Hebrææ Linguæ Institutiones*, to which Rutherford had contributed the second set of commendatory verses. The "A. S." who writes the fourth is almost certainly Adam Steuart, the "A. S." of Milton's Sonnet xii. ("taught you by mere A. S. and Rutherford"). For Rutherford's *Lex Rex*, see Burton, *History*, vii. 155, 156. Add Kennedy's *Annals*, i. 253, for the local touch. "In the year 1660, a complaint was presented to the magistrates, charging him (Mr. Andrew Cant) with having published a seditious book, entitled *Lex Rex*, without authority." But the old Roundhead lifts the phrase and distorts its application, from Buchanan's *De Jure Regni*, xix. "Rex lex loquens, lex Rex mutus."

165. *Pută*, impersonal; "for example," as in 221.

184. Marginal note. "2 par. . . . *Paralipomenon*, τὰ παραλειπόμενα, 2 Chronicles.

185. The attacks by James VI., in his controversial writings, on the Church of Rome. Row's expectations of Charles's action seem ludicrous in the view of actual events.

191. *Molossi acres*, "keen tykes" (Horace, *Sat.* ii. 6, 114). *Cf.* 220, below.

194. The formation of the Macedonian phalanx, with its pikemen.

197. The construction apparently is "phalanges tormentûm," "brigades of artillery". Row flounders in his exuberant vocabulary.

203. "The Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant." —(Milton, Sonnet (1655), xviii. 11, 12.)

205. Genesis xli. 15-17, where the lean kine eat up the fat, and the thin ears the good.

208. Exodus vii. 12, where the rod of Aaron, the son of Amram, swallowed up those of the magicians.

215. *Cf.* Spenser, *F. Q.* i. ix. 46-49, for the stripping of Duessa, symbolical of the destruction of images at the Reformation.

219. Ἑπτάλοφος, seven hilled, of Rome (see *Liddell and Scott*, s.v.).

220. Complete the work of Gustavus Adolphus: "Lion of the North, Terror of Austria, and Bulwark of the Protestant Cause," as Dugald Dalgetty has it.

222. The Greeks steered by the Great Bear, Helice; the more scientific Tyrians by the Lesser Bear. So Ovid, *Fasti*, iii. 107:—

Esse duas Arctos; quarum *Cynosura* petatur
Sidoniis, *Helicen* Graia carina notet.

This is the explanation of Milton's antithesis in *Comus*:—

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady
Or Tyrian Cynosure.

229. *Bella-minans-armis.* The compound with hyphens is significant. Row, the Independent, has in memory some Puritan. "Obadiah Bind-their-Kings-in-chains-and-their-Nobles-with-Links-of-Iron, Sergeant in Ireton's Regiment," as Macaulay has it in his ballad of *The Battle of Naseby*.

232. *Gangrænæ.* Another side-cut at Thomas Edwards's "*Gangræna*, or a Discovery of the Errors, Heresies, etc., of the sectaries of the present time". London, 1646. Stopford Brooke's *Milton*, p. 46; Scott, *Woodstock*, Note E. This is the "shallow Edwards" of Milton's Sonnet xii.

237. *Regalis*, for the adj., see note on Ker's *Donaides*, 7.

238. *Fotor*, coinage by the writer.

239. *Reparandō* (see on John Johnston's *Martyrs* (s.v.), Erskine of Dun, l. 6).

JAMES SANDILANDS.

James Sandilands, "Utriusque Iuris Doctor" (of the civil and canon law), and Commissary of Aberdeen, demitted office in 1633 in favour of his son James Sandilands, junior. Father and son appear in David Leech's *Allegoria*, 147-158, 168-177. The father, the writer of the verses, was thought of such importance as to take the second place in the Epitaphia Metrica in the 1635 *Funerals*, Gordon of Straloch being assigned the first place. He was clerk to the General Assembly, and when the Glasgow Assembly met in 1638, his son Thomas was deputed by his father; but the meeting, in view of the fact that Sandilands was "aiged, and had excused himself by sicknesse," elected to the post Johnston of Warriston. He had been Rector of King's College in 1623, 1628; and for other contested years of office see *Rectorial Addresses*, p. 330. On the office of Commissary and its functions, see G. M. Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen*, pp. 64-67. Provost John Sandilands of Countesswells, 1690, was "descended of a family which settled in Aberdeenshire about 1606, the first of the family being James Sandilands, who bought the lands of Craibstone, in the parish of Newhills. He was an advocate in Edinburgh, and became Commissary Clerk of Aberdeenshire. His second son James, born in 1[illegible]10, was the first proprietor of that name of Cotton, and married in 1640 Marjory Burnett, daughter of Baillie Alexander Burnett of Countesswells. This James Sandilands was first Regent, then Civilist of King's College, and afterwards Town Clerk of Aberdeen. By his marriage with Marjory Burnett he had issue, three sons and two daughters; the second son being the Provost" (Munro's *Aldermen and Provosts*, p. 187). Portrait of the elder Sandilands, by Jamesone, in possession of the University; his tombstone in St. Machar's Church.

ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK FORBES OF CORSE.

[illegible]

Does then that pious bishop, burning with holy zeal, and graced with every [illegible] glory, the gem of the royal senate, the lover of peace, the truest observer of law and justice, the restorer of churches and of universities, after quitting this mortal life, join the heavenly quire, leaving the earth in tears at his death? But on earth his life was ever such that he seemed to find it outside in heaven, his true home. So in quitting this world he enjoys his rest above, so as ever yet to survive by his writings, and his true part knows not death. The fame and the worth of so great a man will need no pompous funeral. God grant one like him, for a greater we shall never enjoy.

IN OBITUM PATRICII FORBESII A CORSE, ETC.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Ergone ille Deo flagrans omnique recoctus
Arte pius praesul, Suadae Sophiaeque medulla,
Mystarum decus et regalis gemma senatus,
Pacis amans, iurisque et servantissmus aequi
Templa Deo instaurans et musis culta Lycaea,
Mortali hac vita functus caelestibus umbris
Additur, ut flentes terras in morte relinquat
Tristibus exsequiis et acerbo funere mersas ?
At sic in terris vixit sit visus ut usque
Extra illas caelis et avito degere regno.
Sicque orbem linquens fruitur caeloque Deoque
Ut sit adhuc terris per scripta, per acta, superstes :
Parsque sui melior rigidae sit nescia mortis.
Fama viri tanti et virtus sine funere vivet.
Detque Deus similem, nunquam maiore fruemur.

Iac. Sandilandus I. U. D.
Officialis Aberdon.

2. Of Cethegus, Ennius in Cicero, *Brutus*, 15, 58.

3. "He was most steadable to the whole Estate, whether he sate in Parliament or Counsell; and for it honoured and admired by the wisest of the kingdom" (Sibbald, *Holinesse to the Lord*, April 10, 1635).

GEORGE STRACHAN.

"The surname of Strachan,[1] anciently Strathechin, Strathaquin, Strathauchine, etc., is of great antiquity in Scotland. It is derived from a parish of the same name in Kincardineshire. We may suppose the family radiating from their original seat into the adjoining districts of Aberdeenshire to the north, and of Kincardineshire to the south. The name is now rare among the landed proprietors in either county, although anciently and down to the close of the seventeenth century it was very common" (Shand on Forbes's *Funerals*, ed. 1845, p. xxvii.). See Spalding, i. 166, for the "boundis of Straquhan, Drum and Petfoddellis ground; 'the Erll Marschallis boundis of Strathauchin,'" p. 180 and p. 208. The Catholic connection may be inferred from the James Strachan of the family, found in conjunction with Principal Alexander Anderson (Knox, *History*, 238, 239; Dempster, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 597; Irving, *Scotish Writers*, i. p. 125).

Dempster (ii. 601) states all that is known of our author. Omitting the list of his works, which he gives and which does not include the *Lachrymæ*, we may regard what he says as [illegible].

"Georgius Strachanus Merniensis, nobili familia, Parisiis humaniores literas docuit in Cenomanico; ad aulam deinde transiit, et vitae illius pertaesus privatam ei praetulit; tum Duci Guisio in amicitiam et famulitium se dedit, sed et hanc etiam aspernatus vivendi rationem in Orientem est profectus, ut linguas Orientales Latinae, Graecae, Hispanicae, Italicae, Gallicae, et patriae, quas exacte loquebatur et scribebat, studiose coniungeret.

"Vivit adhuc in Perside, iam enim toto sexennio Terram Sanctam lustravit, et non modo linguas percepit, sed et nobiliores, ut ad me scribit, bibliothecas compilavit" ["rifled libraries:" *scrinia compilasse:* Hor. *Sat.* i. 1, 122]. He is apparently "a Scotch Jesuit, George Strahan," mentioned in Pattison's *Casaubon*, p. 215.

TO THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM CHISHOLM, BISHOP OF VAISON, AUTHOR OF THE WORK.

The Chisholms were of that ilk in Roxburgh, and of Cromlix, near Dunblane. Three of the name are known.

1. William Chisholm, Bishop of Dunblane. Consec. 1527; d. 1564 (Tytler, *History*, ii. [illegible]).
2. William Chisholm, Bishop of Dunblane; nephew and successor. He was the man sent by Mary to France and Rome to explain away the Bothwell marriage (*Buchanan*,

[1] For the spelling of the name in twenty ways, see Lippe's *Wodrow*, p. 330. Scott knew the ubiquity of it and its landed connection, when he allies Dugald Dalgetty's estate with Hannah Strachan, *Legend of Montrose*, ch. xxiii.

18, 31; *Tytler*, iii. 253; *Burton*, iv. 229). In 1570 he became Bishop of Vaison, near Avignon. Resigned in favour of his nephew, became a Carthusian monk, and died at Rome, Sept. 26, 1593. He is the "Chesolinus" of Strachan's *Lachrymæ*, 139, 140:

> "Nobilis et veteres illustrat funere Thermas
> Chesolinus, stirpis lux patriaeque decus."

Professor R. Lanciani, Rome, informs me that he is buried in the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, *in Thermis Diocletiani;* the church being built by Michael Angelo out of the *cella caldaria*. For description of church, see Story's *Roba di Roma*, p. 469 (1876). By permission of Pope Gregory XIII. he was succeeded by his nephew. For Chisholm and the Darnley marriage, see *Tytler*, iii. 206.

3. William Chisholm, nephew of foregoing. He wrote the *Examen* in 1601, a work of very great rarity (*Avenione, apud Jacobum Bramereau*), dedicated "Serenissimo Scotorum Regi Jacobo Sexto". He is the Chisholm involved in the tortuous intrigues of James VI., famous through the Balmerino letter to the Pope (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 224; Gardiner's *History*, i. 80, 81; Burton, v. 353). Died at Vaison, 1629. Dempster, *Histor. Eccl.* i. 181. For the dedication to Chisholm of Scot's 1601 *Vocabularium Utriusque Juris, see Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 243.

ARGUMENT.

Learned Chisholm, the Church's ornament and the glory of the faithful, to whom virtue has given renown, it is uncertain which of the two owes more, you to the Bride of the Lord or She to you. She in her care has bestowed virtues and wealth, and a splendid mitre. To the banished She has given a country, to the exile rest, and the world's admiration. You restore to Her life and honour, with you as guide liberty has been won for Her children. With the foe crushed, She revisits in triumph and joy Her country through your means. Which owes the more is uncertain; but the debt is mutual. For you are the ornament of the Bride, the Bride is glory to you.

I. AD REVERENDISSIMUM DOMINUM D. GULIELMUM CHEYSOLMUM, EPISCOPUM VASIONENSEM, OPERIS AUCTOREM.

[*Examen Confessionis Fidei Calvinianae quam Scotis subscribendam proponunt. Aven.* 1601.]

Ecclesiae decus et sanctae pia gloria turbae,
  Vivida cui virtus nomina clara dedit,
Debeat incertum est quis plus, Cheisolme diserte,
  Tu Domini Sponsae, Sponsa vel ipsa tibi.
Virtutes et opes, dignum splendore galerum,
  Vitamque et mores provida Sponsa tulit.
Extorri patriam, profugo dedit illa quietem ;
  Miretur quod te mundus et illa dedit.

Tu morienti animam, foedatae reddis honorem,
Te duce libertas aurea parta suis.
Hostibus oppressis, sacro decorata triumpho
Iam patriam per te laeta revisit humum.
Debeat incertum est quis plus: sed debet uterque,
Nam Sponsae decus es, gloria Sponsa tibi.

G. Strachanus,
Merniensis Scotus.

II. TEARS ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK SETON, A SCOT, SON OF THE LAIRD OF PARBROATH.

It is to be regretted that nothing can be known of the subject of this beautiful lament, so justly admired by Dr. William Barclay (s.v.) in the *Delitiæ Poet. Scot.* i. 141. The late historian of the house of Seton, George Seton, advocate, himself heir of line of Mary Seton, of the "Queen's Maries," had been unable to throw light upon him and the niche he fills in the family of Parbroath, "the earliest cadet of the House of Seton, with which my own branch (Cariston) has a matrimonial connection. The representation of Parbroath is claimed by an American family, but the evidence of this is very far from satisfactory." The lament, apart from its great poetical style and finish, is of importance as showing the educational and social horizon of the Scottish Catholic families abroad. It is quite one of the gems in the *Delitiæ*, and needs no Argument.

II. LACHRYMAE IN OBITU PATRICII SETONI, SCOTI, FILII BARONIS A PARBROTO.

[*Delitiæ Poet. Scot.* ii. 504-509.]

Hei mihi! qua mea nunc rumpam suspiria voce!
Qua mala nunc animi tester acerba mei!
Verba dolor prohibet, nec singultantia luctus
Nectere Pieriis me sinit orsa modis.
Hei mihi! quid potuit gravius fortuna patrasse!
Tisiphoneve magis saeva tulisse mali!
Summe Deus, miseri turbatam dirige mentem,
Pondere maeroris ne male sana ruat.
Non peto fecundos (Musae, mea numina) fontes,
Mollia nec solitis plectra movere sonis.
Non veniant misero sacri de pectore versus,
Nec fluat ex tristi Musa iocosa sinu.
Dira sed infaustos confundant carmina questus,
Maestaque ferali corda dolore fremant.

Talia depingant nostros vocabula fletus,
Qualia moerentem, fratre cadente, decent;
Qualia cum lachrymis fundit pia mater, adempta
Prole, vel accensos coniugis ante rogos;
Qualibus Euryalo Nisus moriente furebat,
Qualibus Aegides regna profunda petens;
Qualia dilecto vates Ionathane perempto
Regius irriguis fudit ab ore genis.
Ah! quisquis lubrico ponit sua gaudia mundo,
Conatur refluo quaerere certa mari.
Lactea nam viridi marcent ceu lilia prato,
Vitrea sic celeri vita repente fuga.
Non generosa tuam servarunt stemmata vitam,
Ducta per innumeros, clare Setone, patres.
Forma nec insignis, sexta trieteride florens,
Flavaque, Davidico more, retorta coma,
Nec pia sollicitae genitricis murmura, quae te
Diligit ut carum cauta Rebecca Iacob.
Sancta nec immites tardavit Roma puellas,
Iniiciunt caecas quae sine mente manus.
Heu! cur me tanta terrarum mole relinquis
Distantem? quocum mille pericla tuli.
Cur non, post longos pontique viaeque labores,
Lumina dilecto claudis amata sinu?
Cur non, qui toties sensi pia gaudia vitae,
Funeribus potui tristis adesse tuis?
Nec mihi, ceu quondam caris commissa propinquis
Corpora viventis, sic morientis erant?
Nonne ego te flentem, dulcis post oscula matris,
In volucris duxi transtra verenda ratis?
Nonne per immensos Thetidis spumantis acervos
Solamen timido duxque comesque fui?
Nonne ego te, lacerae cum naufraga membra carinae
Gallica saxoso littore fregit hiems,
Nocte manu trepidum scopulosa per aequora traxi,
Colla mihi premeret cum tremebunda nepos?
O utinam paribus licuisset cedere fatis
Tunc, et in amplexu pectora cara mori!

Fluctibus e mediis animae super astra volantes
   Iunxissent vitae praemia grata suae.
Sequana nos Ligerisque tulit Rhodanusque superbus,
   Et qua se Hesperiis Gallia iungit agris.
Nos simul aerias laeti superavimus Alpes
   Canaque perpetuo culmina tecta gelu,
Qua ferus infuso cautes mollivit aceto
   Poenus et insuetum praecipitavit iter.
Felices! si nos Lachesis tunc saeva tulisset,
   Cum rapimur iuncti per iuga perque nives.
Non misera invitum rideret terra relictum,
   Nec peteret superas mens tua sola domos.
Sed Deus ut voluit summa te occumbere in urbe,
   Sic statuit poenas livor in orbe mihi.
Nos Padus et Latii ramosa cacumina dorsi,
   Nobilis herbosis vidit et Arnus aquis.
Roma fuit voti finis requiesque laborum,
   Inclyta qua flavi Tybridis unda fluit.
Illic praeteritae stant grandia rudera pompae,
   Inque nova tegitur Roma sepulta vetus.
Quae velut Assyrius redivivo funere Phoenix
   Surgit et aeterni lumina Solis habet.
Haec quantum nos tunc avidos lustrata iuvabant!
   Heu! lachrymis tantum nunc memorata nocent.
Nunc ignara parat redituro mater honores,
   Emptaque Patricio nomine villa iacet.
Forte etiam votis exspectant scripta sorores,
   Eque peregrinis dona remissa locis.
Impia sed laetos turbabit fama penates,
   Multiplicans, Stygio plena furore, malum.
Miscentur subita sic tempestate serena,
   Sic animos hominum fors inopina domat.
Iam quis maternos numeris comprendere luctus,
   Tristitiaeve gravis fulmina tanta queat!
Dissimilis cunctis et nulli cognitus aevo,
   Exemploque carens planctus acerbus erit.
Non sic Andromache miserando concita vultu
   Deiectum tectis Astyanacta tulit.

Nec tales Iocasta genas moribunda ferebat,
  Dum ruerent telis pignora dira suis.
Heliadum cedant lachrymae Niobesque dolores,
  Eurydices gemitus Hypsipylesque metus;
Et quaecunque suis planxerunt funera chartis,
  Agmina Castalii qui coluere chori.
Credibile est tales Macham fudisse querelas,
  Cum rapuit sobolem quercus opaca suam,
Tectaque cilicio sic flevit Respha gemellos,
  Luce fugans volucres squalida, nocte feras.
Aegra parens satiata malis, ne comprime fletus,
  Neu pudeat prolem sic gemuisse tuam.
Crudelis nimium, quisquis tibi ponere leges
  Audeat, aut miseram forte dolore vetet.
Solennis periit votorum summa tuorum,
  Magna perantiquae gloria spesque domus.
Argolici vellent tales genuisse mariti
  Et Latiae cuperent sic peperisse nurus.
Quanta fuit nitidae praeclara modestia frontis!
  Et praecox tenera cum probitate pudor.
Non talem Phrygia rapuit Iovis ales ab Ida,
  Non Labyrinthaeo Cressa puella bove.
Troilus haud talis, nec Parthenopaeus in armis,
  Nec coluit talem pallida Luna procum.
Non petulans acies mollisve, sed alta severis
  Gratia luminibus, flosque virilis erat.
Talis Niliacos iuvenis Cananaeus amores
  Respuit, et dominae dona precesque suae.
Pone tamen nimios, nec tentes Numina, questus,
  Multa probant magnam saepe pericla fidem.
Sic misero mentem vexas clamore beatam,
  Gaudia sic nato subtrahis ipsa tuo.
Sors haec, qua premeris, totum tulit aut manet orbem
  Ferre animo invicto publica damna decet.
Cuncta ruunt, homines, urbes, animalia, montes,
  Terra suo tandem tempore et astra ruent.
Non una Omnipotens fecit pater omnia luce,
  Cunctaque non una sunt peritura die.

Ne fles, externis quod iit moriturus in oris,
Tellus nulla bonis est peregrina viris.
Ex aequo, aethereo mundus removetur Olympo,
Nec magis haec illa parte propinqua polo.
Felix! quod propriis non videris agmina tectis
Tristia lugubri tollere busta sono.
Nec tu sola doles, luctus consortia iungunt
Quarum sunt Latio pignora tecta solo;
Clarus ubi exigua premitur Duglassius urna,
Et pius in sancta Sylvius urbe iacet.
Nobilis et veteres illustrat funere Thermas
Chesolinus, stirpis lux patriaeque decus,
Qui velut imposuit capiti virtute sacratam,
Supposuit pedibus sic, pietate, mitram.
Roma Caledoniis vetus et fatale sepulchrum,
Prima nec expertos causa latere potest.
Pendimus inferias Troiana per arva Pelasgi
Manibus Hectoreis Dardaniisque rogis.
Sic ulciscuntur deletos Marte Latinos.
Strenua quos cohibet terra Brittana sinu.
Quare age moerentes lucta tandem erige vultus,
Cernat ovans natus lumina sicca tuus,
Qui, super empyrei divina palatia caeli
Sancta Redemptoris membra Deumque videns,
Dulcibus ambrosiae ferclis repletus abunde
Nectare caelicolum proluit ora sacro,
Tantaque caelestis miratur praemia regni,
Laetitiaeque modos angelicosque choros.
Nosque sui memores domibus speculatur ab altis,
Ridet et angusto funera spreta loco.
O dilecte puer! validas si Numina vires,
Et ceu velle mihi, sic quoque posse darent;
Non tua pulverea foeterent corpora fossa,
Dulcia nec rigidus degravet ossa lapis;
Clara sed ingenti lucerent nomina templo,
Pictaque mirandis stemmata avita modis.
Funera cinnameos spirarent prodiga succos,
Et flueret redolens functa per ora liquor.

Staret et aerei moles excelsa sepulchri,
  Qualem nec proprio colle Quirinus habet,
Nec qui pinifera iacuit sublimis in arce,
  Nec Collatinis ossa superba iugis,
Nec Numa clivoso fecit sibi ponere Iano,
  Nec Martis medio Sulla cruentus agro,
Nec qui Tergeminae praetendit marmora Portae,
  Nec qualem cunctis struxit Agrippa Deis.
Nostra sed haec quoniam prohibet fortuna, sacramus
  Lamenta et lachrymas (quas licet usque) pias.
Talia tam caro debemus iusta sepulchro,
  Nostrà decent tales et tua fata modi.
Sic meruit rara splendens virtute iuventus,
  Quique ligat mentes intemeratus amor.
Sume, sed exiles nimium ne discute questus,
  Conveniunt madidis horrida verba genis.
Cernis, ut incompto tenuis fluat ordine versus,
  Et variet miserum languida Musa stilum.
Hei mihi! nam sine te sordent sic cuncta, solebas
  Qui mihi Pegaseas conciliare Deas.
Iam velut annexis ulmus spoliata racemis
  Languet in immensis mens stupefacta malis.
Utque gemit dulci castus sine compare turtur,
  Sic nostrum sine te pectus amaror habet.
Care puer, memori semper te corde repostum,
  Continuo functum maestus amore colam.
Grampius ante suis prosternet collibus Aetnam,
  Radet et aurifluus Caspia regna Tagus,
Multifido torrens Rhodanus miscebitur Istro,
  Turbabit Scythicas et niger Indus aquas,
Denique Caucaseo stillabunt vertice mella,
  Quam tua de nostro pectore forma fluet.
Ceu fuit in duris solamen vita periclis,
  Sic mors perpetuum vulnus et angor erit.

19. Euryalo (Virg. *Aen.* ix. 427-30).
20. Aegides. Theseus descending to Hades with Pirithous.
21. Ionathante (2 Samuel i. 17-27).
29. Trieteris, *τριετηρίς*, three years' period.

60. The story of Hannibal forcing the Alps by the hot vinegar (see *Livy*, xxi. 37; *Juvenal*, x. 153).

90. Astyanax, flung by the Greeks from the walls of Troy.

91. The two sons of Jocasta, Eteocles and Polynices.

93. Heliades, sisters of Phæthon, changed to poplars (Ovid, *Met.* ii. 340).

94. Phyllidas, Hypsipylas, vatum et plorabile siquid (*Persius*, i. 34).

97. Maacah, the mother of Absalom (2 Samuel iii. 3).

100. Respha, Rizpah, daughter of Aiah (2 Samuel xxi. 8-11). For the beautiful use by Scott of the incident, see *Legend of Montrose*, ch. xiv.

100. Cilicium, rough cloth of Cilician goats' hair, the stuff worked by St. Paul as tent-maker.

111. Ganymede.

112. Theseus, saved by Ariadne from the Minotaur.

113. Troilus, "infelix puer" (Virg. *Aen.* i. 474, 475); Parthenopaeus, son of Meleager and Atalanta (*Aen.* vi. 480).

114. Endymion.

117. Joseph and the wife of Potiphar.

123-128. "That loss is common would not make," etc. (*In Memoriam*, vi.).

129. *Ne*, Nae, verily.

130. Reference to the Ovidian line, "Omne solum forti patria quia Patris". For the inscription of the line on his house at Vevay, in the Alpine retreat of Edmund Ludlow, see Macaulay, *Hist.* ch. xv. vol. ii. p. 131, ed. 1889.

137. The unknown Scottish families in Rome of Douglas and Wood.

145. Rome is the sepulchre of Scots. The Scots, descended from Gathelus and Scota, were Greeks, ever in conflict with the Latin or Trojan race. This is the revenge for the Romans that fell in Britain.

153. Ferclis, Fercula, courses.

161. Pulverea. Will support "dusty death" in *Macbeth*, v. 5, 23, in the First Folio, against Theobald's "dusky."

166. Functa, through the mouth of the dead.

168. Romulus on the Quirinal; Remus on the Aventine (not Mæcenas on the Esquiline); Lucretia on the heights of Collatia; Numa on the Janiculum; Sulla in the Campus Martius: Agrippa reared the Pantheon about B.C. 27.

173. Professor Lanciani writes: "I have a suspicion he means to refer to the Horatii, the Tergimini, because at the time of the Renaissance the gate was thought to have been named from them (Porta Trigemina). At all events the monuments nearest to the gate were or are the Pyramid of Cestius (called the *Meta Remi*) and the arch of Lentulus. The last is out of the question."

181. *Discute*, see note in Andrew's *Lat. Dict.* for use of word.

184. Musă stilum. For the position, see *Aen.* xi. 309, and Munro in *Public School Latin* [illegible]

195. Multifido, "of the many mouths," the delta of the Danube. Used by Martial, viii. 28 of the Timavus. *Indus* may be the river or the native. Most likely the latter (Virg. *Eclog.* i. 62).

JOHN VAUS.

This is the oldest contributor to the Aberdeen Latin Muse. "Little is known of the writer. The exact date of his appointment to King's College has not been ascertained. We may hazard the guess that he was perhaps a descendant of 'John the Waus' (*i.e.* John of the Walls, de Vallis?), Alderman of the City in 1444-1445, one of whose sons bore the name of John, and another Richard, bestowed in 1469 on the Holy Friars their place in Broad Street. The Town Council Registers record that in 1520, Sir John Waus, Chaplain of the Altar of Jesus (in St. Nicholas Church), became possessed of a tenement. The title and office mark him as a priest. Probably he studied at Paris, if, as seems probable, Aberdeen was his native city" (Simpson's *Bon-Record*, p. 101). The name in mediæval documents, figures as *de Vallibus*, De Vaulx, the Vaus, or Waus. In Aberdeen about 1420 the name was common in deeds and transfers (Munro, *Aldermen and Provosts*, p. 31). On the name, see Scott, *Talisman*, ch. vi.: "called by the Normans the Lord de Vaux, and in English, by the Saxons, Thom of the Gills, or Narrow Valleys". On the bibliography of Vaus, the traditional genius of Aberdeen Latinity, see *Aberd. Quat. Studies*, pp. 387-389; and for sketch, see Delisle's *Josse Bade et Jean Vaus*, 1896.

"Vaus paid a visit to Paris in 1522 for the purpose of publishing a grammatical work, and he speaks of his journey as being attended 'with the greatest risks by land and sea, and dangers from unscrupulous pirates'" (Hume Brown's *Buchanan*, p. 26). *Plura* in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, x. 100; xii. 98.

WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, LORD BISHOP OF ABERDEEN, THE FOUNDER AND PATRON, OF THE UNIVERSITY THERE, ADDRESSES HIS COLLEGE.

From Boece's *Murthlacensium Et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitæ*. Paris, 1522. For the book, see *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, Bibliography, p. 387. Verses 1-16 may be anonymous; or, with the last six lines, they may be also by Vaus. The bridge refers of course to the Bridge of Dee (see Moir's *Boece*, p. 122 and Appendix D).

ARGUMENT.

Fellow-lovers of learning, to whom I bequeathed this house to be a memorial of my regard, you in life I cherished, my mind was ever with you, I thought it dear ever to regard you as mine. In life I remember you, and the Fate cannot make me unmindful of you. Lest any of you should feel my loss, my Soul is in heaven and my bones with you on earth. Do you, then, who alone remain remember in turn my fatherly love.

The College Replies.

Gracious to us, indeed, were ever thy gifts; more gracious still, great William, thy countenance. Could prayer or price recall thee to life, each would now recall thee by his own. But, since no one can remove cruel fate, we pray constantly for thee.

John Vaus in Praise of the Work and its Author.

If any glory awaits grateful minds and learned books, if there be any advantage in knowing the descent of our sires, everlasting glory has been gained by thee, Hector Boece, who in one book dost recount so many exploits. While, then, the See of Aberdeen shall stand and its altars, its bridge and its college, your noble work shall stand.

DOMINUS GUILHELMUS ELPHYNSTONUS ABERDONENSIS EPISCOPUS, ET COLLEGII SCHOLASTICORUM ILLIC INSTITUTOR AC PATRONUS, COLLEGIUM SUUM ALLOQUITUR.

Palladii socii, quibus has legavimus aedes,
  Extarent animi quae monumenta mei,
Vos colui vivens, inter vos mens mea vixit,
  Vos carum duxi semper habere meos;
Et memini vestri vivens, post fataque dura
  Immemorem vestri reddere Parca nequit.
Et ne aliquid nostri vestrum desideret ullus,
  Hanc animam in coelis ossa tenetis humi.
Qui nostrorum igitur soli nostri remanetis,
  Sic memorem vestri me redamate patrem.

Respondet Collegium.

Grata quidem nobis semper tua dona fuerunt,
  Gratior et vultus, magne Guilhelme, tuus.
Si prece vel pretio vitae revocabilis esses,
  Te revocet vita nunc sibi quisque sua.
Sed quia nemo potest crudelia fata movere,
  Assiduo pro te vota precesque damus.

Joannes Vaus in Laudem Huius Operis et Autoris.

Si qua manet gratos animos librosque disertos
  Gloria, si prodest stemmata nosse patrum,
Parta tibi est, Hector Boeoti, gloria iugis,
  Uno qui libro tot bene gesta refers.
Ergo Abberdoniae dum sedes stabit et arae,
  Pons et gymnasium, nobile stabit opus.

DAVID WEDDERBURN.

David Wedderburn, or Wedderburne, was born in Aberdeen in 1580, the son of William Wedderburne and Marjorie Annand, the other members of the [illegible] of two [illegible]. William and Alexander, and three daughters. He was educated at the Grammar School under Thomas Cargill, and was remembered long after by Thomas Dempster as a school-fellow. Whether he studied at King's College or Marischal College is uncertain, though the probability is in favour of the latter (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. 185). On Feb. 6, 1602, after due trial and examination of Wedderburne and Thomas Reid (*q.v.*) by public teaching before the Provost, baillies and others; and a competitive examination in prose and verse for four days, both candidates were elected conjunct rectors of the Grammar School. On April 20, 1603, he begged to resign as intending to enter the ministry, to which he had been pressed by a provincial assembly; but on Sept. 7, 1603, he craved to be reponed and was readmitted. Reid, on being elected a Regent in Marischal College, resigned on Oct. 12, 1603, and Wedderburne was elected sole master, not to quit office without leave and six months' notice, for which he had to find caution in the sum of 300 merks, his uncle David Anderson becoming cautioner. Complaints were made on Oct. 24, 1604, against extortionate fees, Candlemas dues, etc., by which "abuses and novations diweris of the gentillmenis bairnis to landwart ar drawin hame and takin furth of the gramer schooll," and boarding money lost to the town. In 1612 occurred a great barring out. The scholars took possession of the Song School and held it with guns, hagbuts and pistols. They attacked the citizens, "and maisterfullie away took their foullis, pultrie, breid and vivaris." The insurrection lasted for two days, when the magistrates suppressed it by the expulsion of the ringleaders. But no blame for this outburst seems to have attached to Wedderburne.

On July 26, 1615, he received a gratuity from the Town Council for conducting the high class at Marischal College till it graduated, on the death of the late Principal Gilbert Gray. In 1619 (*K. C. Off. and Grad.* p. 46) he was elected Humanist at King's College, appointed under Bishop Forbes' Commission of Visitation, though he did not receive any salary. But on Feb. 10, 1620, he received on application an increase of his own stipend, the Council giving him "by and attour" the sum of 80 merks yearly, by which he became bound to teach Humanity once every week within the College (Marischal College), and compose Latin themes in prose and verse, either at home or afield as he should be required by the Magistrates. On February 16, 1620, Friday morning, immediately after the morning prayer, was fixed for the time of the Humanity lecture to begin on Friday, Feb. 25; but this ceased on Oct. 20, 1624, as interfering with his school duties. On Sept. 22, 1629, his salary was raised by 20 merks quarterly. On July 8, 1640, he demitted office, signing as "M. D. Wedderburne Sexagenarius et ultra," "having continewit fourtie yeires in the said service". He had been elected in 1602, and unless the term is used roundly he may have acted before as a "doctor" or undermaster in the School.

He was succeeded in office by Thomas Chalmers, at a salary of 200 merks Scots, son of Thomas Chalmers, Advocate, Liddel Bursar at Marischal College, 1624; M.A., 1628; Johnston Divinity Bursar, 1633-37. He enjoyed a pension of 200 merks yearly during the rest of his life, and died in or about 1646. He was twice married. By his first wife, Janet Johnstone, he had one son; by his second, Bathia Mowat, he had two sons, William and David, and five daughters. He was buried *gratis* in St. Nicholas Church. (See Simpson's *Bon-Record*, 1906, p. 30.)

A full bibliography is given by Dr. Joseph Robertson, in *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, pp. 60-65. Extracts are given in chronological order below. His grammatical works merit here a more detailed account, as they are not only of local importance, but they throw light on the protracted struggle for monopoly in Latin Grammars that lasted so long. "On the subject of Latin Grammars," Professor Hume Brown writes, in his *Life of George Buchanan*, p. 64, "indeed, the battle between the old and the new world was brought to direct issue, and it was fought with a zeal and determination on both sides that had in it something of the character of a religious war. *The Rudiments of the Latin Language*, by Alexander of Villa-Dei, had been published in 1240, and up till 1514 it had been the text-book in all the mediæval universities. It is a curious commentary on human nature that men were still found far into the sixteenth century who seriously maintained that the eternal welfare of youth would be at stake if any other book were substituted for Alexander. This Grammar, drawn up by a Franciscan monk of the thirteenth century, is written in Latin verses, of which each word is meant to suggest or recall some rule of Syntax. As originally composed, it was a lamentable enough presentation of its subject; but in course of time it had become so overloaded with notes, that, in Buchanan's day, it was simply a barbarous puzzle. This subject of Latin Grammars continued throughout the whole century to be a source of trouble and endless discussion among the humanists. As the new learning continued to make way in the various countries, numerous grammars appeared, with the result of introducing considerable confusion into the study of the language. In Scotland, long afterwards, we shall find, in connection with Buchanan's own history, that the multitude of Latin Grammars was made a matter of serious discussion in relation to educational reform." For Vaus and his relation to Alexander de Villa-Dei, see *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, Bibliography, p. 387.

In 1632 Wedderburne issued his *Short Introduction to Grammar*, Aberdeen, 1632. Joseph Robertson quotes as his authority Ruddiman's *Bibliotheca Romana*, Edinb. 1757, p. 62. No copy has been seen, as it was doubtless thumbed out of existence by the same process of detrition that renders a copy of the *editio princeps* of Ruddiman's Grammar a bibliographical dream. The Parliament of 1612 had decided that Alexander Hume's *Grammatica Nova* should exclusively be used in Scottish schools. (For the recommendation, see M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 473, and for the fierce opposition offered, see pp. 382-3; for the attacks on Dr. Alexander Adam of the Edinburgh High School over his own grammar, see Chambers's *Biog. Dict.* i. pp. 14, 15.) Over this parliamentary monopoly granted to one book much trouble arose. On July 14, 1630, the Town Council granted forty pounds to Wedderburne, to appear before the Privy Council "anent the new grammer set out be Mr. Alexander Hume". Wedderburne had asked liberty to use and print his own book. On December 1, 1630, the Town Council, considering that Wedderburne's Grammar could not be printed without sanction, "thocht meit and expedient that the said Mr. David address himself with the said wark to Edinburgh, in all convenient diligence for procuring the saidis Lordis thair approbatioun thairto, and ordaines the soume of ane hundreth pundis money to be debursit to him be the tounes thesaurer for making of his expenssis in the said erand". On March 30, 1631, the

Town Council gave him 100 merks "to help to defray the great charges [illegible] drawin be his long attendance in Edinburgh, Sanct Andrews, and Glasgow, in the purches and obteining of the councel and clergies of this kingdome, thair approbatioun and allowance to his new reformed grammer". On the publication of the book, the Council on September 12, 1632, gave him 200 merks Scots "be resone of his dedicatioun of the same to the magistrattis and Counsall". A second edition was issued in 1637. On June 28, 1633, he petitioned Parliament for a monopoly, "desyring that the Short and Facile Grammar drawn vp be him and his paines may be allowit and ordanit to be taucht vniuersallie through all the skooles of the Kingdome of Scotland and all vthers grammers dischargit to be taught withine the samyne" (*Acts Parl. Scot.* v. 48; *Miscell. Spald. Club*, v. pp. 148, 149.) "Its popularity must have been considerable, for, so late as 1696, the Town Council of Edinburgh enacted that it should be the text-book in the High School" (Mr. J. Kellas Johnston, in *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 324), where it stood till superseded by Ruddiman in 1714.

In 1634 he issued his *Institutiones Grammaticæ* (Raban, 1634, Aberd.) with dedication to Provost Sir Paul Menzies of Kinmundy, and to the Town Council. A second edition appeared in 1635. The dedication is dated 1633 *Kal. Maiis.* He describes Aberdeen as his "patria sedes nunquam poenitenda; cum suo quodam Genio felicium ingeniorum fecundissima Parens et sit et fuerit". He says of himself "tricesimus Dei beneficio annus iam agitur, cum formandis et fingendis apud vos ingeniis operam navo," adding "aetatis meae iam ingravescentis". Eight lines by Arthur Johnston follow.

In 1636 appeared his *Vocabula, cum aliis Latinae linguae subsidiis*, used up to 1700 in the Grammar School. The Town Council on July 20, 1636, granted him "fiftie pundis money for his paynes in drawing vp of new vocables for the weill and benefite of the young schollares within the said grammer schooll."

His *Persius Enucleatus* was published in 1664 by his youngest brother Alexander, at Amsterdam.

Wedderburne, as may be seen from the Registers of the Council and from the list of friends commemorated by him, such as Duncan Liddel, Arthur Johnston, George Jamesone and others, held a prominent place in the Aberdeen of the time. His poetical style lacks, of course, the ease and finish, and the native aptitude for composition shown by Arthur Johnston, and Wedderburne feels this in his elegiac reply to that master of the couplet. "No man forgets his original trade," said Dr. Johnson feelingly of Milton, and the didactic tone is apparent. But he occupies an honoured place in the educational history of his native city, by having secured for it its long-continued and still unchallenged pre-eminence in Scotland for Latin.

On Wedderburne, see Robertson's *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, pp. 60, 65; Ruddiman's *Bibliotheca Romana*, pp. 61, 62; Dempster, *Histor. Eccles* ed. Irving, ii. 671; Simpson's *Bon-Record*, 1906; Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, under years of issues; Chambers's *Biog. Dict.* iv. 428-30; *Vossii Epistolae*, Lond. 1690, p. 304; *Fasti Mar. Coll.* i. and ii. (*s.v.*).

I. LAMENT, ON THE DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY, OF THE HIGHEST HOPE, ELDEST SON OF JAMES VI., MOST SERENE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND FRANCE.

"Prince Henry, the heir to the Crown, had now entered his eighteenth year, and had been for some time the idol of the people. If his character is fairly described by his contemporaries, he was entitled to this admiration; but we cannot but remember the universal practice of contrasting the heir-apparent with the actual occupant of the throne; and this prince's untimely end may very well have produced some of that exaggeration which arises out of tenderness and hopeless regret. He was comely, well-made, graceful, frank, brave and active. Henry V. and Edward the Black Prince were proposed to him as models; and it was the example of those warlike princes that he determined to follow. Though not absolutely averse to learning, spending two or three hours a day in his study, he loved arms better than books. He employed a great part of his time in martial exercises, in handling the pike, throwing the bar, shooting with the bow, vaulting and riding. He was a particular lover of horses, but not of hunting like his father.

"In other particulars Prince Henry was strikingly contrasted with his parent . . . And the High Church favourites taxed him with being a patriot and a friend to the Puritans. . . . On the 16th of October, 1612, Frederick V., the Count Palatine, arrived in England to receive his young bride. In the midst of the festive preparations for this marriage, Prince Henry, who appears to have outgrown his strength, and to have greatly neglected the care of his health, was seized with a dangerous illness at Richmond, where he was preparing his house for the reception of the Palatine. . . . His head frequently wandered, but on the night of the 2nd of November his delirium increased alarmingly: he called for his clothes, for his armour and sword, saying he must be gone. . . . His attendants thought him dead, and raised such a cry of grief that it was heard by the people in the streets, who echoed the loud lamentation. . . . He expired at eight o'clock that night, being Friday, the 6th of November, 1612. He was eighteen years, eight months and seventeen days old. The people had not been made aware of his danger till almost the last moment: their grief at his loss was unbounded; and all classes were deeply affected by the early death of the spirited youth. . . . James showed a brutal indifference to the fate of his son. . . . In a very few days more he prohibited all persons from approaching him in mourning, and he kept his Christmas with the usual festivities" (Blackie's *Comprehensive History of England*, iii. pp. 325, 326). *Cf.* Burton, *History*, v. 386, 388, for "the hope of both nations."

Drummond of Hawthornden published in 1613, *Tears on the Death of Moeliades*, with this epitaph:—

> Stay, Passenger, see where enclosed lies
> The *Paragon* of Princes, fairest Frame,
> Time, Nature, Place, could show to mortal Eyes,
> In Worth, Wit, Virtue, Miracle of Fame:
> At least that Part the Earth of him could claim
> This Marble holds (hard like the Destinies),
> For as to his brave Sp'rit, and glorious Name,
> The one the World, the other fills the Skies.

The immortal *Amaranthus*, princely Rose,
Sad *Violet*, and that sweet Flow'r that bears
In Sanguine Spots the Tenor of our Woes,
Spread on this Stone, and wash it with your Tears.
Then go and tell from Gades unto Inde,
You saw where Earth's Perfections were confin'd.

Dr. Patrick (*Cycl. of Eng. Liter.* Chambers, 1901, i. p. 511) notices that "Milton in his *Lycidas* introduced in the same way the fabled origin of the hyacinth:—

'Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower, inscribed with woe.'"

Masson (*Drummond of Hawthornden*, pp. 38, 39) notes that the name of Moeliades was the anagram *Miles a Deo*, and that which in his challenges of martial sports he was wont to use. He adds "Altogether in reading the Elegy, one is led to fix on Milton's *Lycidas* as the poem of subsequent celebrity most resembling it, even while so greatly superior to it; and one receives also an impression that Milton must have known it before he wrote *Lycidas*." That Milton based his last sonnet, "Methought I saw my late espoused saint," on Drummond's lines:—

'Here did she pause, and with a mild aspect . . .
And while upon that face I fed my sight," etc.—

is certain. Gray lifted his "Far from the madding world's ignoble strife" from Drummond's "Far from the madding worlding's hoarse discords," in the sonnet "Dear Wood, and you, sweet solitary place," the address to his retreat of Hawthornden. The Earl of Stirling has a *Paraenesis to Prince Henry*, on the model of Bellenden's Address to James V. Besides Wedderburne, one other Aberdonian has remembered the death of the Prince. On Feb. 18, 1613, a funeral oration by Principal Donaldson was pronounced in the hall of the College of Sedan, before a great assembly. *Lacrymæ Tumulo nunquam satis Laudati Herois Henrici Friderici Stuarti*, a Gualtero Donaldson, Scoto Britanno. Sedani, 1613, 8vo (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 326 *n.*). Joshua Sylvester in 1612 issued his *Lachrymæ Lachrymarum, or the Spirit of Teares distilled for the ontymely Death of the incomparable Prince Panaretus.*

ARGUMENT.

Has the hope of the realm fallen, have our foes ceased to fear? Avaunt, song and dance. Come hither, Melpomene, and pour the tears worthy of such a prince. Ye Muses, let her be your leader in the wail. Of old you foretold all happiness to the child, but hope and fact are gone. The expected day drew nigh on which the nymphs bare their individual store of gifts to the Prince. From you and from the denizens of the sacred groves has been reft your defence. Polyhymnia, attest it. With you to lead him, what power of speech was his, while speech was allowed him! How often were ambassadors amazed at the words of that learned youth, betokening more than the early years of life! Hushed now that voice. None of the race of Fergus so deeply stirred the admiration of his sires; but the Fates only showed him to earth.

From his tender years no idlesse could corrupt him. How often did the Frenchman, the Spaniard wonder as he beheld those noble preludes of his high spirit! Such was the rush of Pyrrhus on the foe. Such, I think, of Peleus' son,

when the bruit ran that Patroclus had fallen; but meeting the fates with unequal strength he falls before his day. He was master of self and his people; renowned for all the native virtues of his father he burst in light upon the world, as Phoebus from the East seeks high heaven. Had he reached his full meridian splendour, that prudence of his growing with the unmarked growth of time would have illuminated the whole world. But the Father of All would have him shine a sun in heaven. As at early dawn the marigold opes its yellow flower and greets returning day, later at even it folds itself and droops its head, so ye Muses with veiled face pour your tears. No ages have given, no distant future shall give a youth of greater promise. Alas, helpless youth! had fate so allowed, you were Henry the Great. Bring lilies in basketfuls, and let the goddess scatter bright flowers. His soul wonders and marks withal the angelic hosts and the thousand blended voices. But O dearest father, how to console you is doubtful, whether to present himself to you in sleep, or send his parents' tutelary deity from above. The latter seems preferable. "Most mighty king, has grief so mastered you that you shun the sight of all men? Remember the teaching of the sacred page, of the primitive ages, of nature, the experience of your own time. Incredible as is the cause of your grief, you should remember your son was mortal. Let not his early death so move you; all have their allotted span. Gladly resign yourself to it, like Job and Abraham. Though your Josiah has been untimely taken, your realms still lack not a Prince. Others in old days have fared worse." It ceased and vanished suddenly, lost in the high heavens.

I. LESSUS, IN OBITU SUMMAE SPEI PRINCIPIS HENRICI, JACOBI VI. SERENISSIMI BRITANNIAE MAGNAE, HIBERNIAE, ET GALLIAE REGIS, FILII PRIMOGENITI.

[illegible]
[illegible]

Ergone spes regni cecidit? pavor ergo reliquit
Et tremor hostiles animos? Choreaeque, chorique,
Quasque voluptates dant connubialia festa,
Quasque, Hymenaee, tuis spondent genialia sacris
Carmina, queisque hilarat mentem tibi taeda iugalis,
Ite. Dolor subeat, gemitus, et tristia quicquid
Pectora vel condunt alte vel carmine promunt
Lugubri, tacitae per muta silentia noctis.
Tuque adeo threni semper lachrymabilis auctor
Melpomene, laniata genas, laniata capillos
Huc ades, et tanto talique heu principe dignos
Fundito ferali cum carmine fundito fletus.

Vestra illa Aonides sit praefica, vestra sorori
Turba comes, tristes foedata at pulvere vultus.
At positis sine lege comis, at syrmate curas
Funereo testata graves. Hinc consona moestae
Fila lyrae numeros cieant in funere tanti
Principis innumeros, et tali heu principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.
Vos nascenti olim puero velut omnia fausta,
Omnia venturi cecinistis gaudia saecli
Carmine quo quondam Thetidis (fortissime Peleu,
Cum thalamos ingressa tuos) celebrastis amores.
Tum reparanda novae (meministis) moenia Troiae,
Spes et Achilleis iterum peritura sub armis.
At spes et res iam sublata est : principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus
Exspectata dies aderat, qua ruris alumnae
Dona tulere suo, quae cuique est copia, Nymphae
Principi, et his mistos oracula laeta videre
Faticido fuerat reserantes carmine Faunos.
Laeta quidem in speciem, sed quis properata retexat
Fata? Napaeae ergo, Dryadesque, et numina silvis
Nota Caledoniis caecis procul in spelaeis,
Atque Tai solas deserti ad fluminis undas,
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.
Quin etiam effusae nitidam per candida colla
Caesariem Xantho, et pulcherrima Deiopeia,
Cymodoceque, Ephyreque hyalo saturata dedere
Vellera, et Oceani imperium pater ipse parabat
Tradere Neptunus, fratris sed munera tanta
Haud placuere Jovi. Vos Oceanitides, antris
Secretae obscuris, tanto ergo principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.
Praesidium ereptum vobis, nemorumque sacrorum
Hospitibus, Phoebique choro: Polyhymnia testis
Tu Dea. Nam te illi praeeunte potentia fandi
Quanta, O dum fari licuit! quotiesque diserti
Illius attonito stupuerunt pectore verba
Legati, aetatem plus quam referentia primam!
At nunc illa silet vox, eheu! Fundite dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.

Tum vero annales libuit cum evolvere priscos,
Altius atque animo magnorum expendere facta
Heroum, quos ille animos! quantum instar in ipso!
Heu non Fergusia quisquam de gente vetustos
In tantum tollebat avos spe: nostra nec ullo
Tantum se tellus quondam iactasset alumno.
Sed fata hunc terris tantum ostendere, nec ultra
Esse sinunt. Tanto, Aonides, iam principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.

Non illum a teneris aut mollis inertia somni
Aut ignava quies potuit corrumpere, quippe
Nunc campo fodere in vacuo calcaribus armos
Bellatoris equi solitum, nunc flectere gyros,
Cingere seu libuit saltus salebrosaque tesqua
Vincere, seu valida contendere comminus hasta,
Nunc mollis glomerante gradus per gramen apricum
Invehi equo, paribus dum sese ostendit in armis
Arduus, ut cieat belli simulacra futuri,
Optati ah toties belli! ne inglorius aevum
Exigeret. Sed fata vetant. Heu principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.

Ah quoties Gallus, quoties miratus Iberus
Illa animi generosa tuens praeludia magni!
Cum tanto oppositum in ferrum consurgeret inde
Impetu, et usque artem minitantem illuderet arte,
Inde autem in digitos arrecto incenderet acres
Regalesque animi virtus bene conscia vires.
Sic Pyrrhus, sic ipse, reor, pedes ibat in hostem
Pelides, muris postquam sine vindice dextrâ
Fama Menoetiaden Troiae cecidisse sub altis.
At nunc congressus fatis haud viribus aequis
Occidit ante diem. Tanto eheu principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.

Nec tamen haec ideo spiraret ut horrida semper
Bella, feras capiant haec oblectamina mentes.
Ille etenim ingenuos cura formatus in omnes
Laetitiae et Charitum mores, tum pollice dulcem
Sollicitare chelyn doctus, tum plaudere motu
Composito choreas, agili laquearia summa

Nunc pede pertingens, nunc rursus in aëre crispo
Turbine se librans, celerique volumine lapsus
Ad numerosa iterum sese modulamina versans.
Quodque videbatur decus unum ac unica virtus,
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat,
Artis ut aequaret nativa modestia laudem.
Praeproperae hoc sed enim morti puerilibus annis
Delicias fecisse fuit, miserabile dictu.
Haud aliter cycnus liquidi prope stagna Caystri
Praescius aeternae noctis memorabile carmen
Integrat, et varie vox nunc crispata retractat
Certi aliis aliisque modis praesagia leti.
Nunc paribus protracta sonis ferit aurea caeli
Sidera, deficiat donec per inania lapsus
Spiritus et tenues fugiat cum voce sub umbras.
Vos ergo Aonides tanto eheu principe dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.
   Quid leviora sequor? Repetenda hinc seria, casta
Principis et pietas monet et prudentia rara.
Ille sui pariter princeps, princepsque suorum.
Indigenis patris virtutibus inclytus omni
Qua patet affulsit mundo, ceu Phoebus Eoo
Littore vectus equis altum petit aethera. Quod si
Sublimi medium cursu ascendisset ad axem,
Occulto illa aevo crescens prudentia totum
Aeterna aeternum lustrasset lampade mundum.
Sed Caelo, haud terris tanto non lumine dignis
Hunc Pater omnipotens voluit lucescere Solem.
Ergo velut primi Solis sub lumina caltha
Luteolos pandit flores, reducemque videtur
Gratari iam laeta diem, post vespere sero
Se condit, lassoque caput iam languida collo
Demittit, spernens invisae lumina Phoebes:
Sic vultu Aonides velato hac lampade dignos
Fundite ferali cum carmine fundite fletus.
   At non Aonides solae, sed et omnibus una
Tristior incedat moesto cum murmure diva
Religio, et caelum lachrymis atque astra fatiget,
Conscia squallenti deformans lumina vultu.

Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! intactaque falsi
Labe! spei iuvenem maioris nulla dedere,
Nulla dabunt annis redeuntia saecula seris.
Heu miserande puer! Tu, si qua fata tulissent,
Ille Henricus eras. Calathis date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargat flores et corpus honore
Hoc saltem diva accumulet, melioribus ante
Muneribus iam functa animae, ut pars edita caelo
Assuescat patriam cum Christo agnoscere sedem.
Hic mirata altos Divûm sacrosque recessus
Et Christi, angelicis passim conserta maniplis
Agmina, mille novis numeris discrimina vocum,
Miraturque notatque simul, diademate cincta
Caelesti, et lachrymas hominum miseratur inanes,
Dum monet et magna testatur voce per auras,
Parcite ferales iam parcite fundere fletus.
Haec aliis. Sed enim, pater O carissime, qui te
Solari expediat dubium, noctisne per umbras
Obiiciat sese in somnis, Geniumne parentis
Demittat caelo. Haec melior sententia visa.
Hic properans magnumque volans per inane minister
Aliger in stratis iactantem pectora sola
Moerentemque domo monitu sic orsus amico
Solari, et tantis paulatim exsolvere curis:
 Maxime rex, sic te vicit dolor anxius omnem
Ut fugias conspectum hominum? ut solatia vites
Omnia? Sic invicta malis mens cessit iniquae
Sorti, ut moerori iuvet indulgere perenni?
Ah ne ita! Quin potius memori tu pectore volve
Pagina quid sacra edoceat, quid tempora prisca,
Quid natura, tui quidque experientia saecli.
Namque licet luctûs (fateor, fateorque necesse est)
Adsit causa tui, qualem superesse putarit
Vix quisquam, at meminisse decet te, maxime princeps,
Mortalem genuisse, suo quem cedere fato
Naturae lex illa iubet, celeberrima passim
Oppida quae vertit, quaeque a fundamine regum
Tantorum imperia atque ipsos abolere nefando
Exitio assuerit reges, quae mente minacis

Fortunae adversas placidâ perferre procellas
Admonet innumeris inopini turbinis ausis.
Nec te aetas adeo moveat. Sua tempora cuique
Stant fixa: arrisura, scio, modo ut illa voluntas
Arrisura tibi, quae te tot honoribus auxit,
Incolumem quae te per mille pericula vexit,
Quae te animi tantis ornavit dotibus: huic te
Et tua dede libens, huius tu accensus amore
Corde novo Iobi premito vestigia natis
Orbati, ac Abrae, natum dum destinat aris
Unicum ad arbitrium Superi nutumque Parentis.
Et tibi praecipiti quamvis sit morte Iosias
Praereptus, non orba tamen tua principe regna.
Quin passi graviora alii, quos Graecia quondam,
Quos Asia excelsos solio sceptrisque superbos.
Viderat, et quorum mirata est Roma triumphos.
Dixerat, et tenues subito dilapsus in auras
Ex oculis fugit, et volucrum dein nubila tranans
Remigio alarum caelo tandem abditus alto est.

Lessus. Lament; acc. sing. only in use. "Mulieres genas ne radunto, neve lessum funeris ergo habento": of the Tenth Table. Cicero, *Leg.* ii. 23, 59.

13. Praefica, leader of the lament. Dict. (*s.v.*).

15. Syrmate. Juvenal, viii. 229.

18. Innumeros, endless. See *Propempticon*, 18.

22. Catullus. *De Nuptiis Pelei et Thetidos*, 338-346.

30. *Oracula: Faunos.* For the oracles revealed in dreams, or by voices in grove near Tibur, see Virg. *Aen.* vii. 81.

33. Napœæ, Nymphs of the dell.

39. Virg. *Georg.* iv. 335. See Kennedy, *ad loc.* The *land* nymph Deiopea is added.

41. The triple division of the world between the three brothers, Pluto, Neptune, Jupiter.

54-56. Virg. *Aen.* vi. 866 of Marcellus. "We fully believe that spe is gen. for spei; 'in tantum spe,' to so high a hope; not. Abl. as Conington seems to think." Kennedy, *ad loc.*

58. "Monstratus fatis Vespasianus." Tacitus, *Agricola*, xiii. "We prefer with Orelli to take 'fatis' as a *dative* than with Kritz as an ablative." Church and Brodribb, *ad loc.*

66. *Cingere saltus.* Virg. *Aen.* iv. 121.

70. Hopes of the Prince, against the policy of the "Rex Pacificus," his father. See Introd. to Poem.

80. Pyrrhus, either Neoptolemus the son of Achilles, or the King of Epirus.

81. Pelides, Achilles on the death of Patroclus, son of Menoetius.

90. *Plaudere choreas*, tread a measure; Virg. *Aen.* vi. 644.

100. Utque iacens ripâ deflere Cäystrius ales
Dicitur ore suam deficiente necem (Ovid. *Trist.* v. 1. 11).

102. *Crispata*, with trills, or shakes.

115. Again, like the fame of Marcellus (Hor. *Od.* i. xii. 45).

122. *Reduces gratari* (Virg. *Aen.* v. 40).

135. As of Marcellus (Virg. *Aen.* vi. 884).

140-44. Milton *Lycidas*, 174-81; *Epitaphium Damonis*, 200-207.

149. Genium, the tutelary deity (Horace, *Ep.* 2. 2, 187).

155-58. In remarkable contrast with the fact. See introduction to poem. On such occasions, *e.g.*, the death of his wife, the troubles of his daughter, wife of the Elector Palatine, the royal lack of natural affection was notorious. For doubts cast on the paternity of Prince Henry, and the discord between king and queen, see *Tytler*, iv. 228.

178. Job i. 18, 19; Genesis xxii. 12; 2 Kings xxii. 2.

185. Especially on the death of Alexander the Great in Babylon (Bury, *History of Greece* [illegible]).

II. THE APOTHEOSIS OF DUNCAN LIDDEL.

A specimen of Wedderburn's powers as the Poet Laureate of Aberdeen. At a somewhat later date we find him, Feb. 10, 1620, agreeing to teach a weekly lesson in Marischal College for the yearly sum of eighty merks, "And thairwith to compose in Latine both in prose and verse quhatsumewir purpose or theme concerning the commoun affairs of the Toune ather at hame or afield as he salbe requyred be any of the magistrattis or clerk in tyme comeing" (*Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. p. 185). He takes here the opportunity of inserting a eulogy of the town, the Grammar School and Marischal College. He even audaciously glorifies the climate and the weather of the wintry Granite City. The Bull of Pope Alexander VI. for founding King's College diplomatically referred to the "healthy climate" of Old Aberdeen; but Wedderburn is more decided. James Gordon, 1660 (*Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 20) says "the air is temperat and healthful about it: And it may be that the citizens owe the acuteness of their wits thairunto and their civill inclinations". Robert Gordon (*Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 3) praises the "caelum temperatum et salubre," the admiration of Danes, Prussians and Poles!

The naive feeling in the Apotheosis by the rector of the Grammar School almost inevitably recalls the remarks of a later scholar of the school, Lord Byron, in his own *Vision of Judgment*: "It is possible that some readers may object to the freedom with which saints, angels and spiritual persons discourse in this *Vision*." Wedderburn's lines are found in the 1614 oration by Gilbert Gray, second Principal of Marischal College. *Oratio Funebris In Memoriam Cl. Viri Duncani Liddelii Medicinae Doctoris et Mathematum Professoris Celeberrimi. Scripta et Pronunciata à Gilberto Grayo Gymnasiarcha Academiae novae Abredoniae, Decemb.* 23, *Anno* 1613. *Cui Accesserunt Et alia Eulogia. Excudebat Andreas Hart bibliopola Anno Dom.* 1614. With dedication to George, Earl Marischal, his son William, and the [illegible]

. . . .

Duncan Liddel, son of John Liddel, was born in Aberdeen in 1561. Educated at the Grammar School, and possibly at King's College, he left Aberdeen in 1579 when eighteen, and travelled through Poland to Frankfort on the Oder, where John Craig, afterwards first physician to James VI., taught logic and mathematics. Liddel resided there for three years, studying Mathematics and Philosophy. Visiting Breslau in Silesia he returned to Frankfort, which he left on the outbreak of plague for Rostock, being the first in Germany to explain the heavenly

bodies according to the different theories of Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe and Copernicus. What this involved [illegible] from Professor [illegible] Edition, pp. 26, 27. Returning again in 1590 to Frankfort, he was invited to the newly-established Academia Julia at Helmstedt, was elected in 1591 to the Chair of Mathematics there, and in 1594 to the higher chair of the same subject. There, as the chief support of the medical school, he took the degree of M.D., and rose to the position of dean in the Philosophical Faculty and pro-rector. He left the Academia Julia in 1607, travelled through Germany and Italy, and finally returned to Scotland. Died suddenly, Dec. 17, 1613, in the fifty-second year of his age; buried in St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, where a memorial brass erected by the magistrates of his native city preserves his portrait.

The authoritative source of information on Duncan Liddel is the *Sketch of the Life*, etc. Aberdeen, 1790, 4to. By John Stuart, M.A., Professor of Greek, Marischal College, Aberdeen; reprinted in *Aberdeen Magazine*, 1796, and in Stuart's *Essays*, 1846. See also Irving, *Scottish Writers*, i. 275-90; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Dec. 1887. For the will, endowing Bursaries and the Mathematical Professorship, see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. pp. 120-48. A list of Liddel's medical writings is given by Stuart. Dr. Liddel's sister, Jean, married Provost Alexander Rutherford of Rubislaw (Munro, *Aldermen and Provosts*, p. 115). "He never showed any inclination to matrimony, a subject on which he was sometimes rallied by his companions, and this circumstance, while it facilitated his departure from Germany, no doubt enabled him to make the better provision for his future support in his own country" (*Stuart*).

For the "Scots Abroad" in Poland and the Baltic Ports at the time, see Lithgow's *Travels*, quoted by Burton, *History*, vi. 63. "Thirty thousand Scots families that live incorporate in her bowels. And certainly Poland may be termed in this kind the mother of he Commons, and the first commencement of all our best merchants' wealth, or, at the least, most part of them." Burton says, "In those districts where the Jew is to be found at the present day, the Scot was found in the seventeenth century. He discovered a good investment for his skill, sagacity, and endurance in Poland, Russia and other territories occupied by tribes inapt at business and affairs" (see *Tales of a Grandfather*, ch. xl.). Johnson (*Life of Denham*) notes that Denham and Lord Crofts procured a contribution of ten thousand pounds from the Scotch that wandered there as itinerant traders. For the Scots in Dantzic, see the Turner Mortification in *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. p. 337, and the appeal (356-60) issued to the fraternity of the Scots in Königsberg and the Baltic Ports, in June, 1699, on the rebuilding of Marischal College. This ubiquity of the Scot Abroad, dealt with in T. K. Fischer's *Scots in Germany*, is the key to the foreign residence of men like Liddel. For the introduction of mathematical teaching into Russia by Henry Farquharson (Mar. Coll. 1691-1695: Liddel tutor in that College), see an interesting account in *Aberd. Quater. Studies* (1906): "Aberdeen Educator," pp. 354, 355, by Mr. Kellas Johnstone. For Liddel's interest in Aberdonians at Helmstedt, see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vi. 54; for Liddel's Theses, P. J. Anderson's *Duncan Liddel*, 1910.

EPITAPH OF THE SAME.

Argument.

Do you wish to depict true faith? Paint Liddel, that hue suits him alone. Others, well acquainted with the wrangling of the Schools, are—what? Ciphers or empty sound. As the nightingale wanting wings has been styled a mere voice, so what but words are these arts of ours to-day?

[illegible]
  Liddelum, uni illi convenit ille color.
Ast alii, Sophiae quibus est bene nota palaestra,
  Quid tandem ? numerus, vel sine mente sonus.
Utque alis philomela carens mera vocula dicta est,
  Sic artes nostrae hae quid nisi verba hodie ?

Throw open the doors of Heaven and waft him to the seats above. Scarcely does the angel lead the soul of Liddel to the starry mansions, when, lo! the gods run and ask whence he comes. They recognise him, for his fame had gone before. Christ thus speaks: "The hearts of men are everywhere sunk in a deep slumber, true love and the power of true faith are rare; but he whom we deem worthy of honour has followed not the servile mob but Me. Venus and Hymen swayed him not; come, Virginity, lead him to our seat." She hastens and admits him. Coming near, he marks the stars and wonders at the constellations, gratifying his mathematical and astronomical love of classification. "Aged Sire," begins the goddess, "do we see and hear you, whom words nor beauty could allure from following in our steps?" She enters at the narrow door, which Simplicity had opened, but they are lost in the widening vista and dazzling blaze of light. The celestials feed their eyes on him. Urania, rejoicing beyond her sisters, thus begins: "Our Liddel has gained his rest; but, since Heaven has many mansions, Liddel's place is doubtful. From early days he was my chiefest care; for, when Mathematics lay neglected, I bore him to the Oder and taught him numbers, figures and astronomical knowledge, the source of his great distinction. With what design? To return and raise the arts by which I raised him. Enrol him in our band." But Hygieia spoke: "Dearest sister, I do not detract from his merited praise, but how far he towers above the bands of the merely wise, I think has not escaped you, since the days of his medical distinction. The Oder, the Baltic, know it. Such distinction claims another seat, with us. But it is right to refer this to the judgment of Christ." The celestials eagerly await the decision. "These studies I weigh not: I investigate deeds and Divine Munificence." Calmly speaks the goddess: "How often and justly Aberdeen has been widely praised, is known in heaven and on earth. Others can boast of loftier piles, greater wealth; but for sound religion, ancestral hospitality, kindly feeling, Aberdeen holds the first place among her sisters."

She is rich also in excellent wits. By my advice the noble Keith has established here a celebrated university. Do you only, renowned son of a mighty sire, be propitious to us. Suffer not this ornament of your race and house to fall. Thus shall you extend to remotest lands your name and fame.

These, then, are the first steps, the foundation laid. Then Johnston brings his store; after the bounty of Liddel the university from a humble origin will reach the heavens, like Aurora rising from the wave. Aberdeen, dowered with this gift, wails the death of her citizen, the Grampians veil their tops in snow, and Dee creeps languidly to the main. But this is no place for sadness. Liddel is led to the friendly bands. Not far from the highest region of heaven there is a happy

grove with trees ever in leaf. The bards of happier days enchanted the air with their strains, Cargill, Carmichael his senior, Arbuthnot and others. Soon as they beheld Liddel advancing, they all joyously meet him, and Cargill, ever distinguished for his eloquence, breaks the silence. "Liddel, you come at last? You may not repent it, for no age shall ever call us unworthy or lack our fame,[1] which you have, as we hereby report, swelled to the highest degree, so as to be a standard of merit." "Partner," said Liddel, "no more. The love of you and yours carries me here. Fired of old with the desire of fame, when I was leaving my native land, I often beheld it with tears. Do I then quit you, land of my fathers, my home, my friends? Wherever I roam, whatever vicissitudes await me, be you, my native country, ever in my heart as on my tongue. To this I bent all my care, to return in old age to my native city. Germany could never allure this from my thoughts. I devote all to you, you are my journey's end." With this he joyfully enters the sacred bowers, while the heavenly host sang the song of victory, with sevenfold blended voices, with trumpets' blare and clang of cymbals.

II. LIDDELI APOTHEOSIS.

Salve sancta domus, sanctae salvete phalanges
Caelituum, novus en hospes, sacra limina caeli
Pandite et ad superas animam hanc transmittite sedes.
Vix haec celsa animam Liddeli ad sidera ducit
Angelus, ecce alacri concurrunt murmure Divi,
Unde sit, exquirunt. Liddeli at nomen ut aures
Perculit, agnoscunt: animae nam praevia fama
Iam prius aethereas Superum penetraverat aedes.
Ergo ut caeli aditus quo sit reserandus honore
Perspiciant, Christus Divum pater atque hominum rex
Consilio in medio verbis ita fatur amicis:
  Maxima res agitur, Superi, mortalia passim
Corda sopore iacent alto prostrata, nec usquam
Verus amor spirat fideive potentia verae.
Cumque sit angusti spatii conclusa periclis
Vita homini et dubiis malefidi legibus aevi,
Disserit iste, fidem non exserit, illa parentum
Primorum rediviva animum dum fascinat audax
Ambitio, praecepsque ruit dum scire laborat.
At vero is, vestro quem iam dignamur honore,

[1] This must be the sense, though *indiga* should mean "no age shall stand in need of our fame," *i.e.* your surpassing merit eclipses us for ever.

Haud, servile velut pecus, haec exempla sequutus,
Sed me, quippe fides teneris cui crevit ab annis
Viva feraxque operum, quorum laudem usque studebat
Ut premere hinc falsam, sic vita hinc promere veram.
Et quia nulla Venus, nulli hunc flexere Hymenaei,
Perge, age, et ad nostros tu diva admitte penates
Virginitas, tibi tantus honos, tibi debitus uni.
Istinc Simplicitas submissi pectoris, istinc
Sobrietas famulae incedant, comitesque pudicae,
Nostroque auspiciis inolescat corpore vestris.
   Sic ait, illa gradum properat, foribusque reclusis
Excipit augustam hanc animam. Dum sidera signat
Iam propius, primisque viam sub moenibus altam
(Lactea nomen habet) miratur, aquosus Orion
Et tristes latuere Hyades; te maxime Perseu,
Te stupet, Erigone, teque et tua plaustra Boote.
Hinc te Ophiuche notans, utque ardeat illa Corona
Gnossia quae stellis septem variata refulget.
Andromedamque astris insertam munere sacrae
Palladis, ac propè Medeae propè sidera Cephei
Cassiopeam auro radiantem, ex ordine stellas
Adspicit hinc reliquas, studioque indulget utrinque,
Assueta in varias classes dum digerit arte.
   At simul hanc fovit gremio sanctissima diva
Virginitas, premit amplexus, premit oscula, pura
Oscula, nec foedas animi exhalantia sordes.
Iamque morae impatiens ultro Dea talibus infit:
O nimium dilecte senex, tene usque tueri
Iam datur, et castas audire et reddere voces?
Cui non verborum phalerae; non lubrica cerni
Lumina, non sobolis spes ulla incerta futurae
Avertere pios nostro de tramite gressus.
Cui virtus pretium ipsa sibi sine dote petitum.
Ergo ades, a vitiis secretae praemia mentis
Accensaeque tui sola de lampade Christi
Accipe; vulgi etenim sic supra assurgere sensus
Quam laus rara magis, tam laus mage mira putanda est.
   Dixerat, et comitem complectens, limina prima
Arcta intrat, quae Simplicitas patefecerat, at mox

Hinc sese expandunt spatiosa per atria donec
Lux infirma hominum perstringens lumina tandem
Fundit inaccessas aurai simplicis oras.
Postquam ergo in Divûm Christo splendentia tecta
Perventum, pascunt oculosque animosque tuendo
Caelicolae. Hic vero supra omnes laeta sorores
Urania his Superos compellat vocibus ultro:
Nostro parta quidem requies aeternaque merces
Liddelo; sed cum varios coetusque chorosque
Caelum habeat, variisque animarum gloria caelo
Assurgat gradibus, qua sit regione locandus
Liddelus, res ambigua, et tamen ista laboris
Pars facilis, nostris modo sit sua gratia verbis.
Ille quidem a teneris mea maxima cura; Mathesis
Namque situ marcens cum iam neglecta iaceret,
Hunc procul a patria rapidi prope littus Oderae
Eduxi, et numeros docui variasque figuras,
Et quo quaeque loco regio, quos stellifer axis
Circuitus habeat, quibus et splendescat ab astris.
Hinc illi surrexit honos immensus, opumque
Vis ea qua patrium memorant ditasse Lycaeum.
At quo consilio? nempe ut quibus artibus illum
Evexi, has vicibus gratis iterum evehat artes.
Nostris ergo choris nostrum hunc adscribite, vita
Altera quidque illi peperit decus altera servet.
Haec illa: ac contra sic fronte Hygiaea benigna:
Cuncta quidem, ut res est, soror O carissima. Laudi
Detraho nec quidquam meritae, procul omnis abesto
Livor, et aethereas amor usque has incolat arces.
At quibus emineat gradibus supra illa Sophorum
Agmina quae decoras, non te fugit, arbitror, ex quo
Claruit hic medicâ redimitus tempora lauro.
Hoc nec Odera amnis, sinus hoc nec Balticus oras
Qua lavat obiectas nescit, nec desinit inde
Summus honos, si magnorum ducendus honori
Principum amor, si tot doctorum parta virorum
Gratia, vel si quem tollunt monumenta tot alti
Ingenii, quibus ille graves distinguere febres
Admonet, ac alimenta homini quae commoda tellus,

Quae vitreus liquido foveat sub gurgite pontus:
Et qua temperies sani ratione tuenda
Corporis, et facili morbi praevertere noxas
Ut magis expediat quam tristi expellere cura,
Denique quas Medicinae incluserit ambitus omnis
Hinc atque hinc partes. Haec tantae insignia famae
Deposcunt alias sedes, nostraeque cohorti
Associare volunt; quanquam permittere Christi
Iudicio haec par sit, Christi, cui convenit uni
Deligere has sedes superique haec praemia regni.
  Haec ubi dicta, omnes Christi gravitate morantis
Suspensi indigites, et dum sententia quae sit
Iudicis expectant, ita tandem haec reddita paucis:
  Non ego tam studia hic (quanquam haec quoque laudibus aequis
Et pretio decoranda suo) compenso, vel artes
Usque adeo expendunt nostrae haec examina lancis.
In facta inquiro, quae Munificentia diva
Aut probet aut praestet: rata stet sententia Divae
Huius et usque suo maneat stabilita colosso.
  Sic monita ecce alacri stetit imperterrita vultu
Diva, et nunc animam Liddeli pectore firmo
Nunc Christum aspectans placido sic ore profatur:
  Libera dextra mihi sit et haec mea libera lingua,
Degeneri nec vincta metu, nec victa pudore.
Dicere namque monent multa hae sub iudice lites,
Si modo lis animas queat exercere sacratas.
Sed non ambages, non longa exorsa sequemur.
Quare agite atque animis mecum haec infigite vestris:
  Quam crebris fuerit celebrata Abredonia passim
Laudibus ex merito, res non incognita caelo,
Non terris qua, Christe, orbi tua cognita sacra.
Tecta alibi ostentant sublimibus alta columnis
Credo equidem, vulgi tractant felicius artes,
Incumbunt gazis melius, magnoque beantur
Indigenum numero, aut ingentia moenia ducunt:
Sed fidei priscae pede si vestigia firmo
Certa premenda, patrum sed religione colenda
Hospitii si iura sacri, sed si ore sereno
Insinuandus amor, primas tenet ista, nec isti his

Promptior officiis certaverit ulla sororum.
Cumque eadem ingeniis (sive indulgentia caeli,
Et natura loci moderatior excitet, almus
Seu pater imparibus pari sed moderamine mentes
Dotibus exornet) praeclaris foeta, Lycaeum
Nobilis instituit celebre hic Keytheius heros
Me duce, quam minuent non ulla silentia laudem,
Aere dum medio solido libramine tellus)
Pendet et Oceanus refluis circumsonat undis.
Tu modo magna Patris magni tu O inclyta proles
Sis praesens, pelagoque volens da vela patenti.
Nec decus hoc patiare tuae gentisque domusque
Labi olim, aut famam tristi sepelire ruina.
Hac lege extremas (si laus ea) nomen in oras
Latius extendes, medius quam Pontus ab Afro
Dividit Europen, quam debacchantur et ignes
Et nebulae, invidia maior, quod spondet ut annis
Sic generi laeti aspirans clementia fati.
Ergo gradus primi hi, prima haec fundamina iacta.
Hinc Ionstonus opem confert, quo se hospite Olympus
Nunc iactat, quondam Pindus. Sed tertia nostri
Postquam Liddeli successit dextra, Lycaeum hoc
Nec mora, ab exigua dum surgit origine, caelum
Tanget et excelsum caput inter nubila condet.
Haud secus Aurorae cum iam caput enitet undis,
Aera per vacuum paulatim assurgere in auras
Prima, sed ambigue, lux incipit, inde per oras
Hesperias diffusa diem mortalibus almam
Restituit iam clara magis: verum ardua caeli
Cum latera aethereo Titan conscenderit axe,
Qua patet immensum nitidissima conspicit orbem.
Munere donata hoc Abredonia funera civis
Maesta sui lachrymisque piis miserisque querelis
Prosequitur, verbisque nequit quos addere honores
Re cumulat, lugent Musae, et schola consona Musis
Atrata incedit, pater altis Grampius ipse
Se luctu exsatians nivibus caput obvelavit:
Et Dea languenti prorepens gurgite tristes
Abdidit in tectis latebroso ex pumice Nymphas.

At non tristitiae locus hic, neque gaudia nostra
Turbari his lachrymis Liddelus postulat, unum
Orat, ut usque suis hinc civibus arce fruatur
Aetherea, tanto patriae devinctus amore est.
Hactenus illa. Probant superi, fremituque secundo
Ducitur ad coetus tandem Liddelus amicos.
  Haud procul a summa caeli regione beatum
Est nemus, arboribus semper frondentibus altum.
Hinc et odoratae laurus et plurima vitis
Germina nectareo superos hilarantia succo,
Hinc qua Maeandro rivi per amoena vireta
Multiplici ludunt, nati melioribus annis
Carmine non alias noto numerisque novatis
Aethera mulcebant vates, Cargillus, et illo
Carmichael senior, cuiusque Abredonia prima
Cura Arbuthnotus, reliquique hanc ordine quondam
Qui coluere patres, quos omnes lumine vestit
Aeterno Christi facies radiantis ab alto.
Liddeli at simulac magna stipante caterva
Tendentem huc animam cernunt, simul agmine longo
Nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti
Occurrunt, Cargillusque (huic facundia semper
Praesignis) tali sermone silentia rupit:
Venisti tandem, Liddele? explere tuorum
Teque adeo numerum iuvat? et liquisse tot arces
Caeli alias? At non pigeat: nec enim arguet aetas
Nos ulla indecores nostraeve erit indiga famae,
Quam tu etiam (nostras fando hoc pervenit ad aures)
Munere adauxisti supremo, ut scilicet omnis
Hinc laudis mensura fores et culmen honorum.
  Ille autem, ne mi consors, ne plura. Tuorum
Huc me dulcis amor raptat patriaeque tuique.
Atque olim laudis iuvenili accensus amore
Arderem patriae fines cum linquere, saepe
Hanc tamen aspexi lachrymans (vos conscia testor
Sidera), saepe istas renovavi voce querelas:
Tene ego terra meis tam grata parentibus ergo
Desero? vosne lares, vobis cognataque linquo
Pectora? et haec animo labantur pectora nostro?

Linquam, at seu gelidis nunquam viduata pruinis
Arva colam, Libyae dabitur seu visere fines,
Arentes fines Libyae, seu gurgite Scyllam
Trinacrio informem metuam, casusve locusve
Qui me cunque manet tandem, te semper ut ore,
Sic animo excipiam, patria O dulcissima nostra.
Hinc ego tot lustris peregrinis hospes in oris
Huc studia, huc curas rettuli, ut tardante senecta
Ad patriam remearem urbem et cunabula prima.
Blanditiis quod nec potuit Germania, quod nec
Delitiis potuit delere e pectore maesto.
Ergo ego iam voti (sed non sine numine) factus
Et patriae compos, vobis caeloque soloque
Me mea devoveo, nostro vos meta labori,
Hic amor, hae nostrae sedes. Sic fatus opacas
In silvas iam fertur ovans sacrosque recessus,
Excipiensque suos toties totiesque suorum
Amplexu exceptus totum se proluit haustu
Nectaris, exundat summo qua fluminis alveo,
Ambrosiaque satur Christi hinc conviva perennat.
  Tum vero angelica laetum paeana per alta
Atria caelicolae cecinerunt voce, verendo
Et Christum in solio residentem hac laude celebrant.
  Christe, quies animae, solemque diemque perenni
Lumine Sol superans, regum rex maxime, vasti
Quem penes unum orbis fasces, nostrae una salutis
Anchora, nos caeli summam hanc quibus annuis arcem
Pendimus en grates meritas, quod sanguine nobis
Parta salus casus sortis superarit iniquae,
Quodque istam Liddeli animam tua gratia vitae
Perpetis esse velit consortem, qua duce sancti
Imperii tibi crescit apex, studiosaque pubes
Spes gregis illa tui numeros dum compleat omnes,
In nihilumque hostes redigens tu elisa ferorum
Arduus ex solio pessundes colla draconum.
  Sic sancti cecinere chori discrimine vocum
Septuplici, sequitur domus omnipotentis Olympi
Alternis, citharaeque novae, nova fila, tubaeque
Clangor et aeternum reparantia cymbala carmen.

34. For construction, *cf.* Ovid, *Met.* i. 168 :—

> " Est via sublimis caelo manifesta sereno,
> Lactea nomen habet ".

34. " Aquosus Orion " (Virg. *Aen.* iv. 52). His setting at beginning of November was accompanied with rains and storms.

35. " Navita quas Hyadas Graius ab imbre vocat " (Ovid, *F.* v. 166).

> " Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
> Vext the dim sea " (Tennyson, *Ulysses*).

36. Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danae, among the constellations.

36. Erigone, the Constellation Virgo (Virg. *Georg.* i. 33).

37. Ophiuchus, Serpent-Holder, Anguitenens, Serpentarius. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 709 :—

> " The length of Ophiuchus huge In the arctic sky ".

38. Corona Gnossia. Ariadne (Virg. *Georg.* i. 222).

39. Andromeda, daughter of *Cepheus* (" Andromedae pater," Hor. *Odes*, iii. 29, 17), and Cassiopea (" that starred Ethiop queen," Milton, *Il Penseroso*, 19).

50. phalerae, rhetorical trappings (*Persius*, iii. 30).

50. lubrica cerni (Hor. *Odes*, i. 19, 8).

53. " Virtue is its own reward " (*Silius Italicus*, xiii. 663).

121. dextra-lingua (Psalms cxxxvii. 5, 6).

130-38. For the comparison of Aberdeen with the classic claims of Rome and Greece, see Virg. *Aen.* vi. 848-54.

136. The Cup of Bon-Accord " and its festive traditions (*Book of Bon-Accord* (1839), pp. 13-15). See under Wedderburn's *Propempticon* for the " parta tot hospitii officiis laus," of Aberdeen.

143. The founder of Marischal College, the Earl Marischal.

157. John Johnston, *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. pp. 115-17. Benefactor to the College. Died at St. Andrews, Oct. 20, 1611. See biog. (*s.v.*).

190. *Thomas Cargill*, Rector of the Grammar School, preceded by *William Carmichael ; Alexander Arbuthnot*, Principal of King's College. For each see Index. The Rectors and the Principal greet the old alumnus. In 198 Wedderburn pays a tribute to his old school-master.

211. The farewell (doubtless related by himself) of Liddel in 1579 to " The Lang Sands of Aberdeen ". For the farewell of Arthur Johnston, at the same spot, see Wedderburn's *Responsio* to Johnston, 97-102.

252. " Shutting up and intermingling her solemn scenes and acts with a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies " (Milton, *Reason of Church Government*).

254. Joseph Robertson, in his MS. *Biographia Abredonensis* i. p. 70 (1833-34), quotes from the Register of Burials in Aberdeen : " Mr. Duncan Liddel, Doctor of Phisik, buriet 13 Decr. 1613," and notes the difference of the usual date, Dec. 17, of death. On p. 218 he quotes from Kennedy's MS. Index : " 1622. Liddel, Dr. Duncan, 1400 merks paid by the Treasurer to John Liddel, his brother, for the charges and expences of a plate of Brass made in the Town of Antwerp for the Burial place of, and in bringing it to the town and placing it in the church of St. Nicholas. Council Register, vol. 50, p. 326."

III. GENERAL REJOICING ON THE RETURN OF THE KING TO SCOTLAND, 1617.

"The king had promised that when State affairs permitted him to leave England he would pay a visit to his native kingdom. That event was now at hand, and many preparations for it were in progress, some of them not entirely propitious. . . . He left behind him morsels of serious work attended by recollections of a different order. The king attended a session of the estates, who passed an Act for perfecting the structure of the new hierarchy by the restoration of the Dean and Chapter of each See. The election of the bishop was to be by the Crown presenting and the Chapter electing the person so presented, after the famous and illogical method of the *conge d'élire* in England. A far more serious portion of the measure was the restoration of the temporalities of the deaneries, canonries and prebends' stalls, so far as these temporalities could be recovered. In this we see a device for widening the arena for that game of selfishness, coercion and chicanery, which we have found in the dealings with the revenues of the bishops" (J. H. Burton, *History*, ch. lxvi.). For the gifts of Church lands, and the "wholesale bribery" by this means of the nobles to support his policy in Scotland, see Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, ii. 240, 241.

James's visit, therefore, was as much for business as for pleasure. "The King entered Scotland on the 13th of May, 1617, and remained there till the 5th of August, 1617. This period was chiefly occupied in royal receptions and pageants of such meagre kind as Scotland could afford. Comparing what we know of these with the portly records of the great English progresses, one would say that the ancient kingdom endeavoured to make up in intellect and scholarship for her deficiency in grandeur and substantial hospitality. The scholarship of Scotland was put under requisition for eulogistic addresses in all forms of Latin versification. We have consequently to weigh against the substantial chronicles of festivals and costly pageants a thin folio volume, chiefly filled with such productions as will remind its reader of College exercises, though it is enlivened by one poem in the vernacular, contributed by Drummond of Hawthornden" (Burton, *ad. loc.*). For his ecclesiastical intrigues at the St. Andrews Convention, see Hume Brown, ii. 268, who thus sums up the royal visit: "He had visited most of its chief towns—Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Stirling, Glasgow and Dumfries—and in all of them he had been entertained at an expense beyond their means. He had had his fill of his favourite pastime of hunting; he had been celebrated in poems in Latin and Greek, and in Scots; and he had been told in all forms of speech that he was the wisest and best of kings that ever sat on a throne. At Dumfries, a farewell sermon was preached by the Bishop of Galloway, 'which made the hearers to burst out in many tears'. Yet, indubitably, the collective prayer of the nation was that the royal visit might not soon be repeated." He adds (p. 282) that "on the occasion of his visit in 1617 there was serious alarm in the Colleges of Edinburgh and Aberdeen lest this fate (of suppression, confining the two Universities to the two archiepiscopal seats of St. Andrews and Glasgow) should be in store for them; but their professors made such a display of learning before his Majesty and so softened his heart by their poetical effusions that he was diverted from his purpose".

The memorial of the royal visit is extant in the folio mentioned by Burton above: "The Muses Welcome to the High and Mightie King James, at his M. Happie Return to his Old and Native Kingdome of Scotland, after XIIII. Yeeres absence in Anno 1617". Edinburgh, 1618, pp. 289, folio. It was edited by John Adamson, afterwards Principal of the University of Edinburgh (Irving, *Scotish Poets*, ii. 256-7 n).

The speakers run riot over Fergus; the repulse of the Romans who never could conquer Scotland; the Picts; Banquo and Fleance. This book shows clearly the unhesitating national belief in the national legend. Boece fairly "enjoyed his own again" that year. At Dundee, the historian's birth-place, he was greatly eulogised. The king's most happy nativity was celebrated on 19th June, in the castle of Edinburgh, and at his entry there was delivered "ane Hebrew speach by Andrew Ker a boy of nyne yeeres age". Alexander the Great was remembered by Stirling. "Much is recorded in the Calendars of *Fame* of that Macedonian conqueror, *Alexander*; and not without cause perhaps was hee entitled *Great*, but his violence and pryd (like deep skarres in a wel proportioned face) were staynes unto his other qualities." Perth rejoiced at the awful sight, "by which Wee, who these many yeeres by past in absence of your M. (the sunshyne of our bewtye) did sitt lyke so many *Gyrasoles* languishing in the shads of darkness, may now againe lyke als manie *Lizards* delyte our selfes in the sight of your gracious countenance".

Aberdeen, except by Wedderburn, is unrepresented. At St. Andrews, Henry Danskin ("Civitatis Andreanae orator et Juventutis ibidem moderator," Brougham's '*Schoolmaster Abroad*'), absorbs six folio pages of a Latin prose harangue. Robert Baron, the "Aberdeen Doctor," has two pages, pp. 216-18, in maintaining these theses before the Monarch (*cf.* Forbes' *Funerals*: ed. Shand, Spottiswoode Society, 1845, p. 27):—

1. An Solum regimen Monarchicum sit naturale?
2. An mulierum et puerorum imperia licita sint?
3. An homo lumine naturae scire possit mundum a Deo esse Creatum?
4. An anima rationalis sit ex traduce?

Baron, whom some people have professed to admire, tells James that he is beyond everything narrated in Roman history, and then passes to the royal writings against the Church of Rome. In a style quite recalling the language of Andrew Fairservice in *Rob Roy* on that topic, Baron says: "Vicisti, profecto Rex invictissime, vicisti illam Belluam apocalypticam,[1] illam purpuream Thaidem, illos Romanos Pontifices omni ponto et tempestate feriores". At his books, "machinæ in Musarum castris fabricatae," Tiber trembles, the Po is in trepidation, and the Apennines groan aghast! He concludes with a deft manipulation of Virg. *Aen.* iv. 20:—

"Ille meos equidem post fata ingentis *Elizae*
Mirifice inflexit sensus".

The king would strike in with what a liberal faith professed to recognise as rhyme and reason. The God of the "Aberdeen doctors," and Bishop Patrick Forbes regarded him (*Funerals*, p. xliv. ed. 1845) as "ane angell of God," broke out with these extraordinary puns on the names of disputants:—

"As *Adam* was the first of men, whence all beginning tak:
So *Adamson* was president, and first man in this Act.
The theses *Fair-lie* did defend, which thogh they lies contein,
Yet were *fair lies* and he the same right *fairlie* did mainten.
The feild first entred Master *Sands*, and there he made me see
That not all *Sands* are barren *sands*; but that some fertile bee."

[1] "While Jesuits and seminary priests were seducing his subjects from their allegiance, and preparing them for revolt on the first appearance of a foreign force, he was busy commenting on the *Apocalypse*, and demonstrating by arguments drawn from that book that the Pope was antichrist" (M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 135).

At Hamilton, Sir William Mure, younger, of Rowallan, enlarged on James' favourite "Union" craze :—

"Uniting them thou hast enlarged thy throne,
And maid deryded *Albion* All Bee one."

The sole contribution in the vernacular is by Drummond, *Sonnet to his Sacred Majestie*, p. 26 :—

"If, in this Storme of joy and pompous Throng,
This *nymphe* (great king) come ever Thee so neare
That Thy harmonious Eares her Accents heare,
Give Pardon to her hoarse and lowlie Song.
Fain would Shee *Trophees* to Thy *Vertues* reare,
But for this Statlie Task Shee is not strong,
And her Defects Her high attempts doe wrong,
Yet as Shee could Shee makes Thy worth appeare.
So in a Mappe is showen this *flowrie Place ;*
So wrought in Arras by a Virgines Hand
With Heaven and blazing Starres doth *Atlas* stand,
So drawn by Chare-coale is Narcissus face :
Shee maye *Aurora* be to some bright *Sunne*
Which maye perfect the *Day* by Her begunne.

For James VI. in Scotland in 1617, *cf.* Lang, *History of Scotland*, ii. 512-14 ; Privy Council Register, vol. xi. : Spottiswoode, iii. 241-47 ; Calderwood, vii. 261, 271 ; *Delitiæ Poet. Scotor.* passim ; Masson, *Drummond of Hawthornden*, pp. 53-55 ; Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, ii. 266-68.

Argument.

Phoebus, farewell, and ye Nine, of old my wonted care. No need of your assistance for Parnassus now ; the track leads to another Phoebus. The sight of the aegis turned men to stone, but the face of James would soften hearts of stone. O face beloved of God, to which Jupiter himself would yield that Semele again in life should claim the brightness of his countenance ! O day so often craved ! brighter than when Alexander the Great swayed the world on the fall of Babylon, and pushed his rule to the East. But Heaven has granted you a return, to visit the cradle of your race and early days. Come to our embrace. Nay, fell Death may threaten his darts now, that cannot hurt if you are seen. Thus did Laodamia breathe her last in the arms of the shade Protesilaus. The world from pole to pole is scarce your fellow. Nor is such great glory due to Hercules, as to you, great king, to whom it has been given to tame Rome's mighty monsters. Throughout the whole world has your virtue been shed abroad. Be the Dutch witnesses, and the Dutchmen's foe, the Spaniard, with all the tract of the Rhine, and all the regions drained by the Vistula. To you, Venetians, glory of the Adriatic, I appeal. With a loud voice he proclaims what virtue befits a prince, and lulls the fires from the fiery order of Ignatius Loyola. God, that our age may pay for the contempt of heavenly light, has suffered these pledges of the Night to escape from their hellish seat ; change their faces and soul as they may, their resolve ever is and will be to root out kings with the sword. But as Calais and

Zethes drave afar the foul Harpies, so, great king, have you subdued these monsters by the acuteness of your happy wit.

Night and day you turn over old primitive oracles, betaking you to the days of old. You bring back the scattered folds to the primitive teaching and attempt to unite them, following ever in the footprints of Christ and the holy Fathers. If you can but unite them! Not such the boast of Augustus on closing the temple of Janus, nor the honour of Constantine, as would this service add to your virtue and renown. On, great king, nor let hostile plans hinder your holy daring. If God is for you, who can be against you? Like wax in the fire, like the broken potsherd, shall He crush all your foes. If out of Narcissus-like love foreign princes reject these peaceful overtures, still, O King, go on to unite them. Like a tree outlasting many generations of men, the band of Christ will plant its firm foundation. Look at the whole fabric of the world—a union of parent Nature. Such is Nature's harmony. Part that, and Chaos forthwith returns. We have one seat surrounded by the moaning main, one foe, one speech, one God, and one king.

What of this attendant train, rulers of the Saxon lands, seeking Scotland and extending to you the olive branch of peace in a hand that of old brandished the spear? Men turn again to the age of gold. Let it be our pleasure to fleet the day and night in joy. 'Tis a delight to scour the lofty heights, or where the fierce boar hides his cubs. To rouse the wild beasts Venus leaves Paphos and her chosen Idalium and Cythera. The Fauns, the Dryads, and Delia girt with her maiden bands, join the chase. With this at an end you survey your native land. Turn where you will your steps or eyes, every direction shews renowned memorials. Feed your eyes, the fleeting years press on apace and white hairs sap the old man's life, unless, as Iolaus returned to his early years, Hebe grants you the same boon in your native air, and the fresh thread of your life begins again on the distaff of the Fates. The gardens and the meads smile, the mild sky invites you. The shrines through all the cities redouble their gladsome cries, while young and old besiege heaven with their prayers, destined another day to tell at the festal board of your route. Nay, if the little field of Molorchus pleased great Hercules; if your home, Philemon, found favour with Jove himself, may not your native Scotland please you? You are our crowning joy, our towns are protected not by towers but by our own right hands. Rome that curbed the Parthian was forced to check their force by rampart and trench. Free Scotland bends to your yoke, so that by rosy dawn or darksome night every house makes this its prayer: "To Thee, Most Mighty Father, with one voice we pay our grateful thanks. All is Thy gift. Thou dost favour and increase our store, since Thou dost preserve him with whom is bound up the welfare of the state. May these degenerate days never gain the upper hand of this, and safe and sound may he return and pass a long course of days, never forgetful of his dear native land."

III. SYNEUPHRANTERION IN REDITU REGIS IN SCOTIAM, 1617.

[*Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*, ii. 557-65.]
[Andro Hart; Edinb. 4º 1617.]

Phoebe vale, vosque una olim mea cura sorores
Ite novem: vanis vestra haud ego numina votis
Sollicitare paro, nec iam deserta per alta
Parnassi me raptat opis spes indiga vestrae.
Quippe alium facili divertitur orbita clivo
Ad Phoebum, cuius facies mihi reddita anhelo
Acres nescio quos stimulos sub pectore versat.
Aegide conspecta ferali ac Gorgonis ore
Diriguere homines in saxa, at saxea corda
Molliat haec facies atque enthea sensa ministret.
O dilecta Deo facies, cui Iupiter ipse
Cesserit, aetherea vultus ut luce coruscos
Indueret Semeleque istos rediviva reposcat.
   Ergo te hic sistis reducem, Rex magne? Tueri
Ora datum et notas audire et reddere voces?
Optatam O lucem toties! qua nulla reluxit
Candidior, ne tum domita Babylone superba
Magnus Alexander magni cum flexit habenas
Orbis et extremos sua sceptra extendit ad Indos.
Namque licet compos tanti moderaminis, illum
Attamen haud iterum post tot repetita tropaea
Di voluere unquam patrios invisere fines.
Numen at ecce tibi concessit, ut ante senectae
Stamina quam serae tibi Clotho emensa revisas
Maiorum aetatisque tuae incunabula prima.
   Ergo veni, amplexare tuos ulnisque tuorum
Amplexari aveas magnorum O maxime regum.
Non vero allicimus tam opibus Gangetica tellus
Quas fundit, donisve Ophyre quae flava caminis
Excoquit Eois, vel quae Tagus aurifer amnis,
In mare purpureum rapidis devolvit arenis,
Quam fidae haud corruptum unquam libamus amorem
Mentis, et hoc patrem patriae te amplectimur uno.
Quin sua tela licet iam iam mors saeva minetur,

Haud nocitura tamen te viso: coniugis umbram
Laodamia sui sic pressit laetaque vitam
Exhalasse viri memoratur imagine capta.
 Quid vero amplexus petimus tanti hospitis? Eheu
Vota retractamus, patriae nam fumus Ulyssi
Gratior illecebris etsi Lotique Deaeque
Solis inaccessos habitat quae filia lucos,
Attamen amplexûs haud nostrae haec munera sorti
Conveniunt, gemino queis vix par orbis ab axe.
Alcidae nec enim debetur gloria tanta
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, atque tot omnes
Sparserit in terras gravium monumenta laborum,
Quanta tibi, rex magne, tibi, cui monstra tremenda
Edomuisse datum, quae Roma effudit et ipsa
Viscera telluris nostrae: graviore periclo
Deucalionaeis quam quo crevere sub undis
Monstra ea Phoebaeis quondam confixa sagittis.
At veluti Herculeus peregrinas alite fama
Tot liquit memoranda labor documenta per oras,
Haud secus hinc totum virtus tua fusa per orbem.
Sint Batavi, Batavisque hostis sit Iberia testis,
Sitque omnis Rheni tractus, quaque alta fluenta
Vistula tot riguos spatiose effundit in agros.
Et magna Hadriaci, Veneti, vos gloria ponti,
Vos (quod in hunc toties oculos atque ora referre
Publica res moneat) vos, inquam, appello fidemque
Vestram illam, quam non populos modo flexerit, at quam
Et reges regat hic et quam unus mole sua stet.
Non ita Tantalides iuratos Aulide Graiûm
Tot reges regumque atavos regumque nepotes
Enituit supra, solio subnixus eburno:
Aut domus omnipotens caeli dum panditur, almus
Inter permistos Divis heroas ab alto
Jupiter et totum nutu cum concutit orbem:
Qualis consilio regum procerumque coacto
(Progenie hinc, bis saecla decem numerataque fastis
Quam tot avorum effert series longissima regum,
Hinc veri atque aequi solerti indagine) Phoebus
Quos videt hic reges unus supereminet omnes.

Scilicet is digno virtus quae principe digna,
Quid jus fasque ferant, suus et qui regibus altis
Constet honos, magna proclamat voce per omnes
Terrae oras, sopitque ignes quos monstra pararunt
Igneo ab IGNATI quibus ordine fluxit origo.
Monstra quibus non Armeniae deserta peragrat
Sanguinis innocui tigris sitientior ulla.
Blanda quidem specie, sed si penetralia mentis
Pervia, serpentum pateant spiramina mille,
Mille nocendi artes, quibus haud requiesve modusve.
Illa Deus, superae contemptum lucis ut aetas
Nostra luat, Stygiis emergere pignora noctis
Sedibus est passus: dedit haec canis ora trifaucis,
Argi oculos, cervique aures, unguesque Celaenus,
Eumenidumque alas, ac qui tegit omnia vultum
Ambiguum Protei, nunc hunc, nunc protinus illum.
At quamcunque novent faciem, quamcunque figuram
Pectoris induerint, manet aeternumque manebit
Consilium hoc reges scelerato exscindere ferro.
At vero Calais Zethesque ut, sidere fausto
Pulchra satos Borea quos edidit Orithya,
Obscaenas dirasque procul, Phineia mensa
Ut foeda sine labe foret, pepulere volucres;
Haud aliter, rex magne (Aquilo, Septemque triones
Tergemino cuius iactant se subdere colla
Imperio) Harpyias, Roma indignante, rapaces
Has procul exegesti, atque haec tibi monstra subacta
Ingenii felicis acumine, quod tibi in uno
Te ornando sese maior Tritonia Pallas
Annuit et sacrant divini oracula prisca.
Noctes atque dies quae dum perpendis et acri
Iudicio rimaris abis ad tempora prisca,
Teque tuere horum exemplo, sive impius auras
Arrius ad superas remeet Phlegethonte relicto,
Seu nova procudant alii sua dogmata sectas
Ut foveant, quae (proh) tot succrevere quot usquam
Paene urbes sacra lotae baptismatis unda.
Hinc fera bella movent, et dum concurrere ferro
Sic properant ferrum cognata in viscera condunt.

Haud secus ex anguis Cadmaei dentibus orti
Quosve ita prognatos mirata est Colchica tellus
Fraternis in se versi cecidere sub armis.
Interea quorum est tantos componere motus
Reges non id agunt, posito ut certamine Christi
Mystica membra optent corpus coalescere in unum.
Ast aliae hos agitant curae, quin flamma perenne
Duret ut ista adhibent studiumque operamque perennem.
Tu vero antiquae ad fidei primaeva reducis
Dogmata et unire haec conaris ovilia sparsa,
Dum non pastores sequeris quos devius error
Noxia diducit per pascua, nuda sed usque
Christi sanctorumque premis vestigia patrum.
O si consocies! non clauso limine Iani
Augustus, tanto non Constantinus honore
Magnus se iactet, quantum virtutibus addet
Hoc meritum meritisque tuis haec maxima virtus.
Nec Constantino tot pectoris indita quondam
Munera quot tibi sunt praesto, si expendere saecla
Haec perversa sinant, quae bella, heu horrida bella,
Irrequieto agitant animo pacisque recidunt
Semina prima, unam mentem et cor caelitus unum.
Sed pacis studiosus amor, sed dextera semper
Innocua, ac mentis seu vis illa insita, rerum
Seu longo collecta usu prudentia, certant
Te decorare adeo, ut dubium diademate rex sis
Maior an ingenio; quo non speciosior ardet
Chrysolithus quamvis nativo interlitus auro.
Namque illud tanta illustrat clementia ut ipsos
Imo hostes super irradiet, licet obvia ab ortu
Et gravia et vicibus repetita pericula multis.
Tuque adeo rex magne agedum, sic perge, nec ausus
Impediant sanctos malesana ac hostica passim
Consilia, aut quae dira fovent molimina vota.
Si Deus haud contra, quis contra insurgere tentet?
Ille tuos hostes, ceu cera liquescit ab igne,
Coctilis in scrupos ut testa resolvitur, omnes
Conteret atque suae nectent sibi retia poenae.

Extera si regna haec concordia foedera pacis
Respuerint peritura sui, ut Narcissus, amore,
Perge tamen, rex, perge tuos unire, nec ullae
Reliquiae invidiae subsint veterumve malorum,
Inque unum coetum et leges coeamus in unas.
Hinc veluti quae multa virûm iam saecula vicit
Visceribus terrae penitus defigitur arbos,
Brachiaque extendit quae non superare vel Austri
Praecipites valeant vel fulminis alitis irae,
Nempe cohors Christi solido fundamine sedes
Hic positura suas, sic te tria regna sub uno
Foedera amicitiae tandem haec initura perennis.
En tota haec mundi compages, nonne parentis
Unio naturae, gremio dum pontus opaco
Se terrae insinuat dumque oscula mutua captat?
Hinc unum in celeri decurrunt flumina lapsu
Oceanum, Oceanus refluas post egerit undas,
Cursusque his variant vicibus variantque recursus.
Haec elementa fovens aer se expandit ad omnes
Terrasque tractusque maris, genitalis et inde
Humor, et inde hominum ac pecudum vitaeque volantum:
At caeli hos campos liquidos en axis uterque
Excipit amplexu. Tanta est concordia rerum.
Complexus divelle istos, laxataque fiant
Membra, hae congeneres partes, en protinus omnis
Iu chaos antiquum reditura haec machina mundi.
Sic rerum natura parens his nexibus omnes
Mollit et in nostri penitus conspirat amorem.
Tum sedes una est, uno circumsona ponto,
Uni hostes, uno sociique ligamine pacis
Evincti, atque una haec Arctoi climatis aura,
Una et lingua, atque una fides, Deus unus, et unus
Rex, decus atque tui merito pars maxima regni.
Quae vero comitum, quae tanta haec turba tuorum?
Saxonidum praefecti arvis ipsique vetusta
Saxonidum de gente, tuis, en Scotia, regnis
Succedunt stabilisque tibi quin pacis olivam
Praetendunt insigne manu, quae spicula vibrans
Olim acie instructa nostroque imbuta cruore

Fortunam hic belli toties experta vicesque est.
Tum vero alterius certatum est cladibus, eheu!
Devotasque animas morti per tela, per hostes
Dum ruere approperant, non flentis ab ubere matris
Pignora flexerunt, non carae conjugis ulli
Amplexus, non arva suis viduata colonis.
Heu desolatas urbes! heu coniuge cassas
Tot viduas, caris puerosque parentibus orbos!
Alme Pater talem hinc nostris avertito pestem
Finibus, et pacem divino robore firmans
Hunc laetum Scotisque diem Tamesique profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse nepotes.
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator et bona cornu
Copia. Magnanimos namque haud furibunda flagello
Sanguineo Bellona duces iam poscit ad arma,
Tessera non caedit signum, non flumina inundant
Sanguine, sed positis armis in saecla recurrunt
Aurea et aeternis firmissima fundamentis.
Sic eat, atque hilares libeat transmittere ludo
Hinc noctes atque inde dies: iuvat, en iuvat, alta
Pervolitare iuga, aut vasto qua saevus in antro
Abdit aper catulos. Sic poscit odora canum vis,
Et lato, rex magne, tua haec venabula ferro,
Quaeque feras reddit faciles haec mitior aurae
Temperies atque avidis iam subdita flamma medullis.
Nam Venus, ut blandum inspiret per pectora amorem,
Nunc Paphon, Idaliumque suum, nunc alta Cythera
Linquens nota subit placide spelaea ferarum.
Quas actas caecis stimulis tibi, maxime regum,
Cogit ovans, raucos renovant dum cornua flatus,
Montium et assensu vox ingeminata remugit.
Saltibus ecce etiam Fauni Dryadesque relictis
Virgineisque choris accedit Delia cincta,
Delia quae moerens, te nempe absente, tot annos
Spreverat arma suis nimium desueta triumphis.
At comitum e latebris aliae pavitantia turbant
Agmina cervorum iaculo, convallibus imis
Praecipitant aliae, celeri iuga summa volatu
Contendunt superare aliae: simul emicat ardens

Venator cursuque leves praevertitur Euros:
Nec prius absistit quam fixus arundine cervus,
Quisquis es, in vacuis moribundus concidat arvis.
His ubi finis erat, tandem, Rex optime, lustras
Tellurem patriam. Quoquo vestigia flectis,
Quoquo oculos, pars nulla tuis non inclyta fastis
Ostentat monumenta. Aquilae hic Romanaque signa
Cessere, hic Dano de ingenti erecta tropaea,
Ultima et in cineres collapsa hic gloria Pictis,
Brittonum at inde plaga est tristi commissa duello
Utraque, quae caedes mente aversata priores
Ingenua pacem unanimi iam pectore spirat.
Hanc reges statuisse urbem dicuntur, at ista
Nobilitant regum cineres manesque sepulchra.
Hic rursus cunaeque Laresque et cara penates
Numina, quae primae quondam tibi conscia lucis.
Hic postquam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,
Exeruit tua se virtus, verique laboris
Fortuna usque adeo totum celebrata per orbem.
Sic oculos rex pasce, urget breve labilis aevi
Curriculum serosque seni quae lubricat annos
Canities, nisi fors primos Iolaus ad annos
Ut rediit dubia tectis lanugine malis,
Hoc caeli tractu, puro hoc natalis et haustu
Aeris addat idem Iunonia muneris Hebe,
Et plenis renovata fluant tibi stamina fusis.
Sicque utinam eveniat memor ista volubilis aetas!
Quam tamen, haec tanquam nunquam hinc cernenda per aevum,
Dum licet hauri oculis avidis. Ut pompa Deorum
Invitat! Neptunus equos classesque, viriles
Mars animos, segetesque Ceres, Nymphaeque salubres
Dant fontes, altis et flumina montibus orta,
Sive Caledoniis decurrant finibus, aucta
Grampius haec cano seu vertice fundat, ut oras
Lambat Abredoniae quippe addictissima regi
Ista suo et reliquas supra officiosa sorores,
Illae usque officiis celebres licet omnibus omnes.
Vin' flores? rident horti hinc, hinc prata, corollas
Dum calathis sua dona legunt nectuntque Napaeae.

Quin ipsa invitat caeli indulgentia, amice
Cunctaque conspirant elementa, tepentibus auris
Laxant arva sinus, atque omnis ubique resedit
Flatus, ut aequoreis placide se attemperet undis.
  Tum natalitiam veluti si laeta novarent
Fata tibi lucem (livor depaverit atris
Se licet in tenebris), totas delubra per urbes
Laetitiam plaususque patrum populique secundos
More novo ingeminant, dum sidera voce lacessunt
Cum teneris pueri, matresque, nurusque puellis.
Edocturi inter mensas vestigia quondam
Quae tua quasve ingens urbes impleveris hospes.
  Quin adeo tenuis si quondam rura Molorchi
Alcidae, magno quamvis Iovis incremento,
Sique ipsi placuere Iovi tua tecta Philemon,
Scotia nonne tibi placeat tua, maxime regum,
Dives agris opibusque potens, quas exigit usus
Vitae etiam illustris ? Magis ast opulenta superne
Quae tibi concessa est vita. Tu gloria nostra,
Tu gazae, nostrumque tuo fulgore coronas
Fulgorem, laudesque quibus Mavortia gaudent
Pectora ut indigenis. Nam nos et nostra tot illa
Oppida, munitae haud turres, haud ardua cingunt
Moenia, sed dextrae Spartanae, vincula foede
(Teste vel invidia), nunquam servilia passae.
Quid ? victi an vinci potuere ? an cedere pulsi
Scotigenae ? quorum vires atque inclyta gesta
Aggeribus fossisque ipsa est cohibere coacta
Roma ea quae Parthis iniecit fraena superbis,
Libera colla iugo tibi sic dat subdita regi,
Ut rosea seu luce dies retegatur, opacis
Seu tenebris nitidam nox lucem involverit atra,
Istis nulla domus non compleat aethera votis :
  En nos, Summe Parens, vitaeque necisque potestas
Quem penes est unum, meritas tibi solvimus uni
Ore animoque uno grates ; quod vescimur aura
Vitali, quod amica tegit concordia pennis
Haec niveis tua regna, procul discordibus armis,
Quod pia sacrati sequimur compendia verbi,

Muneris usque tui totum est. Tu fautor et auctor,
Quippe illum incolumem praestas, quo sospite sospes
Publica res, labente labat, tractura ruinam
Cum sonitu ingentem. Quae ne, pater optime, vincant
Haec retro in peius vergentia saecla, tuorum
Da pater O votis. Atque ut virtutis imago
Et regum exemplar vivûm rex omine dextro
Hactenus hoc molitus iter, sic salvus et usque
Auspiciis laetis faustum hinc iter omne revolvat,
Et longum, at dulcis patriae memor, exigat aevum.

The text has been compared with the first draft in the *Muses' Welcome:* the alterations in the *Delitiae* version show it to be a revision by the author. The following are the chief variations: l. 53, *aras* (*Del.*); l. 142, *Vel.* (*Muses' Wel.*); l. 185, *profecti* (*Muses' Wel.*); l. 233, *flectes* (*Muses' Wel.*); l. 257; *Huc.* (*Muses' Wel.*). After l. 159 the *Muses' Welcome* version has the following, omitted in the *Del. Poet. Scot.*:—

" Sic vincto hoc Christi sacrosancta Ecclesia (postquam
Reddita bello, Anglus cujus pars magna futurae
Grata rudimenta et primordia pacis amica
Belliger exhibuit) solido fundamine sedes
Hic positura suas, si te tria regna sub uno," etc.

The result, accordingly, is that the final version is not clear at this place.

The place where it was recited in 1617 is known from p. 123 of the *Muses' Welcome:* " The Kings Maiestie came to his palace of Falkland the xix day of May, where was presented to his M. this Poëme following ".

1. *Syneuphranterion.* The compound does not occur, but εὐφραντήριον, " a means of cheering," is cited by *L. and S.* from Byzantine writers.

13. The compliment seems almost absurdly indecent to the Royal Darling of the Muses. Semele requested Jupiter to visit her in all the splendours of the Thunderer!

26. For the Act. and depon. uses of the verb see *Dict.* (*s.v.*) *amplexor*.

29. *Ophyre*, Ophir.

30. Ovid, *Am.* i. 15, 34; Juvenal, xiv. 298.

31. *purpureum*, bright, flashing. " Where the *purple* of Ocean is deepest in dye ": Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, i. 13.

36. Laodamia, wife of Protesilaus.

39. As Ulysses preferred to see the smoke rise from Ithaca to all the joys of the land of the Lotus and Circe (*Odyssey*, i. 58: Virg. *Aen.* vii. 11).

45. The brazen-footed stag on Mount Maenalus; Virg. *Aen.* vi. 803.

49. The Gunpowder Plot. Intelligence received in Aberdeen, Nov. 13, 1605, and day kept as thanksgiving (Kennedy, *Annals*, i. 141); all to attend St. Nicholas Church on Sunday following. Broadside, preserved in City Charter Room, delivered to the magistrates for proclamation. Munro, *Aldermen and Provosts*, p. 128. " Who else nosed out the Fifth of November, save our royal selves? I puzzled it out, and trow ye that I cannot smell pouther? Ioannes Barclaius thought my ingine was in some measure inspiration, and terms his his-

tory of the plot *Series patefacti divinitus parricidii*, and Spondanus, in like manner, saith of us, *Divinitus evasit* " (*Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxvii.).

51. Homeric Hymn to Pythian Apollo, 185-90 (Baumeister).

55. James, however, when maudlin over his cups and impressed with the Spanish power, would denounce the *Dutch* as rebels. At the beginning of his reign the *Venetian* envoys were received by James, who muttered some pacific platitudes about the blessing of peace all round. For his correspondence with Father Paul Sarpi of Venice, see Hallam, *Literature*, ch. xix. *n.*; and on his moral turpitude on the assassination of William of Orange, see M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 111.

63. *Tantalides* Agamemnon, the great grandson of Tantalus, as head of the Confederate Greek fleet at Aulis.

78. Play on *Ignis* and *Ignatius*, in reference to the "fiery" controversy between James and other crowned heads with the Order of Jesuits, founded by Ignatius Loyola, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. The Church question in the Jacobean period is fully dealt with in Hallam's masterly chap. xix. of the *Literature of Europe*. For the Pope in tears over James's *Basilicon Doron*, see Tytler, *History*, iv. 309. David Lindsay, Parson of Belhelvie (Shand's *Funerals*, p. [illegible]) writes of Patrick Forbe[illegible] -

> " Our losse, alace, is gayne to the Ignatian brood,
> Whose machinations thou forsaw, whose practice thou withstood."

79. *Armeniæ*: Virg. *Ecl.* v. 29.

86. *canis trifaucis*, of Cerberus.

87. Celaenûs, of Celaeno, the Harpy.

93. Calais and Zethes, sons of Boreas and Orithya, drove the Harpies, when they persecuted Phineus, to the Strophades.

104 For his political purposes therein, see M'Crie's *Melville*, pp. 224-28.

107. The name of the heresiarch was Ἄρειος, Ărīus. But Prudentius (*Psychomachia*, 794) has the blunder in quantity :—

> " Hac sese occultant Photinus et Ārrĭus arte,
> Immanes feritate lupi ".

So also Menage: *Poemata*, p. 140, ed. Amst. 1687 :—

> " Grotiadae certant de religione Socinus,
> Ārrĭus, Arminius, Calvinus, Roma, Lutherus ".

114. *Colchica tellus*. Horace, *Odes*, xi. 13, 8.

127. Augustus thrice closed the Temple of Janus. Sueton. *Aug.* 22. Gibbon's estimate of Constantine (ch. xx.) is more likely to be correct.

140. Chrysolithus; topaz.

152. Narcissus, languishing of self-love, from his image reflected in the fountain.

164. Unio, either as "a unity" (late patristic use, Jerome, *Ep.* xxii. 19) or as "the pearl of nature". Probably the former is meant.

173. " Nothing in the world is single.
> All things by a law divine
> In another's being mingle."
> —Shelley, " The Fountains mingle with the River ".

207. The spondaic effect gives the idea of solidarity.

210. *Cornua.* For the hunting horn, see the hunt[illegible] *Bride of Lammermoor* [illegible]; for James as a horseman, the inimitable chapter xxvii. of *The Fortunes of Nigel.* The text is modelled on Virg. *Aen.* iv. 131-59.

235. For the ideas here Wedderburn clearly draws on the brilliant passage in Buchanan's *Epithalamium*, 1558, of Mary and the Dauphin: "Substitit hic Gothi furor," etc. Wedderburn is pale by comparison.

236. *e.g.*, the famous legend of the Hays of Luncarty (*Buchanan*, vi. 32), mythical ancestors of the neighbouring Earls of Errol. As an Aberdonian, Wedderburn would naturally think of the Danes at Gamery and Cruden (Boece, *History*, lib. xi. f. 244; *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, p. 489 and p. 375; Pratt's *Buchan* (1901), pp. 250, 251).

"The *Danes* from the north renewed eight diverse battels upon the Scots, but the heaps of their withered bones left in diverse corners of this Countrye, lyke the tale Cedars cut doune in Mont *Libanus*, may shew what mighty Iosuaes, destroying such sonnes of *Anak*, have weyed this Kingdomes Scepter heirtofore" (*Muses' Welcome*, p. 137, at Perth).

237. The legend of the extirpation of the Picts, by Kenneth Macalpine. See Nicholson's *Keltic Researches* (1904).

240. *e.g.*, the legendary foundation of Aberdeen, by King Gregory, about 877 (*Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 42).

250. Iolaus, son of Iphicles: restored to youth by Hebe.

253. Junonia Hebe: daughter of Jupiter and Juno.

280. Poor shepherd of Cleonae, who entertained Hercules when about to kill the Nemean lion (Virg. *Georg.* iii. 19).

281. *Incremento.* See Conington or Kennedy on Virg. *Ecl.* iv. 49.

282. Philemon, with his wife Baucis, entertained Jupiter (Ovid. *Met.* 8. 631).

290. The Burgh Records of Scotland shew (Hume Brown, *Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary*) the lack of walls was due to the poverty of the towns and not to the Spartan valour of the inhabitants. Sparta was unwalled.

293. Virgil, *Aen.* vii. 295.

295. The lines of Agricola. The national vaunt, all through the *Muses' Welcome*, is about as baseless as the Augustan laureate's attack on the Parthians (Horace, *Odes*, i. 12, 53).

306. Is this the Authorised Version of 1611?

310. *Haec retro Saecula.* The belief is not general but special. "It is certainly known that a question much debated in the speculative world of England about 1628 was the question whether there were signs of decay in Nature, whether the Present were necessarily inferior to the Past. Bacon's influence, opposed as it was to that abject reverence for antiquity which had prevailed since the revival of Letters, had given an impulse to what was still perhaps the heterodox sentiment, namely faith in the present and in the future." Masson's *Globe Milton.* p. 461, on the discussion by Milton in the University Thesis, *Naturam non pati Senium.* Johnson (*Life of Milton*) notes the belief, propagated in England by Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, in the *Corruption of Nature proved by Natural Reason* (1616). For the whole question, much debated in foreign academies, and the 1627 refutation of it in Hakewill's *Apology*, see Hallam, *Literature*, ch. xxvi. sect. iv. 46. The belief in Scotland, about the sun sinking, and the steady decay of Nature, is handled by Buckle, *Civilisation in England*, iii. p. 255, ed. Grant Richards, 1904.

IV. THE L'ENVOY OF THE GRACES OF ABERDEEN.

During the royal visit, the Burgh of Aberdeen was kept in expectation.

"Having repaired to Edinburgh, the magistrates of Aberdeen received early intelligence by letter, from the lords of the privy council, of his intentions to remain for some time in Scotland for his "sport and game." They were, at the same time, advised that he proposed to make a progress to the north, with his attendants, in the course of which he intended "to pay a visit to the chief boroughs of the kingdom, particularly Aberdeen; which, being among the best, his Majesty was so much the more anxious that all things be so orderly provided there, that there appear no marks of incivility, or token of penury or scant; and, therefore, recommending that lodgings be prepared in the most handsome, civil and courtly manner, with good bedding, well-washed and well-smelled *napperie*, clear and clean vessels, of sufficient largeness, plenty of provisions and vivers; the streets to be kept clear of *beggars* and *middings*." [1]

This minutely detailed dispatch being communicated to the citizens, assembled in their head court, they most cheerfully promised the strictest observance of the injunctions which had been given, and arranged matters accordingly. However well prepared they may have been for the reception of the royal party, they were extremely mortified by the disappointment which they met with, in not being honoured with a visit from his Majesty on this occasion. The king, although he was in the neighbourhood, at a hunting excursion, did not gratify the citizens with his presence; but many of his attendants repaired to the town, where they were received with the greatest marks of attention and respect. Here they remained for some time, and were hospitably entertained, at the expense of the community. The magistrates conferred upon them the freedom of the town; and that nothing might be deficient in the way of respect to the king, David Wedderburn, rector of the Grammar School, was requested by the magistrates to compose a poetical address, in Latin, complimental of his Majesty for honouring the kingdom with his presence at this time, and which appears to have been graciously received. For this work Mr. Wedderburn "received a present of fifty marks in money from the treasurer" (Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, i. pp. 135, 136).

For the list of those made burgesses of guild on this occasion, see p. 136 *n*. Only the name of the last, Archie Armstrong, the King's Fool, has survived.

Argument.

"Stay, [illegible] the land you leave that [illegible] the foe?" The goddesses turn to gaze. Meanwhile the Graces, the honoured stock of Eurynome, run up. "So then you go, perfect flower of kings. Silent are the birds that charmed the air while you the king were here, the burns cease to bicker. The Nymphs pine away, and call upon your name with the coming and the parting day. The sun that attends you on your arrival attends your departure, so you may see the heavenly orbs are at your call. The Cities late so joyous, now, as joys are never lasting, at the change and the withdrawal of the Muses cannot free themselves from grief." More she could not say. Aglaia takes up the tale. "Deeply in their hearts have the cities of Scotland felt this blow. Since you attended by the Muses

[1] For the orders about the swine sties (*cruffis*), the hanging of arras on the stairs, on the occasion of Queen Margaret's visit to Aberdeen in May, 1511, see *Aberdeen Council Register*, 30th April, 1511, and Gregory Smith's *Days of James IV.* (1890), p. 119.

—the source of your own rare poetical inspiration—depart, they cannot frame a worthy strain, nor fittingly express their gratitude. But sadder beyond her sisters is Aberdeen, as beyond the rest she has felt your love. If she boast not of it, inglorious let her languish, and perish the renown won through all time for the dues of hospitality. For though Aberdeen, styled Devana (like Dea for Deva) in the days of Ptolemy, has proved she has stood for one thousand and five hundred years, yet never through those years has she attained a greater boon. For you are her second founder ; as Camillus renewed Rome, so do you with the support of your Council renew the foundations of our city. Nor was this enough ; noble knights have been sent here. Our Bonaccord, the city's motto, so pleased them that being enrolled among us they confirm the omen that now the Fates demand the union of both races. How merrily we spent the nights, the streets are witness, resounding with festive shouts of 'Bonaccord.' Well done, O Second Solomon ! " So spoke Aglaia. Thalia added a prayer when the car was in flight, for day was sloping to the Western Main. "England holds the body and mind of the king, but in his mind let Scotland share." The charioteers cracked the whip, the car scapes the eyes' piercing ken.

IV. PROPEMPTICON CHARITUM ABREDONENSIUM.

[*Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*. ii. 566-69.]

Siste rotas, currus ferventes siste, querelis
Et lachrymis impende moram, quas fundere moeror
Rex abeunte iubet ; brevis haec, modo poscere fas sit.
Vosque Deae, aurigae regis, fluitantia lora
Et volucres inhibete axes. Anne hostica tellus
Quae vobis linquenda est ? Sin dulcedine regem
Patria nec mulcet solita nec cura suorum,
Nec lachrymae miseris confusae questibus udae,
Sed si certa animo regi sententia sedit,
Natali remeare solo, felicibus oro
Auspiciis pergat, cedens felicibus arvis.
Ast unum sine fraude mihi fas poscere regem,
Dum properat, lentus properet spatiumque loquaci
Vel modicum nostro velit indulgere labori.
   Haec ubi praecursor, referunt sua lumina Divae,
Primaque Religio, quam mystae et psallere docti
Circumdant ; horum vox aurea missa per astra
Innumeros numeros et non imitabile carmen
Sic ciet ut philomela homini prius aemula cedat,
Threiciumque sui pudeat, se iudice, vatem.

In patriam hinc Pietas sequitur, quae candida tota
Dum praeit et molli flexu moderatur habenas
Usque Caledonios peramico lumine fines
Respicit: at comitem lentam Prudentia lente
Increpat atque ultro quanto via longa labore
Corripienda monet: sequitur Constantia diva,
Quam fovet amplexu superis Astraea relictis.
Aequior haec votis sistit revocatque sorores.
Interea accurrunt Charites, veneranda propago
Eunonia prognata olim; par omnibus aetas,
Par species; Aglaia, Thaliaque, laetitiaeque
Euphrosyne mater prius, at nunc tristior axem
Prona petit supplexque humili sic voce profatur:
Ergone abis regum flos unice? nec tua spectas
Gaudia ut has oras tecum fugitiva relinquant,
Aut haec nostra quibus permutes finibus arva?
Gens armis opibusque potens adeunda, fatemur,
Et quam temperie caeli, quamque ore diserto,
Quam specie angelica melior natura bearit:
At non illa tibi prima incunabula lucis,
Non primae usuram, primos non aeris haustus
Contulit: has laudes terra haec sibi vindicat una.
Et tamen hanc linquens illam tibi deligis unam.
Ergo suum silvis Aquilo meditatur honorem
Decutere, et Dryadum nemora inter frondea scenis
Illuvies, nec pastorum Paeana canentum
Naiades sociae (per te pastoribus etsi
Uberior solito merces) pecudesque suetae
Luxuriare prius, mutae, mutaeque volucres
Aethera quae liquidae cantu mulsere peritae
Cum te rege suo: Zephyri non aura susurris,
Non strepitu rivi, non flumina murmure gaudent.
Quin etiam fama est, Nymphas sub rupe iacentes
Non vitreo undarum notos sub marmore lusus
Fingere vel saturare hyali sua pensa colore,
Sed desiderio lento tabescere, et usque
Te, veniente die, te decedente vocare.
Pastum aversati cervi, damaeque fugaces
Lucem aversatae solis procul in dumetis

Vitam aegramque inopemque trahunt, licet immemor artis
Delia tela, tot et comites, seque abdat in antris.
Nam neque iam cordi comites, neque tela, recessus
Te nemorum linquente sacros et amoena vireta.
Quin ne ipsum luctus exsors caelum ; ecce repente
Scotorum iam aversus equos Sol iungit ab oris,
Conditus in nubem et Libyae devexus in Austros ;
Sol comes inde tui accessus, comes inde recursus.
Sic obstricta tibi est caelestia cernere signa.
Quaeque urbes nuper laetae nova carmina regi
Praesenti cecinere tibi, plausuque frementes
Indulsere choris epulis et ubique paratis
Regifico luxu, sociorum assuescere mensis
Queisque voluptati socios, queis numina testes
Affectûs (qualis tandem genitore reducto
Distinuere diu quem trans maris aequora venti
Pertentant natorum animos parvosque nepotes),
Nunc vice (ut haud unquam constant sibi gaudia) versa
Et tecum, ereptis Musis se solvere luctu
Heu nequeunt. Talis tanti est praesentia Regis.
   Hactenus, et lachrymis in moesta cadentibus ora,
Caetera non potuit. Subit huic Aglaia serena
Fronte magis, niveas atque interfusa papillas
Gratia laetitiam lachrymis immiscet amaris.
   Haec autem : Hunc urbes presserunt corde dolorem
Scotia quotquot habet ; non has sibi conscia virtus,
Non fecunda virûm tellus, non atria cultu
Splendida regali flectunt. Tu quippe Camenis
(Unde tuis fluxit numeris non publica vena),
Dum comitatus abis, rex maxime, pangere carmen
Heu meritum nequeunt memoresque expendere grates,
Quas tibi, quasque choro procerum comitumque tuorum,
Angligenisque tuis satrapis, tua Scotia debet.
Luget Edinburgum hoc regni caput, hoc Taodunum,
Caeligenûm donum Sterlinum, Glascua, Fanum
Andreae, Aonidum columen Sophiaeque palaestrae ;
At tam supra alias Abredonia moesta sorores,
Illa tuum quam supra alias persensit amorem.
Quem si non iactet, iaceat iam ingloria et omni

Parta tot hospitii officiis laus concidat aevo.
Nam Ptolemaei etsi Dēvana Abredonia saeclo
Dicta olim (Dĕa Dēva velut) se mille per annos
Quingentosque stetisse probarit, mille per annos
Quingentosque tamen maiora haud munera nacta est.
Huius enim ille alter tu conditor: utque Camillus
Romae, sic nostrae renovas fundamina sedis
Prima, tuo summo tibi suffragante Senatu.
Nec satis hoc, isti sed dum praeludis amori,
Illustres huc missi Equites sic se ore ferentes
Ut qui non ullis veterum virtute secundi.
Scilicet his placuit bona sic concordia (nostrae
Lemma urbis), nostris adscripti ut civibus omen
Firment iam leges fatorum poscere, gentem
Utraque ut auspiciis gens his coalescat in unam.
Namque ut nos hilares solida inter gaudia noctes
Egerimus, testes vestro hoc clamore secundo
Quae fremuere, viae, *Bonă[c]cord*, Abredonia testis,
Testes tot choreae Bacchi inter pocula laeta.
  Macte animi Solomon alter: quam prodis amorem
Tu lectos mittendo equites Aquilonis ad oras,
Tam vim iudicii et mentis regalis honores
Accumulando istis, quos tractus nubium in altos
Evehit incoctum generoso pectus honesto.
Haec Aglaia: preces super addit tertia, curru
Iam fugiente, dies namque inclinabat Iberi
Gurgitis ad metas; oculis tamen illa sequuta
(Dum licuit) currum, cupidaeque faventia menti
Longius assueto cernebant lumina, vota haec
Dum geminat tenditque manus cum voce supinas:
  Vos arva, atque metus mihi conscia flumina, regi
Si qua secunda meo, vestros sic usque colonos
Sospitet alma Ceres, undasque recludere dulces
Sic aveant Nymphae, nitido ac argenteus ore
Fons saliat, vivus scatebrisque perennibus auctus.
Finibus incolumem hunc Tamesinis reddite regni
Delicias triplicis; Quibus an quid maius ab arce
Sol videt aetherea, gremio vel daedala tellus
Concipit Oceani refluis qua cingitur undis?

Vosque Euri cohibete animos irasque minaces,
Turbida ne valeant effundere nubila vires.
Sibilet aura tamen levior quae regis ad aures
Mollius ista ferat. Regis tenet Anglia corpus
Quin animumque, sed usque animi huius Scotia pars sit.
Dixerat, aurigae torto insonuere flagello.
Luminis interea fraenis per aperta solutis
Aequora praecipitans aciem iam effugerat axis.

Propempticon, προπεμπτικόν, a farewell poem wishing a prosperous journey. So Statius, *Silv.* 3. 2, Metio Celeri; Sidonius, *Carm.* 24; Ad Libellum; and the poem by Sir Thomas Craig: "Ad serenissimum Britanniarum Principem Henricum, e Scotia discedentem, Propempticon; Edinburgi, excudebat Robertus Charteris, 1603. 4to." Both the *Syneuphranterion* and the *Propempticon* are reprinted from the *Delitiae Poet. Scot.* in Kennedy's *Annals*, Appendix No. IX. i. pp. 471-76.

16. *Psallere docti.* An indiscreet reference to the choir of singers in the chapel of Holyrood (Burton, *History*, vi. p. 41; Hume Brown, ii. 267).

18. *Innumeros*, countless. The reference is to the epitaph of Plautus:—

"Postquamst morte datus Plautus comoedia luget:
Scenast deserta; dein Risus, Ludus, Iocusque
Et *numeri innumeri* simul omnes collacrumarunt."

(*Gellius*, i. 24. 3: but there the meaning may be "careless numbers").

24. Orpheus.

26. Virg. *Aen.* i. 418.

30. *Eunonia.* So text: but "Eurynome" must be read: the Graces were daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome (*Cf.* Milton, *L'Allegro*, 12-16).

39. Angelica. The well-known story of Gregory in the Roman slave market, and the captives from Deira, "Non Angli, sed Angeli".

45. Virg. *Georg.* ii. 404.

47. The Act for the "Plantation of Kirks". "Their powers and duties were, out of the teinds or titles then dispersed among various hands, to assign a stipend to the minister of each church. The minimum allowance was equivalent to 500 merks, a sum estimated at £27 15s. 6d. sterling; the maximum reached 800 merks, estimated at £44 9s. sterling. As ecclesiastical lawyers and antiquaries found that the complaints of the Churchmen about their incomes were much modified after this concession began to work, there is the inference that it gave them some satisfaction" (Burton, *History*, vi. 45).

61. In compliment to James, as the mighty hunter.

65. *Adversus*, text: but Virg. *Aen.* i. 568 is decisive.

75. Horace, *Odes*, iv. v. 9-12.

88. Compliment to the royal poet's supposed merits.

94. *Sterlinum*, as being perched on high: "facit hoc vicinia coeli," Arthur Johnston, *Musa*, vol. ii. p. 259; Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, v. xviii.—

"The bulwark of the North,
Grey Stirling, with her towers and town."

95. *Andraeae.* Arthur Johnston in his lines on St. Andrews, vol. ii. p. 268, wisely avoids this quantity.

97. For the Silver Cup of Bon-Accord, and its part in civic festivities, see *Book of Bon-Accord*, pp. 13-15.

100. Kennedy's *Annals*, i. pp. 2-4; *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 23; Burton, *History*, viii. 549. Kennedy's date is A.D. 140. "Nam ex Ptolemaeo testatur Camdenus eandem sub Devanae vel Denanae nomine supra mille et sexcentos annos floruisse." William Smith, *Oratio* of 1702 (*Aberd. Quatercent. Studies:* Bibliography, p. 416), quoted by Joseph Robertson, in *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 150.

104. "Before James returned to England he granted a renovation of the ancient charters of the borough, by which he confirmed, in the most ample manner, all the former rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens. The charter of confirmation is dated at Faulkland, 17th July" (Kennedy, *Annals*, i. p. 127; Munro, *Aldermen and Provosts*, p. 125).

110. Lemma, λῆμμα, theme, title. The *Delitiae* text gives *limina*, but Irving, *Scotish Poets*, i. 204, affords the means of emendation.

116. The festal cries of "Bon-Accord" are strangely referred by both Irving and Kennedy (*Annals*, i. 91, 92), not to the inebriating effects of the Cup of Bon-Accord, but to the survival of the shouts, greeting the old Abbot and Prior of Bon-Accord, in connection with the Mystery Pl[illegible].

118. *Solomon.* Henry IV. of France said James was necessarily Solomon, as "the Son of David (Rizzio), who played on the harp"; his minister Sully is the author of the scoff, that James was "the wisest fool in Christendom."

119. This excuse for a convivial glass at the expense of the ratepayers is gravely treated as a proof of royal wisdom. The visit was again made in 1633. See George Robertson's *Comitia Cal. Scoticana*, 393-403.

125-43. Modelled on Juvenal, iii. 316-20.

V. DAVID WEDDERBURN REPLIES TO DR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

The letter of Johnston which calls forth this reply should be carefully studied in *Musa*, vol i. pp. 190-94. It is perhaps the most finished and interesting performance of that master of elegiac verse, and naturally it rouses Wedderburn to a reply in the same metre. In the 1632 *Parerga* of Arthur Johnston the lines here given follow, reprinted in the *Delitiae*. The letter and the reply are both of great local interest, as they contain many biographical touches in the lives of the writers. Johnston carries off the palm for ease, simplicity and finish of style; Wedderburn seems conscious of that, and half humorously ascribes this to the woes of his profession. He feels (25-26) he is getting old and that his "nature is subdued to what it worked in, like the dyer's hand" (Shak., *Sonnet* cxi.). Interesting, too, is the glimpse of the Rector in his den, "the den of Palaemon," in the old Schoolhill building (15), weary of gerund grinding and a stranger to the poetical dreams of his youth. Notable, also, is the picture of the farewell of the two friends at the pier (in 1599, *Musa*, vol. ii. p. xvii.), with its glimpses of the old links, as seen in the 1661 Gordon map, and of the old course of the Don (Kennedy's *Annals*, i. p. 5 *n.*), when

> "The Don doon [illegible],
> The tide weish up the Castle Brae,
> And whaur [illegible]
> A half a score o' birlins lay."
>
> ([illegible] *M*[illegible]).

The date of Johnston's letter and the reply is subsequent to 1622 (*Musa*, vol. ii. p. xxi.) Wedderburn's joy in Johnston's renown recalls Tennyson's

> "Whate'er [illegible]
> I felt and feel, tho' left alone.
> His being working in mine own,
> The footsteps of his life in mine.
> A life that all the Muses deck'd
> With gifts of grace, that might express
> All-comprehensive tenderness,
> All-subtilising intellect . . .
> A friendship as has master'd Time."
>
> (*In Mem*[illegible])

A[illegible]

I see your white [illegible], Johnston, and [illegible]. Where is [illegible] prime? But the [illegible] the Danubes, are nothing to the w[illegible] I [illegible] in the [illegible] P[illegible]. [illegible] blemish tells on the worker and his work. In teaching the young idea how to shoot, I have missed my old poetical aspirations; but why [illegible] the Muses somewhat idle, but your fortune has been equal to your genius; as you press on to Pindus, the hand of Ovid has culled you a garland. You have sifted all the wisdom of science, of medicine, and of philosophy, sounding with rare skill the depths of nature.

I foresaw this when in your tiny skiff you skirted the shores of poesy: you call me on, I follow more slowly. Common tastes united us in a common love, which fears no difference of lot, gathering strength with forty years. No wintry blast, I challenge heaven, conquers our love; let not the great names of mythological friendship take the prize from us. Hence my grief, while you were in foreign parts. There is a spot at the sandy beach; how often did I groan and weep here, when the zephyrs filled your sails! Where yet I could follow them, I was Phyllis and Laodamia. As often as I stalked on the deserted beach, you ever were the cause of my sadness. How often I cursed Tiphys, and the first farer in the deep! How often did I cry, What is all the wealth of the Arabians without you, my chiefest joy? But Heaven has wisely considered my grief, in guiding your triumphant return. Let me to you be like Medea, renewing your comforts in life as she did the old age of Aeson, and let Bacchus and Venus attend me. Let the one banish care, and let the other grant that your Cynthia ever love you as when young. If meantime I sing aught, lead off: you were, and ever shall be, "my guide, philosopher and friend".

V. ARTURO JONSTONO M.D. RESPONDET DAVID WEDDERBURNUS.

[*Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, ii. 569-73.]

[*Poetarum Scotorum Musae Sacrae*, Edinb. 1739, i. p. xlii.-v.]

Has ego cerno nives, cerno Ionstone, querorque,
  Et nivis heu lacrymae more liquentis eunt.
Dumque retro specto melioris tempora vitae,
  Quaeque ferunt anni gaudia prima rudes,
Deficio, quaerensque tuis solamina curis
  Implicor, an sileam nescius, anne loquar.
Heu! ubi, quae nobis quondam florentibus annis
  Otia, veris ubi blandior aura novi?
Vivida nunc ubi vis animi? quam serior aetas
  Usque tibi reparat, deterit usque mihi.
Sed neque causa fugit; nam qui miserande labores
  Sisyphe te, Tityum quae laniena premit,
Quae rota, qui lacerant angues Ixiona torti,
  Progeniem Danai quae manet urna feram,
Pars quota poenarum quas pendo Palaemonis antro
  Lustra tot inclusus, dum fero mille neces?
Quas qui scire velit, Libyco quot in aequore fluctus,
  Ignea quot niteant sidera nocte, petat.
Scilicet hinc, si quas melior natura benigne
  Contulerat dotes deperiere meae.
Adspice Carpathium qui findit puppibus aequor,
  Adspice qui duri praelia Martis amat;
Quas sentina vomit circumfert navita faeces,
  Trux bellatorem Mars docet esse trucem.
Omne abit in mores studium, mihi crede, sequaxque
  Artificis vitium semper et artis idem.
Inde mali mihi causa mei: nam pectora fingo
  Dum tenera et pueros erudiisse sat est,
Nec mihi concessum pro spe iuga visere Phoebi,
  Nec mihi fortunae qui fuit ante tenor.
Fortunae sed quid nequicquam ingrata revolvo,
  Carmine quid moveo te, Camarina, meo?
Hoc fateor, liceatque mihi sine labe fateri,
  Cum [illegible]

Adde quod Aonidas semper quid inane putavi,
Nec placuit genio pulvis et umbra meo.
Quod si parva mihi fas est componere magnis,
Sic Laertiades tractus in arma fuit.
Ipse dolo falsus falsum sic traxit Achillem
Aulida, ut Inachias duceret inde rates.
Par genio fortuna tuo; tibi, tangere famae
Dum properas portus, aestus et aura favent.
Ecce tibi proavûm generoso sanguine dignum
Ingenium, primus nobilitatis honos!
Ecce tuis elegis dum tendis ad ardua Pindi
Culmina, Nasonis lecta corona manu!
Purpureus nitet hic amarantus, lilia rident,
Cumque apio violae, cum violisque rosae.
Hîc, Buchanane, tuae defensae praemia Musae,
Quercus, et hinc triplex laurus amoena comae.
Ne quid enim desit quo vertice sidera tangas,
Aevi et miraclis adnumerere tui;
Archytas quidquid, quidquid Podalirius ausus,
Et Sophiae quidquid circulus omnis habet,
Linceo id omne tuo rimatus lumine, rara
Naturae penitos excutis arte sinus.
Haec ego praesensi iam tum, cum remige Phoebo
Exiguâ legeres littora sacra rate.
Praesensi, nec avis praepes mihi penna, nec exta,
Sed ratio augurium judiciumve fuit.
(Tum memini et meminisse iuvat), nunc aurea tentas
Fila lyrae Aoniis solicitanda modis.
Nunc annos supra penetras in castra Lycaei,
Ponis et a comitum rapta tropaea globo.
Meque subinde vocas, propero dum lentius atque
Cogor ab adversis vela referre Notis.
Haud secus accipitris pedibus praedatur aduncis
Pullus, adhuc nisus dum docet aura leves.
Haud secus in silvis errare leunculus audet,
Dente petiturus rhinocerota novo,
Primaque luxurians in praelia taurus arenam
Spargit et impositas iactat in astra pilas.

Indolis haec animos sociarunt vincula nostros,
His nos nativo foedere iunxit amor,
Qui non ambiguae metuit discrimina sortis
Temporis aut varias instabilesque vices.
Namque quater denis robur iam sumpsit ab annis,
Perque suos coepit provehiturque gradus.
Ornus adhuc fibris Erymanthi in culmine nixa
Vel modicis cedit flatibus, Eure, tuis:
Latius hinc tenues paulatim fundere ramos
Gaudet et aestivis se decorare comis.
Aerio at tandem iactans se vertice Cauros
Spernit et irati fulmen ab arce Iovis.
Noster talis amor; quem non (pia numina testor)
Ulla procelloso turbine vincit hiems.
Absit ut Aeacides palmam vel fidus Achates
Hanc tibi praeripiat, praeripiatve mihi,
Huic licet Aeneas, illi licet afforet armis
Quem sub inassuetis procubuisse ferunt.
Euryalus, Damon, suavissima vatibus olim
Nomina, sed quoties nomina ficta legas?
Integra nostra fides; hanc nos candore mereri
Vita, vel invidia teste, peracta probet.
Inde dolor, qui me tantum non perdidit, orbis
Dum procul a patria te peregrinus habet.
Est locus adductis curvos sinuatus in arcus
Cornibus, Oceanus pulsat utrumque latus:
Intus arenosum decorant duo flumina littus,
Nympharumque rudi pumice tecta domus,
Hic quoties gemui? quam fletibus ora rigavi,
Implerent Zephyri cum tibi vela leves?
Vela tibi implerent Zephyri, mihi pectora luctus,
Ossa tremor, lachrymae lumina maesta piae.
Tum mihi Demophoon visus dare carbasa ventis,
Tum mihi Ionstonus Protesilaus erat,
Quàque sequi licuit, spectans tua lintea, Phyllis,
Haemonis et sensu Laodameia fui.
Non tamen hic nostrum sensus saturavit amorem,
[illegible]

Tristis in hac vacua quoties spatiabar arena,
  Tu mihi tristitiae semper origo novae.
Tecum totus ego, te dum desidero, dumque
  Te veniente die, te fugiente cano.
Haud aliter genitrix tua te, Proserpina, campis
  Flevit in Ennaeis finitimisque iugis.
Hebrides haud aliter Nymphae, Rhodopeius Orpheus
  Dum dolet Eurydicen nocte dieque suam.
Et nunc Halcyonas desertas alloquor, antra
  Nunc peto Grampiaci tesquaque sola sinus.
Ah quoties, dixi, pereat male Tiphys et Argo
  Quisquis et hoc primus gurgite fecit iter.
Ah quoties Arabum quid me, mea prima voluptas,
  Te sine, divitiae deliciaeque iuvent ?
Sed bene consuluit nostro Deus ille dolori,
  In patria tandem quo duce laetus ovas.
Sic Musae voluere, tuae tutela senectae,
  Quae felice diu progrediatur ave !
Simque tibi Colchis, renovans solatia vitae,
  Et mihi sit Liber, sit Cytherea comes.
Ille graves abigat curas ; det et altera, pulchra
  Te tua ceu iuvenem Cynthia semper amet.
Si quid ego interea moduler, tu praecine, Phoebus
  Unus semper eras tu mihi, semper eris.

15. Q. Remmius Palaemon, grammarian and teacher of Quintilian (*Juvenal*, vi. 451; vii. 251).

25. "Abeunt studia in mores," says Bacon, after the famous sentence (*Of Studies*), "Histories make one wise," etc.

32. The proverb for letting well alone, *Ne moveas Camarinam*, of removing one ill by a greater (Virg. *Aen.* iii. 700). Camarina, on S. coast of Italy, was rendered unhealthy by the marshy exhalations from the Hipparis; which, however, secured it from invasion.

34. "Even in *my* ashes live their wonted fires."

38. Wedderburn had been lured to the Muses, as Ulysses, feigning insanity, had been detected by Palamedes and taken to Troy.

40. As Ulysses lured Achilles (Hor. *Od.* i. 8. 13-16), when concealed at the court of Lycomedes, King of Scyros.

46. The elegiac repute of Johnston, "Naso Redivivus".

49. The satires of Johnston on Dr. George Eglishem, for the attack on Buchanan (*Musa*, vol. i. pp. 14-52).

53. Archytas, the Pythagorean of Tarentum (Hor. *Odes*, i. 128); Podalirius, son of Aesculapius, with reference to Johnston's medical degree.

56. Penitos. Penitus, adjective. Ante and post classical.

59. No need of signs of augury or divination by haruspices.

65. Referring to Johnston's lines, 19-22.

71. [illegible] dors in the Spanish bull fights.

80-90. Let not our friendship be inferior to that of Achilles and Patroclus, of Euryalus and Nisus, of Damon and Pythias.

97. Reference to [illegible] Florence Wilson (q.v.) :—

"Ad Rhodani terra quam procul a patria".

105. *Demophoon*, son of Theseus. *Phyllis*, daughter of the Thracian King Sithon, committed suicide, through his long stay at Athens. *Protesilaus*, husband of Laodamia, who bewailed his loss.

108. Haemonis, Thessalian.

121. Tiphys, the pilot of the Argo (Virg. *Ecl.* iv. 34).

129. Let your wife love you as if still young. Johnston's wife, Marie de Cagniol, who died in Aberdeen in 1624 (*Musa*, vol. i. p. xxi.).

132. Cynthia, the flame of the elegiac Propertius.

VI. TO THE MEMORY AND GREAT PLACE OF GEORGE, MOST ILLUSTRIOUS EARL MARISCHAL.

WEDDERBURN'S TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDER OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

Argument.

Of old seven cities, equal in love, contended for the birthplace of great Homer. But, mighty Earl, [illegible] over your grave. France longs to associate herself with your brother, whose loss Geneva bewails and Beza immortalises in song. The Dane, to recall the royal bridal, would with a great sum buy this stone, regardless of Camus laid low. Germany attentively remembers the old Catti who inhabited the depths of the Hercynian Forest. Greece beholds at Aberdeen Athens revived, the sacred walls of a new shrine of Athene, and claims you for herself alone as the one pillar of the Muses; while mother Scotland rejoices in your long descent. Father Jove himself hesitated in doubt, as he marks the part played by the Marischal, the camp at Dupplin, the capture of Perth, the marks of royal reiterated confidence, the everlasting loyalty for eight centuries, and the son the house's hope, through whom the race of Keith almost outdoes itself in rank. Then they say he quietly thus decided the quarrel. "Let Heaven have his soul, Dunnottar his body, and the whole fabric of sky and land have his renown."

VI. MEMORIAE ET AMPLITUDINI GEORGII, MARISCHALLI COMITIS ILLUSTRISSIMI.

[*Lacrymae Academiae Marischallanae, 1623. Raban.*]

Contendere olim de stirpe insignes Homeri
  Septem urbes, magni vatis, amore pares.
Ast excelse comes, Iove iudice, gentibus ecce
  Lis est de tumulo maior oborta tuo.
Gallia avet fratri sociare, Geneva peremptum
  Quem flet et aeterno carmine Beza sacrat.
Utque Danus recolat sponsalia regia, cippum
  Magno emat hunc ; strati est nec memor usque Cami.
Hoc agit et veteres memorans Germania Cattos,
  Saltus Hercynii qui coluere sinus.
Graecia Aberdoniae reparatas spectat Athenas,
  Spectat Athenaei moenia sacra novi,
Teque unum Aonidum columen sibi vindicat uni,
  Stemmate dum proavûm Scotia mater ovat.
Dumque Marischalli partes, Duplinia castra,
  Perthumque et Brussi fixa trophaea manu,
Ius Praefecturae, geminum Proregis honorem,
  Perpetuamque quater saecula bina fidem,
Spemque domûs natum signat, Ketheia per quem
  Gens prope nobilior nobilitate sua est,
Haesit in ambiguo pater ipse hic Iupiter : inde
  Litem sic placide composuisse ferunt.
Divi animam, exuvias animae Dunotria, famam
  Coeli tota habeat machina, tota soli.

David Wedderburnus,
Literaturae Politioris
Professor, Abredoniae.

1. Mentioned in the well-known epigram :—

> Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenae,
>   Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.

5. William Keith. For ref. see lines on him by John Johnston, *Heroes*, ix. (*q.v.*).

7. The marriage proceedings of James VI. and Anne of Denmark.

8. Camus. For legend, see Introd. to William Wedderburn's *Apotheosis*.

9. Referring to the story that the Earl Marischal on the Continent was recognised as a descendant of the Catti by the Landgrave of Hesse, chief of the tribe. The legend was (Pratt's

Buchan, p. 112, [illegible] that the Catti, [illegible] the Saltus Hercynius or Black Forest, flying from Roman oppression, settled in Cattiness or Caithness!

11. For the eulogy on the Marischal foundation, see the lines by Archibald Symson in *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 2.

15. *Partes.* The "part" of a character on the stage (Terence, *Phormio*, Prol. 27).

15. Allusion to the *castra* or camp of Edward Balliol at Dupplin. "Caesus in acie Robertus Kethus cum magno propinquorum et clientium numero" (*Buchanan*, ix. 7).

15. Perthum. Taken by Robert Keith, with James and Simon Fraser, in 1332 (*Buchanan*, ix. 8; Johnston's "Heroes Scoti" (in *Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 687).

17. Lord Lieutenant in North, 1593; High Commissioner of Parliament, 1609.

19. William Keith, 6th Earl Marischal.

VII. TO ANDREW LOGIE.

From [illegible] (Raban, [illegible], p. 5). For the book and its author, see on William Cargill (*s.v.*).

Argument.

True soldier of God is he, whose feud is honest and who wages war in peace. They wander like a fleeting shadow that in this field have otherwise shown their strength. That, Logie, is your praise. For while you show yourself in arms, and under your guidance primitive Rome fights against the new Rome; while (the fate of the age!) wave after wave follows with schism in its train, you ever stretch forth the olive branch, your watchword is ever Christ's, the love of peace. But now, what carnage! Not the threshold of the temple, but the very shrines themselves are wet with blood!

AUTHORI.

Dissidium sine dissidio, sine lite maligna,
    Cui lis et bello qui sine bella gerit,
Militat ille Deo vere: velut umbra vagantur
    Qui secus hic vires exseruere suas.
Ista Logi tua laus. Nam dum te ostendis in armis,
    Oppugnatque novam te duce Roma vetus,
Dumque (aevi fatum!) velut unda supervenit undam,
    Schismata schisma parit, vulnera vulnus alit,
Vsque sacram puris manibus tu tendis olivam,
    Vsque tibi Christi tessera, Pacis Amor.
At nunc o strages! o funera! sanguine templi
    Non aditus, verum ipsa immaduere adyta.

D. Wedderburnus.

VIII. ABREDONIA ATRATA.

Sub obitum | Serenissimi et Potentissimi Monarchae | Iacobi VI. Pacifici | Britanniae Magnae, Galliae, et Hiberniae | Regis Fortunatissimi | Fidei Defensoris et Asser | toris Doctissimi.

— *dicique beatus*
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.

Abredoniae,

Excudebat Edvardus Rabanus Anno Domini 1625.

[Woodcut: Bon-Accord. Insignia urbis Abredoniae.]

Ad Amplissimos Curiae Abredonensis Primates.

Nos lessu *Henrici* qui funera flevimus olim,
Ire iterum in lachrymas mors iubet ecce Patris.
Nec modo mors iubet hoc nunquam matura, sed illa
Vitae etiam atque animi pignora mille pii
Quae *Bon-ăcord* alias supra urbes sola subinde
Insigni experta est eximioque gradu,
Haec vos, O Proceres, Equitum comitante catervâ
Usque adeo memori mente fovere iuvat,
Ut cum alii iusto doleant, vos perpete luctu,
Ni *Patrem in Nato* cernere fata darent.

V. A. Addictissimus
D. Wedderburnus.

Primates. To the Town Council.
1. *lessu*, for the declension see note on *lessum*, on Death of Prince Henry.
5. See on *Propempticon*, 104.
7. See on *Propempticon*, 108.
10. Hopes of Prince Charles.

V. A. is for "Vestrae Auctoritati". In his *Meditationes Campestres*, p. 7, there is given "*Tuae Auctoritati Addictissimus*," in the dedication to Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels. "C. T. Addictiss. Robertus Howaeus" (*Celsitudini Tuae*, to Count of Nassau) in Howie's dedication of Buchanan's *Sphaera*, 1586.

ABERDEEN IN MOURNING.

The whole of the poem should be read in close conjunction with the similar work by Arthur Johnston, in vol. i. pp. 86-94.

Their tone is curiously remote from historical fact, however much the more discreet compliments of Johnston, the courtly Medicus Regius, may differ from the distantly-situated Wedderburn, whose views may be taken to present one section at least of opinion prevalent at the time in Aberdeen. It will be noticed that he carefully avoids all reference to Queen Mary.

No man is a hero to his valet, and nothing can be added to the famous account of the royal person by Sir Anthony Weldon, in the *Annals* of Sir James Balfour.

"His court," says *Burton*, v. 373, "was the crew of Momus, without the seductive cup of Circe that was employed to seduce better natures to the level of its degradation. To whoever approached it, the eye and nostrils told of the abomination before he entered, and he made his election in full consciousness of what it was. The meanness of those about him, his loathsome familiarities with them, his diseased curiosity about the things that rightly-tempered minds only approach at the bidding of necessity and duty, his propensity to stir whatever was rank and offensive, afforded to his malignant enemies the range over the whole scale of sensual vices as their armoury. And yet there is reason to believe that he was not an unfaithful husband, and that his only personal vice was in the bottle. Yet although his indulgence in drinking was, like the other offences of his habits, not only undraped by any outward cover of decorum, but in a manner profusely thrust on the gaze of all men, it appears to have been superficial rather than deep: he seems to have indulged in continuous soaking, after the German fashion, rather than after the manner of his own countrymen, to have reserved his powers for deep drinking."

"His selected maxim was (*Burton*, v. 377) 'Blessed are the peacemakers'; and practically he followed it in the neutral sense of avoiding the responsibility of war. How his mother's disposition and career were the reverse of this—how prone she was to strife and blood, and how it had been permitted to her to curse the world by the exercise of her propensities, we have fully seen. And yet, in comparison with her strange eventful history, the peaceful tenor of her son's reign loses the dignity that an eminent regal virtue should have bestowed on it. In truth his pacific tendencies came forth in a form uncongenial to the period, and perhaps to all periods. It expressed itself in personal timidity, and that was a defect so odious that no one could tolerate it, so as patiently to examine what good influence there might be lurking behind it. Personally he earned the reward of his pacific nature. He was the first monarch of his race since the Jameses began who was permitted to reach the natural duration of his days."

Peculiarly ludicrous and erroneous will appear lines 125, 126: "We possess too many corroborative accounts of these entertainments to doubt that they were gross and indecorous. At a feast given by Cecil at Theobalds the two mighty princes, James and Christian [his brother-in-law, Christian IV. King of Denmark], got so drunk that his English Majesty was carried to bed in the arms of his courtiers, and his Danish majesty mistook his bed-chamber, and offered the last of insults to the Countess of Nottingham, the handsome and spirited wife of the Lord High Admiral of England. But at the same great entertainment James's subjects, ladies as well as gentlemen of the highest rank, gave proof that they were capable of following the example of their sovereign. 'Men,' says an eye-witness [Sir John Harington in the *Nugae Antiquae*], 'who had been shy of good liquor before now wallowed in beastly delights; the ladies abandoned their sobriety and were seen to roll about in intoxication.' . . . James continued his life of indolence and ease, hunting a good part of the year and lying in bed the greater part of the day when he was not so pleasantly engaged. He even went so far as to say that he would rather return to Scotland than be chained for ever to the Council table. It was rarely that his subjects could get access to him in his retreats. When they did his address and demeanour and appointments clashed strangely with the notion of a most royal and heaven-descended prince, the image, as he called himself, of the God-head. He was dressed all over in colours green as the grass, with a little feather in his cap and a horn instead of a sword by his side. His queen, Anne of Denmark, was as fond of dancing and masks, fine dresses and costly entertainments, as he was of hunting; nor had she, on the whole, much more personal dignity than her husband" (Blackie's *Comprehensive History of England*, iii. 313, 315).

His religious controversies with the Catholics, 143-46, gave the royal pedant an opportunity for making himself ludicrous in the eyes of Europe. His persecution of the Dutch divine, Conrad Vorstius, who succeeded to the chair of Arminius at Leyden in 1609, led him to bully the Synod of Dort (Irving, *Scotish Poets*, ii. 244-47: *cf.* the fine scene over this in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. ix.). James was the last king to relight the fires of Smithfield. Bartholomew Legate, an Arian heretic, was examined by the king and bishops, committed to Newgate, tried before the Consistory Court, and burned, 18th March, 1612. On 11th April, following Easter Eve, Edward Wightman was burned at Lichfield. Yet, to Wedderburn and to the party of Bishop Patrick Forbes, James appears the model of the Rex Pacificus, and the follower of the early Christian Church of Constantine. This is the Father of the "Aberdeen Doctors."

"In connection with the publication of this book the following entry occurs in the Accounts of the Burgh of Aberdeen under date 1624-25, printed in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club, vol. v. p. 101: Item to Mr. Dauid Wedderburne, for some poesies made be him on the death of the king, at the desyre of the toune, and for printing thairoff, 33 lib. 6s." (Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 20).

Argument.

Shades of Buchanan and Muses of Du Bartas turn here, not that the vales of Elysium may roll aloft the cries of joy in their bowery glades, but that the Cean dirge may chant for your king the farewell strain. Ay, dead is the king, the Peace Maker, best of Kings. All that Wit, Prudence, Worth, the applause of the world, and Plenty with her horn could effect, was stored that our age should rejoice in its peerless king. Why mention *our* age? I should doubt if his equal has ever lived. What of Alexander and Caesar: thunderbolts of war, purchasing the bubble reputation in streams of blood? But he had his name and glory from peace; such I may believe were the happier days of man in the reign of old Saturn, and such the early bloom of the age of gold. When Elizabeth sought the mansions of the blest, the nobles of England saluted him as Lord and King; thus with love and law did one win so many realms.

I shall not mention his Scottish ancestry for 2000 years, those of English or French descent; I pass by that as known, because in descent earth hath not his fellow. I rather admire him for the Justice that flourished in his reign. Mark the ancient Scots, and the scattered Hebrid Isles in the Western Sea; what butchery, what wild beasts were there! What horrid crimes polluted not the Borders! pacified now, so that you could think Minos had there set up his throne. Thus he effected what his predecessors could never achieve; of such high account is Prudence. With a mind like Solomon's, his judgment ever adopted a tortuous course, and would reach the goal by a side issue. This the Tagus learned, the Seine, the rolling Danube, and the lion in the clothing of the fox conquered the harlot of Rome. Not that candour and good faith were wanting, as every attendant of his mother felt from his earliest days. His royal dignity neither made war nor engaged in his neighbour's war.

Religion has imposed on the French a burden they can hardly bear; Germany has long suffered in like manner; the Vistula and the Po have groaned. But the

royal Peacemaker everywhere aims at peaceful measures by friendly counsel. Bent on higher things, he solves knotty points in law or thunders in eloquence to the admiration of his courtiers, who behold in him a revived Pericles or Nestor. Or he meditates a divine book of deathless renown, teaching the son the duties of a ruler; condemning magic, attacking the Indian weed, destroying the Capitol, hurling back the weapons of Tortus, and repelling force by force. Let Baron shew himself in all his genius and power, and recall his opening fame. Scarce does one whole age produce a worthy bard; to wear the laurel, as king of men and high priest of poets, is not this true glory for an age? Why dally over merits that cannot be over-praised? Look at the man's life; have we not here the Idea of the Good? David stained his piety with adultery. He has taught us what rewards await chaste kings.

'Tis an age of party strife. Some defend the camp of Rome with sword, argument and prison; others attack it. In the quarrel truth perishes, to all he was the same. The teaching of Constantine and the old uncorrupted primitive ages he turned over day and night. He increased the means of the clergy; his end was like his life. Few kings die a natural death. The blood of kings is as the Milky Way, thick strown with violent deaths. Pompey attests this, and the towering heads at Rome cut down by the sword. Foreknowing his end, he first completed the needs of Church and State; then, as if gently falling asleep, he calmly met the blow, in the guise of death putting on immortality, with an angel quire following. Nearest was Maurice of Nassau.

Meanwhile one might see the Muses in tears. Down from his head Apollo casts the laurel, the Dryades cannot assuage their grief, Erin strikes an endless note of woe. Father Forth rushes to the main, reckless of man and shipping in his grief. Bon-Accord beyond all others shows herself in grief, pleasing in her name and what that name implied. With the son she consoles herself.

Blessed are the peacemakers.[1]

—(*Epitaph of the Most Serene King, James VI.*)

Best of kings, you have surpassed all praise; virtue and praise cannot further go. Not James the Sixth, but James the First, a semi-divine man and a semi-human god.

Another.

If one small ring contains the graven names of the better kings, you are the gem or centre piece. As Archimedes invented the sphere, involving in it the mighty frame of the world, so in your life and death (a sort of compendium of all praise) is all that is brilliant in the world.

Vos Buchananei manes quibus enthea quondam
Vis dedit ingenii divino carmine totum
Natales, Iacobe, tuos celebrare per orbem,
Vosque, O Bartasides, Gallorum gloria, Musae,

[1] "His awn motto," as Sir James Balfour assures us.

Queis tanti hospitio nomen memorabile Regis,
Confluite huc; non ut laetas per amoena vireta
Voces Elysiae referant ad sidera valles;
Non, verum ut vestro iam verba novissima Regi
Cum gemitu et lachrymis et foemineo ululatu
Naenia Cea canat, miseris suffusa querelis.
   Nempe obiit Rex Pacificus, Rex optimus ille heu!
Ille animi Rex usque sui, cui gloria sceptrum
Omnigena aethereas superûm subvexit ad auras.
Quicquid enim Ingenium, quicquid Prudentia, Virtus
Quicquid ab innumeris toties tentata periclis,
Europae quicquid Libyaeque, Asiaeque, remoti
Quicquid et applausus Gangis, quà littore Phoebus
Surgit ab Eoo, quicquid Bona Copia cornu
Conferre huc valuit, congestum scilicet omne id,
Ne Rex sit quo se plus nostra haec saecula iactent.
   Quid vero nostra haec memoravi? tempora Regum
Pectore si memori primo repetamus ab aevo,
Huic dubitem an primo par vixerit ullus ab aevo.
Nam quid Alexander? quid Caesar? fulmina belli
Ex imo evibrata Erebo, generisque ruinae
Humani, atque animae Pandorae e pixide missae;
Quae rabie tranversae actae, exundante cruoris
Flumine, ventosae redimebant murmura famae.
Unde omnes scelerum facies, cuneique malorum
Invasere orbem et naturae evertere leges
Ipsa repentino properarunt turbine Fata.
Ast huic amplexu a pacis nomenque decusque.
Nam cum praecipitem raperet non ambitus illum,
Finibus his sese inclusit, quos Scotia stirpi
Fergusiae posuit, tot iam volventibus annis.
   Interea studiis et amore nitescere pacis
Illi laudis apex solidae, vitaeque serenae.
Quales Saturno quondam regnante tenore
Crediderim stabili natos melioribus annis
Exegisse dies homines, sicque aurea saecla
Primitias novitate suas sparsisse perenni.
   Ergo iure illi proavito a stemmate misso
Debita regna licet, quaecunque Britannia vasto

Oceani conclusa sinu diffundit ab austro
Littus ad Arctoum et quacunque affulget Iernae
Sol prius Hesperiis quam mergitur aequoris undis ;
Non tamen hostili grassatus more quietas
Sollicitare armis gentes facibusque parabat.
Sed sortis memor usque suae se pace tegebat,
Spemque sibi haud dubiam firmabat pectore certo.
Nec frustra. Ad sedes simulac secessit Elisa
Indigetum, proceres omnes quos Anglia spectat
Hunc unum Dominumque suum Regemque salutant.
Atque ita non ferro, non flammâ parta tot uni
Regna illi, sed amore ipso et munimine iuris.
Quod si virtuti deceat submittere fasces,
Et ius imperii meritum est, Hic maximus ille,
Hic Princeps unus tanto moderamine dignus.
Non ego pressurus vatum vestigia fictas
Assignabo illi laudes, quas conscia veri
Fama redarguerit nullo fucata colore.
Vera fide praeeunte canam, quae saecula firment
Nostra, licet seris miranda nepotibus olim.
Nec proavos memorabo illos quos Scotia fovit
Per bis mille annos, quos Anglia protulit, aut quos
Gallia Guisiadûm claro de sanguine fudit.
Nota ea praetereo, quamvis ea maxima, tellus
Illi quod nullum regali e stemmata cretum
Nobilitate parem dederit. Quin mille pericla
Haud memoro, quae lustra illi duodena crearunt,
Et quibus ille, eheu, terrâ iactatus et alto.
Fata regunt sortem hanc, fata hic dominantur et astra,
Tuque O qui fatis hominum dominaris et astris.
Iustitiae potius miror, quae floruit ipso
Principe. Nam priscos Scotos spectemus, et illas
Hebridas occiduo diffusas undique ponto,
Et crebris Boream versus freta consita terris.
Quae lanienae illic Deus O ! quae monstra ferarum !
Quae portenta hominum solo viventia rapto !
Quas struit insidias capitali fraude parenti
Filius, et fratri frater, coniuxque marito !
Quaeque a Scotorum dispescunt finibus Anglos,

Quod tandem horrendum facinus non polluit oras!
Haec loca pacavit libramine iuris amico
Hic noster Princeps, adeo ut Minoa putares
Hic solium fixisse suum et Gortynia sceptra.
Non latro nocturnus obambulat, impius intus
Saeva sedet super arma furor, vinctusque catenis
Tradere se pacis sub leges cogitur aequas.
Atque ita confecit, quod non potuere priores
Marte vel arte unquam reges. Prudentia tanti.
  Quâ Salomon veluti caeli dum missus ab axe
Enituit, radiosque orbem dimisit in omnem,
Mentem illi excultam studiis solertia ad omnes
Fortunae regnique vices sine crimine finxit,
Iudicio assueto maeandris ludere (in arctum
Dum gyrum ratione ageret molimina magni
Pectoris) intuituque obliquo stringere metam.
Hoc Tagus expertus, miratus Sequana et Ister
Turbidus et pater ipse cavo Tiberinus ab antro,
Romuleamque lupam vicit leo vulpis amictu.
  Nec tamen ingenitus defecit candor, et usque
Splendorem comitata fides; quam quisque satelles
Matris ab ortu ipso et nutricis ab ubere sensit.
Cum lacte haec hausit pietatis semina purae,
Quae coleret fido socialia pectore iura;
Sive domi sancto constrictus pignore voti
Foedera, sive alibi externis percussit in oris.
  Maiestas, fidei murus, non bella ciebat,
Ulla à vicinis aut excita bella gerebat.
Religio (O mores!), dirae pia causa per orbem
Impietatis, onus vixdum tolerabile Gallis
Imposuit, subitoque tot urbes turbine perflans
Funestum ostendit miseris mortalibus aevum.
Hos animorum itidem motus Germania tristi est
Exitio iam passa diu; neque sanguinis ipsa
Vincula, nec patriae lachrymae, aut commercia linguae
Invenere aditum paci portumve saluti.
Vistulaque ingemuit sub iniquo hoc pondere, et alto
In maris Eridanus qui vortice volvitur undas.
At Rex Pacificus tranquillo pectore tantos

Dum videt et ridet vulgi procerumque tumultus,
Oblectat virtute suâ se, et pacis amore
Consilio placidum nil non molitur amico.
  Interea haud somno curisve emarcuit aegris,
Indulsitve epulis: melius maiusque quid acri
Ingenio versans vel legum aenigmata solvit,
Iudicii hic nulli veterum gravitate secundus,
Vel tonat eloquio, dum circumfusa corona
Magnatûm Suadae labiis atque arte Periclis
Dicentem stupet et redivivi Nestoris ore.
  Vel dium meditatur opus, verique reposto
Eruit e gremio celebret quae fama perennis.
Nunc natumque docet iusti pia munia regis,
Quamque animo patrio legemque gregemque tueri
Conveniat, quae iura sacris, quid fasque nefasque.
  Nunc artes damnat magicas magicosque susurros,
Illicita et damnans licitâ ratione retexit.
  Nunc stricto mucrone petit fuligine tinctos
Cerbereâ, foedosque hālītus graveolentis Averni
Indica quos tubulo fundit panacea recocto
Detestatur, et usque odit cane peius et angue.
  Nunc Capitolinae fastigia diruit arcis
Tela retorturus Torti, et vim viribus exit.
  Nunc (genio ingenioque potens Baronius huc se
Sistat et illa suae repetat primordia famae.)
Palladis in castris meruit, Sophiaeque in arenâ
Mirmillonem egit, toto admirante Lycaeo.
Suavibus ast alias absinthia floribus Hyblae
Temperat, ut studiis gravioribus obvia Musa
Leniat improbitas quicquid paritura laboris.
Ingenium O rarum! Vix aetas integra promit
Vatem unum (Bavii numeris constringere versum
Cui non paene datum?) Musis et Apolline dignum
Cui nomen: verùm redimiri tempora lauro,
Quà rex sis hominum, quà Maeonidumque sacerdos.
Dic age, quanti animi cuiusve haec gloria saecli?
Actiaca hic testis victoria, sola Lepanto
Digna, Asiae opprobrium Christique Crucisque triumphus.
  Quid quod nunquam adeo dignis adeoque probandis

Immoror hic meritis, ut non potiora supersint ?
Vitae habitum specta ; nonne hic Idea bonorum ?
David adulterii pietatem labe priorem
Foedavit, vitii minuitque aspergine laudes.
Ille, pudicitiae vera et virtutis imago,
Edocuit castos maneant quae praemia reges,
Nam quaecunque homini superi indulgentia Patris
Annuit, huic thalamus dedit et numerosa propago.
  Quin et Religio, probitatis principium et fons,
Constitit usque sibi cumulumque hunc auxit honoris.
In partes haec saecla ruunt : Romanaque castra
Propugnant alii ferro, ratione, veneno :
Oppugnant alii. Verum perit altercando.
Omnibus ille idem. Quod Constantinus et illa
Dogmata dictarunt, quae nec corrupit avara
Ambitio nec opum nimis ambitiosa cupido,
Hoc animo ille alto noctesque diesque revolvit.
Et cum pauperies tenebras offunderet atras
Luci, Phoebaeâ Christus quam lampade praefert,
Ille prophetarum gregibus, pro paupere cultu,
Cui comes est malesuada fames et turpis egestas,
Constabilivit opes, invitamenta bonorum
Usque bonis, pravis irritamenta malorum.
  Nec vitae finis dispar. Sine sanguine pauci
Intereunt reges ; regum via lactea sanguis.
Actum hunc extremum tragicum Pompeius, et illa
Romanae gentis tot summa papavera saevo
Ense recisa probat, probat hunc semperque probabit
Gallia, dum nostro Latium dominabitur orbi.
Ast ille (O regem sic terque quaterque beatum !)
Postquam evolvisset iam emensae stamina vitae,
Stamina, quae senae decadis prope margine fusa,
Praescius instantis fati secum ante peregit
Commoda quae regni, quae Christi ecclesia (quippe hic
Hic animum imprimis gessit curamque virilem),
Exigerent huiusque odium implacabile saecli.
Inde quasi in placidum declinans lumina somnum,
Pectore sedato venientis spicula leti
Excipit et manibus, regeret dum spiritus artus,

Sublatis te, Christe, unum te spirat, ab uno
Te pendet seseque tibi ac sua sceptra resignat.
Hinc dum immortales praesentit pectore motus,
Miraturque novae praenuncia gaudia vitae,
Sensim animam exhalat, sensim decedit, et unà
Induit aeternos sub imagine mortis honores,
Angelico comitante choro coetuque sequente
Caelituum ; quorum qui proximus intervallo,
Belgarum Armipotens Heros Mauricius, omni
Et vitae et mortis sociârat foedere gentis
Humanae miracla duo, seu bella gerenda
Horrida, seu pacis coeant sub legibus hostes.
  Interea vitam in tenebris luctuque trahentes
Aonidas, gemitus largosque effundere fletus
Cernere erat. Non aurati iam pollice plectri
Fila movere illis curae est. A vertice laurus
Reiicit ipse sacras Phoebus. Ferit aurea clamor
Sidera, dum Dryades statuis hinc oscula Regis
Fixurae nequeunt lachrymis aequare dolorem,
Inde cient fletus et cassum lumine lugent
Nereides, non iam fusis devolvere pensa
Mollia sollicitae ; lugubri carmine montes
Non caruere suo, non dumi, non cyparissi.
Dumque lyrae nervis moestum et lachrymabile carmen
Innumerosque suos numeros intendit Ierne,
Pardi illinc, illinc ipsi ingemuere leones,
Lilia iam languent, marcet rosa, carduus aret.
Dumque cavae valles et flumina sedibus imis
Caeca volutarent et tristia murmura, Fortha,
Fortha pater, ruit in medium, factoque repente
Agmine ventorum caelum undique et undique pontum
Miscuit, impatiensque sui ratiumque hominumque
Damnosa insoliti dedit argumenta doloris.
Parcae, etiam Parcae, doluerunt rumpere leges
Quod non fas positas et fata excludere fatis.
Parcarum et gemitu et lachrymis Charitesque Deaeque
Excipiunt gemitus. Prima hic Astraea, comesque
Astraeae intemerata Fides, laniataque pectus
Religio. Verum ante alias *Donaeque Deaeque*

Fulta ministerio *Bona* se *Concordia* luctu
Atrata involvit: supra omnes illa sorores
Deliciae Regis, placuitque et nomen et omen.
Nec tamen indulget lachrymis sine fine, dolori
Huic posuit Deus ipse modum, cum Principe tanto
Dignus in imperii sit successurus habenas
Filius. Illo uno sese solatur, ab illo
Spes reparat viresque novas sibi firmat, et in se
Praecipiens animumque patris mentemque benignam,
A nato iam rege suo, felicibus usque
Auspiciis sic illa iterum iterumque precatur:
Sit summo concessa gradu mensura paterni
Voti, Carle, tibi propria et fortuna parentis.

Beati Pacifici.

Woodcut of tombstone with heading *Fidei tutela triumphat.*

SERENISSIMO REGIS IACOBI VI. EPITAPHIUM.

Materiem superasti omnem Rex optime, nilque
Aut virtus aut laus quo tua pergat habet.
Nec Sextus sed primus is es, quem credere fas sit
Semideumque virum semivirumque deum.

Aliud.

Nomina si regum meliorum sculpta vel unum
Annulum, et exiguum hunc, claudere posse fides,
Proditum ut est olim vere, te scilicet huius
Aut gemma aut centrum, Rex Iacobe, capit.
Namque Syracusi veluti senis arte reperta est
Sphaera, et in hac magni machina vasta poli,
Sic vitae mortique tuae (compendia laudis
Quae velut omnis) inest quicquid in orbe nitet:
Et quicquid Regum virtus ab origine mundi
Usquam vel voluit pingere vel potuit.

Griphus.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Post primum inde aliud, ternum inde atque inde quaternum,
Post quartum, quintum sexto diadema perennat,

Hebdomadi octavae dedit istud nona subintrans.
Sed nondum visâ decimâ undecimâque; parente
Et nato iunctis quamvis duodena reperta.

3. For the formation of *Buchananæus*, see note in *Musa*, i. p. 18 *n.*

3. Buchanan in the dedication of the Psalms to Queen Mary, the matchless piece of writing that haunts all the writers in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, as Marlowe's "face that launched a thousand ships" is echoed by the Elizabethans, Andrew Melville, dedication to James VI. of *Carmen Mosis*, Deut. 32, *Delitiae*, ii. p. 84; and Arthur Johnston's dedication of his Psalms to Mary Erskine, Countess Marischal, "*Nympha pari quae sola*," etc.

4. Guillaume Du Bartas: His *Semaine* was printed thirty times within six years, and translated into Latin, Italian, German, Spanish, English (Hallam, *Literature*, ch. xiv. sect. ii. on French Poets). For Joshua Sylvester's translation of the *Divine Weeks and Works*, and its great influence on Milton, see the excellent article in Chambers's *Cyclop. of English Lit.* (1901), i. pp. 345, 346; and for Dryden, add Lowell's *My Study Windows*, Camelot Classics, p. 283. For the visit of Du Bartas to James VI. at St. Andrews, see M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, pp. 132, 133.

10. Cea, for *caea* of text, with reference to Simonides. Hor. *Od.* ii. i. 38.

15. Gowrie Conspiracies, Gunpowder Plots, etc.

24. "Non tibi par animis Macedo, non indole Homerus,
Esseque quod neuter, tu tibi uterque potes."
—Chancellor John Maitland of Thirlestane, *Delitiae*, ii. p. 142.

49. The long and tortuous intrigues of James against Elizabeth are here ignored. He threatened war, *Tytler*, iv. 282.

53. The news of the accession of James to the English crown reached Aberdeen on 30th March, 1603 (Kennedy's *Annals*, i. 134, after Carey's long ride to Holyrood: *Burton*, v. 358); it was celebrated with services in St. Nicholas Church, bonfires, wine at the Cross.

64. The descent through Queen Margaret, Margaret Tudor, and Mary of Lorraine.

70. Roughly speaking: James in 1625 was 58.

74. Causal genitive. "Justiniaene prius mirer belline laborum?" (Virg. *Aen.* xi. 126).

77. Consita, one reading in Virg. *Aen.* iii. 127.

77-81. For James's work on the Highlands and Orkneys, and on the Borders, see Lang, *History*, ii. 522-25; 525-39; Burton, *History*, vi. 15-40; *Tales of a Grandfather*, chaps. xxxvii.-ix.

82. *dispescunt*, separate, rare and post-Augustan use. See Dict. (*s.v.*).

85-86. Cretan Seat of Minos at Gortys, or Gortyn.

90. "This I must say of Scotland, and may truly vaunt it: here I sit and govern it with my pen. I write and it is done; and by a Clerk of the Council I govern Scotland now, which others could not do by the sword" (James VI. in 1607). For the reason of this, see Hume Brown, *History* ii. 240-41.

96. The royal statecraft and intrigues.

99. He was the despair of the veteran intriguers of Spain, the League and the Empire. "Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare" was his favourite motto, attributed to Louis XI.; but also to the Emperor Sigismund, by Pope Pius II., Aeneas Silvius. See *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxxii.

100. In his Cacus-like den of the Vatican (Virg. *Aen.* viii. 193).

101. On the whole of James's tortuous Catholic controversies at home and abroad see Irving, *Scottish Poets*, ii. 233-44.

112. The religious wars of the League in France.

115. The struggle of the Thirty Years' War in Germany.

120. Virg. *Aen.* vi. 659.

125. See Introduction.

129. His blustering rant at the Hampton Court Conference of 1604 (*Burton*, v. 425-31). "The Archbishop of Canterbury said that undoubtedly his Majesty spake of the special assistance of God's Spirit. The Bishop of London upon his knee protested that his heart melted within him—so, as he doubted not, did the hearts of the whole congregation . . . in giving us such a king, as since Christ's time the like he thought had not been," etc. Burton adds, "the grotesque features of the scene were rather subdued than exaggerated" in Barlow's account.

132. the *Basilicon Doron*, 1599, the fatal legacy to his race.

138. The *Demonology*, 1597. "The crime of witchcraft under the patronage of the royal author of the Demonologie spread rapidly" in Aberdeen (*Book of Bon-Accord*, pp. 54-55). Bishop Patrick Forbes engaged in the "barbarous atrocities" of 1626 and 1632. Duncan Liddel was a believer, p. 310. For its history in Aberdeen, see pp. 360-68.

140. *A Counterblast against Tobacco*, 1604. He concludes with: "Smoking is a custom loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, neerest resembling the horrible Stigian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse". The man who introduced it, he says with a cut at Raleigh, was "generally hated". He procured the prohibition of the sale, May 22, 1616: "a weed so infective as all young and idle persons are in a manner bewitched therewith, the whereof being a special motive to their meetings in taverns and alehouses" (Lang, *History*, ii. 553). Virginian tobacco was eulogised in the *Masque of Flowers*, produced by Gentlemen of Gray's Inn, in 1613, at the expense of Francis Bacon. For Wedderburn's own hate of tobacco, see quotation below from his *Meditationes Campestres*, Third Century, 95. Joshua Sylvester issued in 1615 his "Tobacco Battered and the Pipes Shattered about their Eares, that idley Idolize so base and barbarous a Weed, or at leastwise over-love so loathsome Vanitie, by a Volley of Holy Shot thundered from Mount Helicon". See under William Barclay, M.D.

144-45. "After the detection of the gunpowder conspiracy, an oath of allegiance was imposed in England, containing a renunciation, in strong terms, of the tenet that princes excommunicated by the Pope might be deposed or murdered by their subjects. None of the English Catholics refused allegiance to James; and most of them probably would have felt little scruple at taking the entire oath, which their archpriest, Blackwell, had approved. But the See of Rome interfered to censure those who took the oath; and a controversy singularly began with James himself in his "Apology for the Oath of Allegiance". Bellarmin answered, in 1610, under the name of Matthew *Tortus*, and the duty of defending the royal author was devolved on one of our most learned divines, Lancelot Andrews, who gave to his reply the quaint title, *Tortura Torti*" (Hallam, *Literature*, ch. xix. § 1. Matthew Tortus was the name of the almoner of Bellarmin). Add Lang, *History*, ii. 501-502; M'Crie's *Andrew Melville*, p. 288. On the whole issue, see Pattison's *Casaubon*, ed. 2, pp. 310-14.

145. *Baronius*. The reference is not to the controversial work of James against the *Annales Ecclesiastici* of the Catholic champion Caesar Baronius, the Cardinal; but is to the "Aber-

deen Doctor," Robert Baron, when disputing before the king at St. Andrews. See Introduction to Wedderburn's *Syneuphranterion*.

148. The mirmillo against the retiarius in the gladiatorial arena: with ref. to his poetical works and academic disputes.

153. Bavius, Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 9.

156. Maeonides, Homer. *Paradise Lost*, iii. 35.

158. The Battle of Actium summons up Lepanto, fought on Oct. 7, 1571. "Immortal waves that saw Lepanto's fight" (Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv., xiv.). Watts' *Cervantes*, 23-26: "It is Miguel de Cervantes who is the hero of the battle; *Don Quixote*, which has made it immortal". For a specimen of King James's "doggerel glorification of the battle in ballad m tre," see Chambers's *Cycl. Eng. Lit.* (1901), i. 505. Du Bartas translated it into French heroics, adding praise of the "Scotch Phoenix." *La Lepanthe de Iaques VI., Roy d'Ecosse, Faicte Françoise par le Sieur du Bartas.* Imprimé a Edinbvrg par Robert Walde-grave, Imprimeur du Roy. Anno Dom. 1591. 4to. 14 leaves. For the Latin metaphrasis, by Thomas Mu ray, see *Delit. Poet. Scot.* ii. pp. 180-197.

165. See Introduction.

166. In the *Basilicon Doron* he had not forgotten James V., "who by his adulterie bred the wracke of his lawfull daughter and hiere, in begetting that bastard (the Regent Murray), who unnaturally rebelled, and procured the ruine of his owne Soverane and sister".

168. numerosa. For post-Augustan usage, see Dict. (*s.v.*).

175. The echo of the Aberdeen Doctors, and the "Early Church". For the demolition of the superstition, see Hallam's (*Liter.* ch. xix. § 21) remarks on Jean Daille's "well-timed and important book" in 1628, *Traité de l'Emploi des SS. Pères*, extolled by Lord Falkland, Chillingworth, and Hales.

181-85. Burton, *History*, vi. 45, quoted on *Propempticon*, 47.

187. The tragic death of Pompey in Egypt, B.C. 48, and the Proscriptions at Rome, with reference to the well-known story (Livy, i. 54) of Periander and Thrasybulus transferred to early Roman history.

192. Postquam. Unclassical mood. Buchanan writes "postquam viginti novem annos imperasset" (*History*, iv. 7).

193. See on 70.

199. Dum, with subj.: unclassical mood and tense, after "excipit," "spirat". See vol. i. p. 55 for this use, by Arthur Johnston.

208. Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, 1567-1625. Described by the military writer on tactics, Jean Charles Folard (1669-1752), as the greatest infantry general since the days of the Romans. For the talk that would arise between Wedderburn and Raban over the latter's campaign in 1600, "under the conduct of the most worthie Prince and Champion, Mauris of Nassow," see the most interesting glimpse of the printer in Edmond's *Last Notes on the Aberdeen Printers*, 1888, p. 4.

224. The harp of Erin.

> "From her wilds *Ierne* sent
> The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong,
> And love taught grief to fall like music from his tongue."

(*Adonais*). The lines above, 220-223, almost inevitably recall Shelley's "Lost echo sits amid the voiceless mountains".

225-30. Mr. Simpson notes the reference to the Arms of England, Scotland and France,

and appositely cites Calderwood, *History*, vii. 632, for the high winds and tides on the Scottish coast at the death of the king.

242. So much the "Darling" that he forgot to pay to the Town [illegible] merks.

242. nomen et omen: "Bon-Accord" beloved of the Rex P[illegible] [illegible] discussion thereon, see G. M. Fraser's *Historical Aberdeen* (1905). pp. 9-25.

250. See vol. i. p. 93 and *note*. "The king passed away in the midst of the tempest which he had raised, which his son would raise to a higher power, but which only years could lull, *pulveris exigui jactu*" (Lang, *History*, ii. 518).

Epitaphs.

1. "Of the old Roman Emperours the best were the best natur'd; though they made but a small number, and might be writ in a Ring" (Sir T. Browne, *Christian Morals*, part ii. sect. xii.). "One said of good princes, that all their names might be drawn within the gem of one ring". Drummond of Hawthornden's Latin preface (1627) of Catalogue of Books gifted to Edinburgh Library (Masson's *Drummond*, p. 169).

5-6. Archimedes and the sphere.

Griphus.

Possibly some riddle on the descent of the Stuarts, like the scene in *Macbeth*, v. 1. 112-22. See *note* in Clar. Press ed.

IX. VIVAT REX.

Seu | προσευκτικὸν pro incolumitate Serenissimi Regis | Caroli | Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et | Hiberniae Regis, Fidei Defensoris | Eiusque felice in Scotiâ inauguratione,

Cicero: *vita brevis, cursus gloriae sempiterna.*

Abredoniae.

Excudebat Edwardus Rabanus, 1633.

TO HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS THE KING.

ARGUMENT.

While with the diadem of the sons of Fergus you touch the stars and sway the sceptre of your sires with a steady hand, it is uncertain whether you are to Britons Charles the First or Charles the Great, or both. Charles the First you are, and by your deserved praises you so shine from the North as to be the Cynosure of your age.

Your Majesty's
Most obedient Servant
David Wedderburn.

SERENISSIMO REGI.

Dum Fergusiadûm diademate sidera tangis,
  Et stabili firmas sceptra paterna manu,
Incertum Primus venias Magnusne Britannis
  Carlus, an hinc geminus Rex tibi surgat honos.
Es Primus, meritisque nites ita Magnus ab Arcto
  Laudibus ut saecli sis Cynosura tui.

Maiestati Tuae
Servus obsequentissimus
David Wedderburn.

VIVAT REX, OR A PRAYER FOR THE SAFETY OF THE MOST SERENE KING CHARLES, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND HIS HAPPY INAUGURATION IN SCOTLAND.

This p[illegible] everywhere accorded to the national legend and the antiquity of the race of Scottish kings. Whatever religious differences separated Scotsmen since the Reformation, on this point at least there was none. Protestant and Catholic, and particularly the Scot abroad, combined in the belief and assertion of the antiquity which left the proudest royal houses of Europe, and the very Papacy itself, far behind. The position of the Scottish monarchy in Europe was greatly strengthened by the supposed antiquity, and its poverty was completely overshadowed by the unquestioned existence of Gathelus and Fergus. Received at home as the only version of the national story, it was spread abroad over Europe by the Latinity of Buchanan, who, as Dr. Hume Brown says, did for his country then what Scott did in the nineteenth century: he gave it a European vogue and interest (*Buchanan*, p. 327).

How unquestioned was the belief may be seen from John Johnston's *Inscriptiones His-t[illegible] ad nostra tempora*: Amsteldami, 1602. The book, as the author says in the preface, had been read and revised by King James VI., to whom he dedicates it. He intends it as a moral hand-book for Prince Henry, and king and author have not the slightest doubt as to the whole series. Fergus he dates at Anno Mundi 3641; Ante-Christum, 330; Olympiad, 112; Urbis Romae, 421. James VI. is the one hundred and seventh on the roll, for he diplomatically omits Queen Mary, his mother. When James Man issued in 1762 his edition of Buchanan's *History*, the last sheets of the book having been corrected for the press by Professor Alexander Gerard (Chalmers's *Life of Ruddiman*, 1794), the work was prefaced by Ruddiman's *Tabula Chronologica*, where George III. is given as the one hundred and sixteenth in descent from Fergus, who began to reign B.C. 330, and reigned for twenty-five years. *The Theatre of Scottish Kings* by Alexander Gardyne (Abbotsford Club, 1845) is also an indication of the literal belief, for which George Robertson's *Comita Calata* may be consulted. The last effort of

Scottish national eloquence, the famous speech by Lord Belhaven on the eve of the Union, Nov. 2, 1706, depends for its effect upon the credence everywhere attached to it; to-day it is vouched for in the long mythical series of portraits painted by De Wit on contract, in 1684-6, for the Picture Gallery of Holyrood.

The legend in full bloom is seen first in John Fordun. Before him there were "only short chronicles and lists of kings. The germs of much that was fabulous were to be found among them, intermingled with fragments of true history, but nothing like the spurious and fictitious history of aftertimes then existed. In the *Scotichronicon* these fables are found digested into something like a chronological system, which formed the basis of the fictitious superstructure invented by historians of the school of Hector Boece; but the narrative of the *Scotichronicon* becomes more valuable during what may be called the historic period of Scottish history" (*Skene*). Sir George Mackenzie in his *Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland* rests his case on the forty kings deduced from Gathelus, son in law of Pharaoh, and his spouse Scota (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 255).

Thomas Innes (1662-1744) "was the first to assail the fabric of spurious history founded by Fordun and completed and adorned by Boece and Buchanan, and in the *Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland* (1729) he dispassionately and laboriously demolished the whole legendary series of kings—the portraits of them are still in Holyrood—with which our ancestors had peopled the seven dark centuries preceding the actual settlement of the Scots in Dalriada. As the earliest to apply scientific methods to the Scottish historic legends and to print the authentic Pictish chronicles, Innes takes rank as the veritable father of Scottish history; nor is his position at all weakened by the pretty evident fact that he was stimulated partly by a Jacobite dislike of Buchanan and a desire to disprove the numerous stories of rebellion and deposition in the legendary chronicles" (Dr. Patrick in Chambers's *Cyclop. Eng. Liter.* (1902), ii. 302). The well-meant attempt at a union by Oliver Cromwell was doomed to inevitable shipwreck on the incredulity of the people of Scotland to regard it as anything else than a nefarious attempt to rob the national shareholders of their historical dividend, and to transfer their stock from an old European house to the brand new Protectorate of a Huntingdonshire farmer.

If any proof were needed of the pride of "The Scot Abroad" in the national legend, it would be found in its most convincing form in Buchanan's *Epithalamium* in 1558 on the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Dauphin. Some thought it a poor match, but Buchanan, in lines of splendid Latinity and real poetic fire, reminds France and all Europe that Mary represents the oldest throne in Europe:—

> "Haec una centum de stirpe nepotes
> Sceptriferos numerare potest, haec regia sola est
> Quae bis dena suis includat secula fastis".

For the attitude of Buchanan to the legendary kings, on whom John Major is much more cautious and sceptical, see the luminous remarks of Professor Hume Brown in his *Buchanan*, p. 305. Buchanan, the "Wandering Scholar" and typical Humanist of the day, viewed the question not from the standpoint of research but from that of the man of letters and the writer.

ARGUMENT.

Come, Calliope, grant me this last task. Coy though you be to the prayer of old age, the soaring virtue of King Charles and his arrival would restore our former

self. With him to lead, who can hesitate to reach Pindus? The race of Fergus passes in peace days of jollity, and this utterance renews their joy. "Great king, may the diadem of your sires belong for ever to you and yours." If you consider your deathless ancestry, Phoebus sees no diadem like this. Since illustrious examples win belief, I shall briefly touch on a few of the leading points.

What a storm of Danes raged through all Europe, France and her neighbour England still remember. The valour of the Scottish kings compelled their retreat. Why mention the extirpation of the faithless Picts? Where, Rome, do you hurry me along? What flashing brigades, what carnage, Forth surging with the blood of kings, I seem to see? Mark the picture of Jamesone—the pedigree of the race from Fergus, its great founder: let the Scottish Romulus hold the first place. How mightily stalks along Fergus II.! Kenneth Macalpine turned against the Picts the engine devised against our name. With his brows encircled by this diadem Bruce rose superior to every danger. Mark Mainus, Finnanus, names as ancient as great; an age, Prince, worthy of your reign. Follows Achaius, the founder of the unbroken league uniting Scot and Frenchman. Note that from early days your diadem has consecrated pious kings; Donald first opened heaven to man, and then fell the Druids and superstition. Dongardus prepares the mitre for holy bishops, David grants in addition ample means and demesnes. To your surname a passing reference is enough: remember the Stewarts, a race born to rule. Your sire, the Sixth, Atlas of his race, is beyond all praise, his wish being to unite all discords and be styled the Peacemaker. Others had the wish, you have been the first to unite those realms in a solemn league, which no time can disannul, while the sea parts us from all the world.

Mark the divided flock of Christ. O wretched party strife, but what have I to do with this? Go on where the love of peace leads you, rough and beset with many perils as it may be; the path of peace is trod by the old Fathers, the follower in their steps cares not for dreams outworn, the invention of credulity. Mark how many dangers by sea and land you have lived through; when France beheld you, when Fagus led you in your youth to the west. O happy in your lot! the main subsides, and the winds at command come to fill your sails. Others in the heyday of youth are enticed headlong to passion; but you, ever king of yourself, are considered the living image of virtue. So your partner, sprung from kings of old, has made you the father of a lovely offspring, to transmit your sceptre to your descendants. Wars have involved the world from east to west, but Heaven in its mercy has given peace to you, and you peace to your people.

Meanwhile the nobles receive with gladsome omens and prayers the king on his arrival, and the honoured delegates from all parts, bands of illustrious earls and troops of knights. Their servants lay the long tables, and pile the board with rich viands and cups of old wine, heirlooms of their sires. The king's long-expected presence cheers the citizens. Edinburgh throws open her gates, depicting her love for you in many a pageant. Let Edinburgh carry off the palm, through her vantage as capital; believe me, in love of the king she will never conquer her sisters. To you alone the nymphs of glassy Dee and pearly Don have devoted themselves.

With them joins Aberdeen, a name pleasant to your pleasant father of old. Here Concord plants her olive, and they pray for you to Heaven: "Gracious Father, let this lot of ours last for aye; and while the sun goes round the world, grant this in mercy to our prayers: Great King, may the diadem of your ancestors belong for ever to you and yours".

Eia age Calliope summum concede laborem
Hunc mihi; sis nostrae quamvis in vota senectae
Difficilis, Carli Regis tamen ardua virtus
Adventusque animos revocet vegetetque priores.
Tuque adeo Rex magne novas tu fronte serena
Sufficis hic vires; duce te vel ad edita Pindi
Culmina quis celeri dubitet contendere gressu?
Te duce gens se iactans Fergusia festas
Passim agitat secura dies, renovatque canoro
Laetitiam fremitu vox haec solennis, avitum
Magne tibi, Rex magne, tuis diadema perennet.

Diadematis eminentia.

En ut te reducem proceres gratentur, ut una
Omnibus hic mens sit; populi tot gaudia, tantos
Adspice concursus. Regi pia pectora cernis
Et genti devota suae, quae Martis alumnos
Dum parit audet opes contemnere, terque quaterque
Rege suo felix, Deus haec modo vota secundet,
Magne tibi, Rex Magne, tuis diadema perennet.
Si genus immortale tuum meritosque triumphos
Et proavûm repetas fastos ab origine primâ,
Huic nullum diadema videt par Phoebus, ab undis
Seu medium subvectus equis petit aetheris axem,
Seu maris occiduus rursus se condit in undas.
Quippe per innumeros Fergusi missa nepotes
Sceptra tenes, quîs nulla dies sine vindice ferro
Dedecus attraxit minuitve ingloria laudem.
Exemplis cum certa fides illustribus adsit,
Pauca canam rerumque sequar fastigia summa.

Scotorum trophaea.

Cimbrorum Europam tempestas quanta per omnem
Saevierit quondam memor usque est Gallia, Gallis
Finitimique Angli: Cimbros tamen inclyta regum
Scotigenûm virtus domitos dare terga coegit.
Quid loquar antiquos, quorum gens eruta, Pictos?
Saepe Caledoniis vicinam pellere gentem

Finibus est conata manus malefida; sed ausus
Hos luit aeternâ tandem subversa ruinâ.
Quid Brito potuit? quamvis molimine magno
Undique ferratas acies objecerit hosti.
Quid qui depositis armis iam rege sub uno
Concordi coiere iugo, fraternaque fratres
Pectora promeriti renovant Saturnia saecla?
Quo fessum me Roma rapis? quas aere phalanges
Cernere fulgentes videor? regumque ducumque
Quas strages, fusoque undantem sanguine Fortham?
Tot tamen hos casus, haec tot discrimina belli
Vicit amor patriae famaeque innata cupido.
Sic tibi rex, sic magne tuis diadema perennet.
Ecce Iamesoni tabulam pictoris! ab alto
Sanguine Fergusi proavos per stemmata pictos.

Scotiae reges magnanimi.

Eminet ipse pater: series animosa superne
Eminet: hinc nati subeunt, subit aemula virtus
Laetaque maiorum sese diademate cingit.
O diadema omnis meriti vis ipsa! corona
Magni animi! regumque decus, qui fortibus armis
Eminuere. Habeat primas sibi Romulus ille
Scotorum: haud longo cui proximus intervallo
Carratacus, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus,
Seu domitare hostem seu certae occumbere morti.
Mox Corbredus adest aquilae contemptor, et audax
Eugenius, belli duo fulmina, dispare quamvis
Fortunâ. Quantus prodit Fergusius alter?
Omni iam positâ spe libertatis in arcto,
Iam patriâ amissâ, vicit tamen ira Leonis.
Sic tibi rex sic magne tuis diadema perennet.
In nostrum fabricata fuit quae machina nomen,
Hâc ruit in Pictos Pictis acerrimus hostis
Kennethus: finemque malis gentique nefandae
Funditus eversae supremum fecit. Avitum
Magne, tibi, rex magne tuis diadema perennet.
Brussius hoc quondam redimitus tempora, fati
Turbine fortunaeque omni discrimine maior,
Floruit. En clipeos consertos agmine denso,
Oppositasque hastis hastas; per tela, per enses

Fit via vi : victos pariter pudor iraque mista
Victoresque animant. Tandem tamen altior heros
Hostibus et nulli veterum virtute secundus
Vincit, et inctactum regni sibi servat honorem.
Sic tibi rex sic magne tuis diadema perennet.
Iustitiaene prius mirer belline laborum
Quos proavi cum laude tui, rex magne, tulere ?
Signa oculis Mainum, Finnanum, nomina prisca,
Non mage prisca tamen quam magna. Hic saecula regnis
Digna tuis, Princeps ; Themis hic Themis ipsa triumphat
Usque, Metellanus sapiens cum prodit, Evenus
Cum curru invehitur, rex servantissimus aequi.
His addunt sese comites Congallus, Ederus,
Etsinus, Convanus, Achaius auctor amicus
Foederis immoti, Scoto quo Gallus amore
Aeterno est iunctus, radios dum Phoebus ab Indo
Littus ad Hesperium rutilo transfuderit axe.
Sic tibi rex, sic Carle tuis diadema perennet.
Adde quod a primis saeclis diadema dicatum
Iam tibi sacrarint reges pietatis amore
Illustres. Diadema pii sceptrumque Donaldi
Adspice ; clausa prius prior hic patefecit Olympi
Limina, sub leges totum cum mitterret orbem
Christus et inferni premeret pede colla tyranni.
Tum vero Druides procul excessere, ruitque
Vana superstitio veraeque ignara salutis.
Haec firmo Cratilinthe premis vestigia gressu.
Te Fincormachius sequitur. Dongardus ab alto
Praesulibus sacris sacrum parat inde tiaram.
David opes amplas superaddidit amplaque passim
Praedia, perque omnes nemorosa palatia fines.
Quid, quid tot memorem reges ? Cognominis aura
Sufficit una tui. Steuartos pectore conde,
Progeniem imperiis natam et felicibus auctam
Auspiciis, omnique genus memorabile saeclo.
Quos quibus anteferam ? Genitor tuus ille suorum Jacobus pacificus.
Sextus Atlas proavûm, laudes supereminet omnes.
Hic est, hic nempe est, regum cui prima voluptas
Discordes vincire animos ; qui bella perosus

Pacificus dici meruit semperque merebit.
Hoc tu progenies felix genitore; Britanni
Quaecunque immenso pelago circumdata cernunt
Littora, quicquid agri fecundam ditat Iernen,
Iuris id esse tui iussit, tibi subdidit uni,
Uni tergeminos voluit submittere fasces.
Velle aliis, tibi posse datum, tria foedere regna
Iungere solenni, quod non abolere vetustas
Ulla queat; toto nos dividet orbe Britannos
Dum mare dumque polus radiantia sidera pascet.
Sic tibi rex sic magne tuis diadema perennet.
Ecce gregem Christi studia in contraria scissum.
Idque pii et quorum melior sententia menti
Usque gemunt, frustraque gemunt, nisi provida regum
Cura tot ingeniis plusquam petulantibus arcta
Vincla paret, rixisque modum lex publica ponat.
O miseras partes! peperit quas livor ab Orco
Tartareisque Erebi tenebris emissus ad auras
Aethereas, quas auxit amor sceleratus habendi
Ambitioque levis, dum sobrietatis amorem
Excutit et caecas agitat per inania mentes.
Ast quid ego haec? tristes procul hinc, procul ite querelae.
Candida Pax placide niveis huc advolat alis.
Nuntia laetitiae lux haec diadema paternum
Exhibet, exhibeat tibi Pacis amabile nomen.
Pacificique piè soboles patris aemula, perge
Qua pacis te ducet amor. Salebrosa paranti
Ire via et variis est circumfusa periclis;
Perge tamen. Virtus tua te perque horrida tesqua,
Perque tot anfractus clivosi tramitis, arcem
Evehet ad celsam Pacis: teque auspice dura
(Sic eat O) positis mitescent saecula bellis.
Semita pacis habet veterum vestigia patrum,
Quae quicunque premit non veri effoeta moratur
Somnia, quae finxit prave sibi credulus error.
Quicquid cana fides, primaeva Ecclesia quicquid
Tradit, in hoc iurat seseque huic mancipat uni.
Sic praefracta licet, coalescent pectora, stirpe
Sic florentis amor pacis revirescet ab ima.

Potentissimus monarcha Carolus.

Unio.

Nullus in Ecclesiâ Controversarium [illegible].

[illegible]

Pacis amor terris per te revirescet, honoris.
Hunc apicem Superûm Rector tibi destinat uni.
Adspice quot terrae fueris pelagique periclis
Defunctus, cum te vidit tua Gallia, cum te
Duxit ad occiduas iuvenem Tagus aurifer undas.
Sorte tua o nimium felix! cui sternitur aequor,
Et celeres iussi veniunt ad carbasa venti.
Sic tibi rex sic magne tuis diadema perennet.
Est ea, rex, animi pietas tibi, gratia formae,
Integritas vitae, solidae fundamina pacis
Ponere quae valeat, sanctumque aequare laborem.
Namque alios, primo floret dum vere iuventa,
Primaque dum validis adolescit viribus aetas,
Caeca voluptatis luxûsque in retia caecos
Praecipitesque trahit, furiatque insana libido.
Tu, Rex usque tui, vitiis procul omnibus, omne
Fers punctum vivaxque omnis virtutis imago es.
Sic tibi rex sic magne tuis diadema perennet.
Inde tori consors, genus alto a sanguine regum
Magnanimûmque ducum, pulchra te prole parentem
Fecit ut ad superos mittat tua sceptra nepotes.
Nec sola haec animi decorant te praemia casti,
Ornat et alta quies. Omnem en bella, horrida bella,
Implicuere orbem, primo quà Ganges ab ortu
Axe refert lucem Phoebus conditve relatam.
At tibi, Carle, Deus clementior otia fecit
Tuque tuis. Placide sub aviti culmine tecti
Coniugis amplexu fruitur dulcique nepotum
Agmine gaudet agri vacuus formidine cultor.
Cultorisque comes pastor per amoena vireta
Notorum nemorum patulaeque sub arboris umbra
Carminibus celebrat patriis Amaryllidis ignes.
Interea ominibus proceres votisque secundis
Adventumque sui regis, satrapasque verendi
Quotquot honoratos legarunt undique reges,
Et comitum illustres densas equitumque catervas
Excipiunt; citreas famuli longo agmine mensas
Extructis onerant dapibus veterisque Lyaei
Pocula, magnorum proavûm monumenta, reponunt.

Hinc lauta inter se laeti convivia curant.
Postquam facta quies epulis mensaeque remotae,
Ordine quisque suo (Regi tamen ante salutem
Et fortunatae soboli triplicique precatus
Imperio) pateras spumantes haurit et inde
Te vocitat ; resonant plausus iuvenumque senumque,
Altaque respondent laquearia carmen, avitum
Magne tibi rex magne tuis diadema perennet.
Insuper et cives hilarat praesentia regis
Expectata diu. Tibi portas pandit Edina,
Multiplicique tui sub imagine pingit amorem.
Hic iuga Parnassi viridantia carmine mille
Aonidum, vocum mulcent discrimina mille.
Fulminaque ingeminant arces sonituque tremendo
Hinc atque hinc aurae reboant, laetusque tubarum
Alternansque modos ferit aurea sidera clangor.
Vincat Edina, loci vincat potioris honore,
Regis amore tamen nunquam, mihi crede, sorores
Vicerit illa suas. Taides nostri inclyta regni
Gloria te Regem pronae Dominumque salutant.
At quae tecta Deae vitreis sub fluminis undis
Pumice strata colunt Nymphae, ditissima gemmis
Quaeque fluenta regunt Donae, tibi seque suosque
Devovere uni. Comes his Abredonia, dulci
Dulce tuo quondam genitori nomen, ab uno
Te pendet regemque suum te suspicit unum.
Hic tibi felicem Concordia ponit olivam,
Unanimesque fovet sub amico foedere cives,
Festa quibus lux ista nitet, dum vina coronant,
Dum cum virginibus matres puerique choreis
Indulgent agiles, tensisque ad sidera palmis
Pro te, proque tuis, dictis his aethera complent :
Sancte Pater Superûm meritas tibi pendere grates
Non opis est nostrae ; fruimur quod Principe, Princeps
Quod rutilante atavûm diademate tempora cinctus
Pacifici patris solio ius dicit ab alto ;
Quod placidis sperata quies nos protegit alis,
Muneris omne tui est. Aevum da duret in omne
Sors haec, alme Parens, et per vestigia terras

Dum sua Sol ambit, tenebras dum sidera noctis
Discutiunt, votis his annue mitis, avitum
Magne tibi, rex magne, tuis diadema perennet.

2. Wedderburn, now in his fifty-third year.

12. reducem gratentur; for constr. see Virg. *Aen.* v. 40.

24. The echo of Buchanan's line in his Dedication.

29-30. Construction based on Virg. *Aen.* vii. 222.

32. See on *Syneuphranterion*, 236.

35. The legend of the extirpated Picts, to explain the position of Kenneth Macalpine (Buchanan, *History*, v. 62).

48. "At the wast end of the tolbuith he (King Charles) saw the royall pedigree of the Kingis of Scotland fra Fergus the first, delicately painted, and thair had ane fourt speiche" (Spalding, *Trubles*, i. p. 34). But it may refer generally to the pageants. See *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 135, for the ring given to the painter by the king on sitting to him for his portrait.

70. hoc. sc. diademate.

79. Causal genitive (Virg. *Aen.* xi. 126).

86. Convanus, apparently Convallus (*Buchan.* v. 21) is meant.

88. Achaius, 65 king A.D. 787 (*Buch.* v. 53). See on Ker's *Donaides*, 35.

103. The "Sore Saint," as James I. (Hume Brown, i. 219), not James VI., styled him.

119. The ill-omened attempts of Edward I. and Henry VIII., along with the scheme of James VI.

122. pascit (Virgil *Aen.* i. 608, with Cicero, *Nat. Deor.* ii. 46).

129. The repeated note of Spalding's *Trubles*, but with the same historical confusion of causes.

131. habendi, especially of the king and his party.

145-49. See on *Abredonia Atrata*, 175.

155. The Spanish journey with Buckingham, in 1623.

160. pietas: formae. The passage almost forces attention to the familiar paragraph in Macaulay's *Milton*, about the effect on posterity of the royal moralities and his Vandyke dress.

170. Henrietta Maria. Spalding has more insight here.

174. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648, still raging.

180-84. The fondness of Wedderburn for Dundee and the Tay (*e.g.* 210); the reference to religious concord, and these lines, so prompt to recall the famous passage of the shepherds and the songs in the *Complaynt of Scotland* (Chambers's *Cycl. Eng. Lit.* (1901), i. pp. 214, 215), would seem to show that David Wedderburn was connected with the Dundee family of that name, and confirm the belief of David Laing that Robert Wedderburn was the author of that work, and that David Wedderburn here was aware of it.

190. Like the "Blessed Bear of Bradwardine" (*Waverley*, ch. xi.).

203. "At the throne (Tron) Parnassus Hill was curiouslie erectit, all grein with birkis, quhair nyne pretty boyis, representing the nyne Nymphis or Muses, wes nymphis-like cled, quhair he had the 6th speiche" (*Spalding*, i. p. 35).

204. The roar of the castle guns: "52 schot of grite ordinance" (*Spalding*).

212. Allusion to the Menzies Pearl of 1620 (Kennedy, *Annals*, i. 137), the top pearl in the crown of Scotland, found in the Keltie or Ebry burn, a brooklet falling into the Ythan in Methlick parish, and gifted to the king by Provost Sir Thomas Menzies of Cults, Provost in

[illegible] *[illegible] Portraits*, p. [illegible]). See on this pearl *A Succinct Survey of the famous City of Aberdeen*, Aberd. 1685, pp. 238, 239; *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 181; *Collections of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 80. "Pearly Don," Drummond of Hawthornden: *Forth Feasting*.

215. Bon-Accord and Rex Pacificus (*Abredonia Atrata*, 242).

X. TO THE MOST BELOVED JOHN GORDON, TO BE RAISED TO THE DOCTORATE UNDER HAPPY AUSPICES.

From J. Gordon's *Confessio*, p. [vi.]; Raban, 1635. For the full title of the work, see *Aberd. Quat. Stud.* Bibliog. p. 398. John Gordon was M.A., King's College, 1618; Minister of Kirkmichael, Drainie, Elgin. Dedication to Dr. William Gordon, Mediciner 1632-1640, with the following sentence: "Nos a crepundiis simul fuimus, scholarum consortes, peregrinationum socii; et postea accrescentibus annis utrinque augebatur affectus arctissimus".

[illegible]

Well done, Gordon. Take fresh steps where your Genius will lead you. Despise hackneyed and common titles, dare something to win you worthy rewards. When the task calls for so much labour, with such honour in view, the matter is one no longer of personal but of public importance: You will thus be a living image of a more living devotion.

DILECTISSIMO VIRO, D. IOANNI GORDONIO, AD DOCTORATUM FELICIBUS AUSPICIIS PROMOVENDO.

Gordoni virtute tua tibi macte, novosque
Qua ducet genius te tuus adde gradus.
Vulgatos titulos ac obvia nomina sperne:
Aude aliquid quod te praemia digna ferat.
Dum labor ingenuus properat noctesque diesque,
Eminet et meriti nobilis altus honos,
Non tua res agitur, sed publica: vivida namque
Pectoris hinc Icon vividioris eris.

D. Wed.

XI. TO THE MEMORY AND GREAT PLACE OF WILLIAM, MOST ILLUSTRIOUS EARL MARISCHAL.

Argument.

Does the Fate trample unfairly on the towers of the great ones of earth, and slit the thread of life unequally? Has Lachesis thus untimely removed him who

gave so many scions of a race of heroes? Heroes who bear the highest rule, distinguished at home and respected abroad? But the Fate spares them that deny that laws were made for them, and esteem but idle trifles the fear of Hell. Hence the groans of the needy, tyranny crushing the wretched and grass growing over their ruined cots. But this was a great hero, the cynosure of an ancient race, chief glory of the Keiths, their chief stay, the Muses' one boast, and the sole hope of the aged tenant; blessed in descent, children, wife. Hence his life was illustrious and brilliant, being to his prince all that Achates ever was to Aeneas, and Parmenio to Alexander the Great.

XI. MEMORIAE ET AMPLITUDINI WILHELMI, MARESCHALLI COMITIS ILLUSTRISSIMI.

[*Lachrymae Academiae Marischallanae*. [illegible]]

Ergone Magnatum turres pede pulsat iniquo
  Nec secat aequali stamina Parca manu?
Ergone tot Heroum prognatos stirpe nepotes
  Qui dedit, hunc Lachesis sustulit ante diem?
Heroum, quos summa penes moderamina rerum,
  Quosque domi claros extera regna colunt.
Parcit at his qui iura negant sibi nata levesque
  Esse putant nugas Tartara quicquid habent.
Hinc inopum gemitus, miseris hinc saeva tyrannis
  Instat, et eversas contegit herba casas.
Magnus at hic Heros, gentis cynosura vetustae,
  Summa Ketheyorum gloria, summa salus,
Aonidum laus una fuit veterisque coloni
  Unica spes; felix stemmate, prole, toro.
Inclytus hinc vixit, sed et hinc effulsit, Achates
  Principis usque fuit Parmenioque sui.

David Wedderburnus,
Politioris literaturae Professor
Aberdoniae.

1. Hor. *Odes*, i. 4, 13.

14. felix prole. "His happy offspring included [illegible], and a third who was created Earl of Kintore [illegible] *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 3.

14. toro. For his wife, Mary Erskine, daughter of John, Seventh Earl of Mar, see the epigrams of Arthur Johnston (omitted in *Musa*, vol. i.-ii., under his name) in *Fasti Acad. Mar.* ii. p. 5. For her portrait, by Jamesone, see *Musa*, ii. pp. xiv. 168.

XII. DIRGE FOR PATRICK FORBES OF CORSE.

The θρῆνος ἐπιτυμβίδιος of Wedderburn, as a contribution to the overdrawn eulogy of Forbes in the 1635 *Funerals*. It no doubt represents fairly enough the party view, but the inaccuracy in the opening line is very striking, and shows how much or how little the Rector of the Grammar School in New Aberdeen knew of the buildings in Old Aberdeen.

VERSION.

In yon grave lies Bishop Forbes, in this ashes of Elphinstone and of Dunbar. These were born when living virtue flourished, our harsher age produced Forbes as a father. Iron age, indeed; but worthy was he of a happier time and worthy of the sacred seat. By his divine eloquence he recalled the holders of the five Patriarchates. His mind was equal to his eloquence, a mind set on heavenly hopes, and brighter than the starry world, surveying all the memorials of the older Fathers in his new explanation of the Apocalypse. A Cato in gravity, a Caesar in the fray, a Justinian in the council. A man of matured action, wise through practice, genius, and descent. All the praise that the four-square perfect man has is entirely provided by the apostolic grave (or chair?).

XII. PATRICII FORBESII A CORSE EPITYMBIDION.

[Forbes' *Funerals*, 1635.]

Forbesius Praesul tumulo requiescit in isto,
  Hic Elphinstonii Dumbariique cinis.
Hi nati viguit quondam cum vivida virtus;
  Saecula Forbesium nostra dedere patrem.
Ferrea saecla quidem; dignus melioribus annis
  Ille tamen, cathedrae dignus honore sacrae.
Quos Patriarcharum sacra quinque sedilia mystas
  Cepere, hos dio rettulit eloquio.
Par mens eloquio: mens spem super aethera librans;
  Mens pia, sidereo purior orbe nitens:
Omnia mens lustrans patrum monumenta priorum,
  Lumine dum reserat Pathmia fata novo.
Ut gravitate Cato, nitidis ita Caesar in armis,
  Ius ita dicturis Iustinianus erat.
Mature meditata diu peragebat; ab arte,
  A genio, a proavum nobilitate sagax.
Denique quod quadrati hominis laus dictitat, omne
  Omne id apostolicus suggerit iste torus.

Posuit David Wedderburnus,
Latinae Scholae in urbe Nova Abredoniae Praefectus.

1. Curious mistake. Elphinstone is buried in chapel of King's College, and Forbes (*Spalding* i. 31) "in Bischop Gawin Dunbar's Iyll," between Dunbar and Bishop David Cuninghame. See Shand's *Funerals*, p. 2.

5. He remembered that he lived not *in republica Platonis*, but *in faece Romuli*—not "in Plato's commonwealth," but "in the midst of a perverse generation," which saying "hee had often in his mouth, and for not observing whereof, hee sayd Cato was justlie censured by Cicero" (Dr. James Sibbald, *Funerals*, p. 163, ed. Shand).

7. Jerusalem, Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople. Much wild talk on this in the *Funerals*. See David Leech's hyperboles, p. 240, where language of adulation to this "deliciae regum, rerum, generis humani" fails him.

12. His Commentary on the Apocalypse with dedication to James VI., 1612; second ed. 1614.

14. "I am not afrayde to say, hee might have been a statesman in the best state of Europe . . . *Optimus Orator*, *Optimus Senator*, *Optimus Imperator*," etc. (*Sibbald*, *v. s.*).

17. Text has *Quadrati:* but clear reference to the Simonidean "four-square" perfect man, *τετράγωνος ἄνευ ψόγου*. Aristotle, *Eth. N.*, i. 10, 11; *Rhet.* III. 11. 2; and not to the Apostolic apologist Quadratus.

18. *torus*. Bier. Ovid, *Met.* ix. 502. Used apparently in a broad sense for "grave".

XIII. TO HIS MOST LEARNED AND MOST RESPECTED FRIEND, DAVID LEECH, SUB-PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

For the occasion of the lines, see under David Leech and his *Philosophia Illachrymans*, 1637. Leech there, in l. 15, had offered the tears of the University (*lamenta Lycaei*) to the Marquis. Wedderburn, in his reply, avails himself of a conceit, and the lines in Virgil, *Ecl.* x. 14, 15, on the lament for Gallus :—

> "Pinifer illum etiam sola sub rupe iacentem
> *Maenalus* et gelidi fleverunt saxa *Lycaei*,"

with reference to Arcadian scenery. "Old Lycaeus," Milton, *Arcades*, 98. Copied by R. W. Wilson, Printed Books Department, British Museum.

Argument.

Did you, rocks of cold Lycaeus, shed such tears (for Gallus)? does Mount Maenalus itself so dissolve in tears? Here be the tears of Niobe, here such a tearful strain as the banished Ovid wrote in his *Tristia*. Let hope, Leech, drive away your plaints. The assured favour of our Patrons begets hope. So I think, and would that my sportive strain may cheer your dark spirits.

XIII. DOCTISSIMO ET SPECTATISSIMO AMICO, D. DAVIDI LEOCHÆO, ACAD. ABERDON. SUBPRIMARIO.

Siccinè flevistis gelidi vos saxa Lycaei?
  Sic abit in lachrymas Maenalus ipse pias?
Pro dolor! hic lachrymae Niobes, hic flebile Carmen,
  Quale procùl patriâ Naso poëta dedit.
Spes tamen has vestras abigat, Leochoee, querelas:
  Spem Maecenatum gratia certa facit.
Sic reor; atque utinam patulae sub tegmine fagi
  Melpomenen recreet nostra Thalia tuam.

D. W.

[illegible]

[illegible]

XIV. TRUETH TRIUMPHANT, OR THE LATE CONVERSION OF . . . D. FRANCIS CUPIF, . . . TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH . . . BY WILLIAM GUILD.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Printers*, p. 60. [illegible], British Museum.

Reverendo Ecclesiastae
D.D.
Wilhelmo Guildo,
S.S. Theologiae Doctori.
& Ecclesiastæ Abredonensi
Vigilantissimo
Huius Palinodiae interpreti.

Cum Christus superûm repetîsset limina, missa
  Coelica linguarum dona fuere polo,
Gentibus ut cunctis notescat semita vitae,
  Et tenebris pulsis regnet ubique Deus.
Hinc quod apud Gallos gestum, iamiamque Britannis,
  Tu Patrio reseras suaviloquoque stylo.
Perge Vir Illustris, sed (quod facis) usque Prophetas
  Hos lauda, mediam qui tenuere viam.

D. W.

ARGUMENT.

When Christ had regained the realms above, the heavenly gift of tongues was sent from the sky, so that to all the races the path of life may become known, and that by the dispelling of the darkness God may reign everywhere. What goes on in France you lay open to our people in a sweetly flowing vernacular style. Go on, but (as you do) praise those preachers who have kept the middle path.

XV. ON THE MOST LEARNED WILLIAM BROAD, AN ENGLISHMAN, HONOURED WITH GRADUATION IN MEDICINE IN THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Copied by the university librarian, Glasgow, from the unique copy of the theses presented by Dr. Broad of Berwick for the doctor's degree in 1637, at King's College, Aberdeen. Dr. Arthur Johnston was Rector, and Dr. Patrick Dun was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The lines by Johnston were not included in the vols. i. and ii. of the *Musa*. For the book in twelve pages, dedicated to Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, see *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, Bibliog. p. 399; *Musa* ii. Appendix, p. liii.; Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 201.

ARGUMENT.

Here presents his noble breast to the darts of Scots, Broad, honour of the English race. No cause for fear. He has the arts of Paeon, and all the remedies of Apollo, the Warder off of Ill. While he lives, no Briton shall fall, or seek the shades below. If unluckily any one may fall, he shall fall by the renowned art of the Healing God.

A. J.

To William Broad, M.D.

Happy Medicus, happier through obtaining the honour with Johnston leading.

D. W.

XV. DE DOCTISSIMO VIRO GULIELMO BRODIO ANGLO, CUM IN ACADEMIA ABREDONANA APUD SCOTOS LAUREA MEDICA INSIGNIRETUR.

Obiicit hîc iaculis Scotorum nobile pectus
  Brodius, Angligenae gentis et orbis honos.
Nulla metûs causa est: sunt illi Paeonis artes,
  Et quot ἀλεξίκακος Pharmaca Phoebus habet.

Dum colet hic terras, nemo de gente Britannâ
Concidet, Infernas nemo subibit aquas.
Nemo cadet, fato vel si quis forsan iniquo
Concidat, illustri Paeonis arte cadet.

Art. Ionstonvs.

D. Gulielmo Broad, M.D.

Felix es Medicus ; sed enim felicior isto
Nomine, Iohnstono quòd duce partus honos.

D. W.

XVI. SIGHS OF DAVID WEDDERBURN AT THE DEATH OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON, PHYSICIAN TO THE KING, AND EASILY FIRST POET OF HIS AGE.

A [illegible] friendship of the two men. It is not very clear whether Wedderburn means to refer the spread by Johnston of Buchanan's fame to the rival version of the Psalms or, as is perhaps the case, to his long and laboured participation in the Eglishem quarrel, over that preposterous person's self-advertisement in the rendering of Psalm civ. (*Musa*, i. pp. 14, 50). As Burton noted, Johnston's challenge in the rival version of the Psalms was one "upon every line, otherwise he had no excuse for offering to the world a different one," and "his fame was afterwards irretrievably injured in the house of his friends by an attempt to lift him far above his master," in the editions of Auditor Benson remembered by the lines in the *Dunciad*, 4, 110. Hallam decides that "though the national honour may seem equally secure by the superiority of either, it has been usual in Scotland to maintain the older poet against all the world. I am nevertheless inclined to think that Johnston's psalms, all of which are in elegiac metre, do not fall short of those of Buchanan, either in elegance of style or in correctness of Latinity" (*Literature*, ch. xxii. § 72). Johnston's fame would have been higher in Scotland if Laud for political reasons had not imposed upon him the rival version to discredit the author of the *De Jure Regni*. Certainly the dedication of the Seven Penitential Psalms to Laud in 1633, and his reference to that patron's *pietas* and *acumen caelestis ingenii*, do not add to his reputation.

I regret having failed to see the similar lines on the death of George Jamesone, the painter. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 79. "Sub obitum Viri Spectatissimi, Georgii Jamesoni, Abredonensis, Pictoris Eminentissimi, Lachrymae. Amoris indissolubilis ergo David Wedderburnus. Ad Exemplar Abredoniae Impressum per Edwardum Rabanum 1644." Three Latin Poems.

ARGUMENT.

Melpomene, wail for Johnston, whose famous name you have from the constellation Arcturus. Wail for the death of Ovid come to life again, worthy alone to lie in the grave with the great Buchanan. Scotland, grieve in sadness, deprived of the grace of such a poet ; that great honour has fallen to men of English race. While he practises the healing art at court, he gave, alas, his bones to a foreign

land. Scotland, grieve, none survives him, now, by whom you can protect the honour of Buchanan. Far and wide he carried *his* reputation. Alas, yet rejoice; Johnston lives in his deathless song. Meanwhile Johnston, my Soul's other half, Wedderburn bewails you, and deservedly will bewail you, while life is his. Though with you have perished the Muses, that love will ever pour the song of sorrow, that love which was equal between us for fifty years, a love sweeter than honey, nay, sweeter than nectar itself and ambrosia.

II.

Nature stronger than art gave Johnston wit; Phoebus, your foresight gave him skill in medicine and song. Consider that wit, consider that skill. Where will you find his equal in either?

III.

If ever Johnston essayed the serious vein, he was a second Cato in nimbleness and judgment; in pleasantry, a second Laelius. Such was the charm of his mind, such grace of speech.

IV.

Old Rome changed every year her magistrates, but centuries scarcely produce one great poet. Buchanan and Johnston! The three ages of Nestor will scarce produce their match.

V.

France held Andrew Melville, Scotland Buchanan, England Johnston, Mantua the Admirable Crichton. Truth, 'tis the peculiar praise of men of Scots descent to deck the whole world with the glorious graves of heroes.

VI.

These sad groans I pay as tribute to a physician, but alas in vain. Destiny spares not them. Cargill will serve as an example, both the Johnstons, young Gordon and old Liddel. As physicians remove diseases, so Death removes them also. But long life to you, Dun! After so many deaths you remain alone to the city of our fathers, a living Aristotle and Hippocrates.

XVI. SUB OBITUM D. ARCTURI IONSTONI, MEDICI REGII, ET POETARUM SUI SECULI FACILE PRINCIPIS, DAVIDIS WEDDERBURNI SUSPIRIA.

[*Poetarum Scotorum Musa Sacra*, i. xlvi.-vii.]

Plangito Melpomene! Ionstoni funera, clarum
  Cuius ab Arcturo sidere nomen habes.
Plangito Nasonis redivivi funera, magni
  Sola Buchanani marmora digna tegi.

Scotia maesta dole, tanti viduata sepulchro
Vatis, is Angligenis contigit altus honos.
Namque Machaonias artes dum tractat in aula,
Proh dolor! externo tradidit ossa solo.
Scotia maesta dole: Ionstono nemo superstes,
Nemo Buchanani quo tueare decus.
Ille Buchananum subvexit praepete penna,
Quà roseus gemina Phoebus ab arce nitet.
Eia tamen gaude! Ionstonus carmine vivit,
Carmine Ionstono fama perennis erit.
Interea, Ionstone! animae pars altera nostrae,
Te Wedderburni flens elegia gemit.
Quin (et id ex merito) dum spiritus hos reget artus,
Te Wedderburni flens elegia gemet.
Namque novem quamvis tecum periêre sorores,
Ille tamen carmen flebile fundet amor,
Qui mihi par tecum per quina decennia; melle
Dulcior, imo ipso nectare et ambrosia.

Aliud (II.).

Ionstono ingenium natura potentior arte,
Artes, Phoebe! tuas provida cura dabat.
Ingenii specta vires, spectentur et artes;
Quem dabis ingenio? quem dabis arte parem?

Aliud (III.).

Seria Ionstonus si quando capesseret, alter
Dexteritate fuit iudicioque Cato.
Cum placuere sales, fuit idem Laelius alter;
Gratia tanta animi, tantus in ore lepos.

Aliud (IV.).

Prisca magistratus renovabat Roma quotannis,
Illustrem at vatem saecula vix pariunt;
Quanta Buchanani? Ionstoni gloria quanta?
Nestoris his geminos vix tria saecla dabunt.

Aliud (V.).

Gallia Melvinum, Buchananum Scotia cepit,
Anglia Ionstonum, Mantua Crichtonium :
Scilicet heroum claris decorare sepulchris
Orbem omnem laus est propria Scotigenûm.

Aliud (VI.).

Hos medico tristes gemitus impendo, sed, eheu!
Frustra ; nec medicis parcere fata solent.
Exemplo Cargillus erat, Ionstonus uterque,
Gordonius iuvenis, Liddeliusque senex.
Ut medici morbos tollunt, ita tollit et ipsos
Mors medicos. At tu vive, Dunae! diu :
Namque urbi patriae tu post tot funera solus
Vivus Aristoteles, vivus es Hippocrates.

Haec [illegible] redivivum, 1641. "The Middelburg edition of his collected works by William Spang, in 1642, may be said to be the [illegible] monument [illegible] to [illegible] (*M*[illegible] ii. p. xxiv.).

Suspiria. "Elegia eius in Art. Ionstonum est nobis instar omnium, in qua ita blande insurgit, ita facunde queritur, ita suaviter finit periodos, ut ne Nasonem quidem ita cecinisse poeniteret" (Olaus Borrichius, *Dissertationes De Poetis in regio Hafniensi Lyceo habitae, Francofurti*, 1681, p. 159. In the "Poetarum principis," Wedderburn here appropriates to Johnston the phrase applied to Buchanan by Henri Etienne.

2. For play on Arturus and Arcturus, see *Musa*, vol. i. p. 52. Ker (*Musae Sacrae*, 1739, i. p. lxiii.) imitates Wedderburn here, over the double issue of Johnston's Psalms by Lauder and Auditor Benson :—

> "Clarus ut *Arcturus* rediens ex aequoris undis
> Clarior effulget, Borealis gloria mundi,
> Sic tibi, bis denis lustris, *Arcture* peractis
> Surgit honos," etc.

3. Nasonis, from the fluency of Johnston in the Ovidian distich. "The greatest master of Elegiac verse, not in Scotland only, but probably in Europe, since Ovid's days" (*Musa*, ii. p. xxv.).

5. Johnston died at Oxford, 1641, on a visit to his daughter.

7. As Medicus Regius.

21. "Friends, hear the words my wandering thoughts would say,
And cast them into shape some other day ;
Southey, *my friend of forty years*, is gone,
And, shattered by the fall, I stand alone."

([illegible])

[illegible]

29. Laelius, the interlocutor of the *De Senectute* ("Mitis sapientia Laeli: Hor. *Sat.* ii. i. 72).

> "[illegible]
> The tide of generations shall roll on,
> And not the whole combined and countless throng
> Compose a mind like thine?"
>
> [illegible]

34. tria. Ter aevo functus (Hor. *Odes*, ii. 9, 13).

35. Andrew Melville dying at Sedan, 1622; the "Admirable Crichton" at Mantua (*Delitiae Poet. Scot.* i. 696).

[illegible] died Sept., 1614; Dr. Arthur Johnston, Medicus Regius; his brother William, who died June, 1640; William Gordon, the Mediciner of King's College, March 10, 1640 (Spalding, i. 288).

42. Duncan Liddel (s.v.), died Dec. 17, 1613, in his fifty-second year.

44. Dr. Patrick Dun (q.v.), died 1653.

XVII. EXTRACTS FROM MEDITATIONUM CAMPESTRIUM SEU EPIGRAMMATΩN MORALIUM CENTURIAE DUAE.

[Authore Dav. de Wedderburn. Aberdoniæ. Imp. Ed. Raban. 1643.]

A unique copy of this is in the Signet Library, Edinburgh. It is dedicated to "Claris- [illegible] John Forbes of Leslie in a family feud, see *Spalding*, ii. 205; for son of, bearer of king's banner at Philiphaugh, see Scott's note on ballad of *The Gallant Grahams*. The name of the book, "quae mihi sub manu natae dum campos animi gratia perlustro," is due to the ***Meditationes Campestres*** of Pliny, military manoeuvres, "quibus miles Romanus in ipsa securitate ad difficilia se praeparabat". To Menzies he speaks of Aberdeen, "quam urbem maiores tui spectatissimi compluribus non dicam annis sed saeculis felicissime et laudatissime rexerunt" (see on John Johnston's *Heroes*, s.v. "Thomas Menzies"). It contains epigrams and moral reflections. The first century consists of a hundred pieces of two lines each; the second of a hundred longer pieces. The *Coronis* of the Secunda Centuria is interesting for the state of [illegible].

> His ego me patriis vacuus solabar in arvis,
> Post duodena aevi lustra peracta mei.
> Dum Mars Angligenas, dum Mars te vexat, Ierne,
> Horridaque indomiti Teutonis arma tonant.
> O utinam in priscos redeant haec saecula mores,
> Sanguinis et fusi praemia nulla forent;
> Christiadûm aut positis bellis civilibus unum
> Regnatorem Asiae bella cruenta petant!

8. The usual wish of the times, for a cessation of hostilities at home and abroad (the Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648), and a campaign against the Turk (Masson, *Drummond of Hawthornden*, p. 38. On page 54 he says, to fill up the volume, he has added Simonidis Lachrymae, pp. 55, 57; Zeno redivivus ad amicos, 57, 59; Integritatis Encomium, 59; Vitae Futurae Gaudia, 60, 61).

The *Centuria Prima*[1] of the Meditationes [illegible] appeared in [illegible] Raban). It is dedicated to Patrick Urquhart (Spalding, ii. 335) "hereditario proprietario de Meldrum, domino de Lethentie," etc. In the dedication, p. 7, he writes of Amor:—

"Ipse amor est sibimet pulcherrima merces."

This is an echo of Silius Italicus' famous line, 13, 663:—

"Ipsa quidem virtus sibimet pulcherrima merces."

("Virtue is its own reward.")

No. [illegible] is "*Nihil hic [illegible]*," and the style of reflection at once recalls Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. clxxxii.

Thebae ubi nunc celebres? ubi nunc excelsa Corinthi
  Moenia? ubi Ninives rudera strata iacent?
Sparta ubi foeta viris? ubi nunc Carthago superba?
  Nunc ubi vel Solymae vel Babylonis opes?
Nunc ubi, quas olim Pallas decoravit, Athenae?
  Orbis deliciae nunc ubi Roma vetus?
En tantorum operum vix vel vestigia cernas:
  Luxuriant segetes en ubi Troia prius.
Haec ubi lustraris, meditare hoc: tempus ut urbes,
  Sic genus omne hominum Mors pecudumque trahit;
Ast hic ne sistas ultra pergamus; ut urbes,
  Sic tandem haec mundi machina tota ruet.

8. *Seges ubi Troia fuit.* The famous medieval moral tag.

No. [illegible]

Exhilarat iuvenes generosus et integer aevi
  Sanguis: opus pascit gaudia firma viris.
Vis senibus quae sint solatia? Grata senectae
  Otia sunt, aevi praeteritique labor.
Spesque propinquantis vitae, quae sola laboris
  Expers, aeternae praemia pacis habet.
Exempla in statis certamina gymnica praebent;
  Quo propior metae est, hoc mage cursor ovat.

7. Statis? Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 528; stāta sacra.

No. 95 is *Abusus Pulveris Nicotiani.* Wedderburn is here seen, like James VI., a hearty hater of tobacco.

[1] "Don Sebastian de Covarrubias writ Three Centuries of Moral Emblems in Spanish" (Sir T. Browne, *Christian Morals*, iii. x.).

Quid tibi vis, patulo tubus est cui semper in ore?
Quid sibi vult fumus? Quid sibi flamma vorax?
Non hic Aetna ardens, non hic Trinacria tellus
Ignea flammiferos iactat ad astra globos.
Aurea non tellus hic Colchica vellera condit,
Non hic Hesperidum carpere poma datur.
Pervigil ista draco flammis tutatus et illa est,
Quales usque tuo fumus ab ore vomit.
Ergo quid exhalas ignes quos Cacus ab antro
Fudit, Aventinis qui latuere iugis?
Tum Cacum Alcides unum modo comperit, atqui
Mille, eheu, Cacos saecula nostra vident.

[illegible]

XVIII. TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF THE NEVER-ENOUGH-PRAISED DOCTOR WILLIAM JOHNSTON, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MOST DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

[illegible] Magistrates and Councillors of Aberdeen. Expense of work done by the City, in Accounts of 1650-1651. "For printeing off Doctor Dunis booke, be order of counsell, and for the papper theroff, 279 lib. 13s. 4d." (*Miscell. Spald. Club*, v. 173; Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 86). See s.v. William Johnston, for Johnston's epigram on this book. Wedderburn consecrates "a night of memories and of sighs" to his friend in lines Landor would not have disowned.

[illegible]

What can tears and notes of sorrow avail? Pious grief cannot conquer des-[illegible] the stars or count the tameless bays of the sea. Neither the strength of herbs, nor the sweet strains of the soul-moving bard may conquer destiny. O rare example, more striking than the nine times refined gold of Ophir. He was a second Euclid, nay even in the flower of his youth a match for Archimedes. Add that his mental powers were accompanied by integrity, blameless manners, and a wit that was harmless. Ever genial, steady, serene, master of himself in any situation. No more; be this enough. Let it be the great praise of his great brother, Arthur, to have sung him.

XVIII. S. M. DOCTORIS NUNQUAM SATIS LAUDATI WILHELMI IOHNSTONI, M.D., ET MATHESEOS IN ACADEMIA MARISCHALLANA PROFESSORIS CLARISSIMI.

Quid lachrymae, quid maesta mihi modulamina prosunt?
  Nulla dolore licet vincere fata pio.
Exemplo Iohnstonus erit, tibi, Phoebe, sacerdos,
  Seu Medici partes sive Maronis agas,
Seu libeat caelo percurrere sidera, vasti
  Seu maris indomitos dinumerare sinus.
Nil tamen herbarum vires, nil dulcia vatis
  Carmina flexanimi vincere fata queant.
Exemplum o rarum! fulvo speciosius auro
  Quod novies Ophyres fervida flamma coquit.
Hic ille Euclides alter, quin flore juventae
  Usque Syracosio par fuit arte seni.
Adde quod ingenium comitata sit integra vita,
  Innocui mores, innocuique sales.
Frons hilaris semper, mens inconcussa, serena,
  Quo res cunque loco, iuris et ipse sui.
Desino; sitque sat hoc. Arturi ingentis et ingens
  Sit fratris fratrem laus cecinisse suum.

4. In Phoebus' double capacity of *ἰατρόμαντις*, leech and bard.

5-6. Johnston's skill in astronomy and physics.

7. His medical and poetical skill may not save Johnston. "Gulielmus Ionstonus rei *Herbariae* et Mathematum (quorum Professor meritissimus est) gloria cluit". Andrew Strachan, *Paneg. Inaug.* Aberd. 1631.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

William Wedderburn was the younger brother of the Rector, David, and entered Marischal College in the year 1611-1612. He was a "doctor," or under master in the Grammar School, and for an incident there see *T. C. Reg.* of June 4, 1617 (Simpson's *Bon-Record*, pp. 50, 51). Promoted from the College Regency to Bethelnie (Meldrum), from which he was deposed: "accuisit of fornicatioun, he confessis, deprivit and ordanit to make repentance" (Spalding, ii. 136). This was in 1642, the sentence being taken off by the General Assembly in August, 1643, when he was recommended for a place. He was admitted to Invernochtie or Strathdon, October, 1651. He was apparently dead by April 19, 1660, when it was vacant (see Hew Scott, *Fasti*, iii. 563, 592; *Eccles. Records of Aberd.: Spald. Club. Miscell.* iii. 214).

The youngest brother was Alexander, who was elected to a Johnston bursary, "for the quhilk the said Mr. Alex. will endevor himselff in all tyme coming to kyth himself thankfull to the town" (Simpson's *Bon-Record*, p. 55; *T. C. Reg.* Jan. 29, 1623; *S. N. and Q.* 2 v. 186; *Collections of Aberd. and Banff*, p. 64).

I. APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE, MOST ILLUSTRIOUS EARL MARISCHAL.

The founder of Marischal College, George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, needs no illustration (see *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, 57-72; *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. 1-88; ii. 3; Walker's *Historical Notes* (1906), pp. 20-24; Ogston's *Oratio Funebris*, 1623). "He returned to his native country, after an absence of seven years. The Scottish peer who in the sixteenth century founded a university, and encouraged learning, must have been a man whose penetration and grasp of mind were very different from those of his colleagues in rank" (Robert Chambers, *Biog. Dict.* iii. pp. 293).

He was sent in July, 1589, an ambassador to Denmark, to complete the marriage of James VI. and Anne of Denmark. "His knowledge of foreign languages at once marked him out as the right man, while his great wealth was of first-rate importance, for he made himself responsible for the enormous expenses of the mission. By way of recompense, he got the lands of the historic abbey of Deer, which were to play an important part in the endowment of his university (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 61).

"There is a curious, if unconscious, symbolism in Marischal Street, for it leads to the harbour and thence to the sea, and the sea has played a large part in the fortunes of the Keiths and their munificence. . . . That same sea has borne the children of the College to every corner of the world; and the dazzling white tower which marks the fifth Earl's great foundation stands to-day as one of the first landmarks for the wayfarer in our northern waters" (*Aberd. Quater. Studies*, p. 63).

For the payment of the debt to the Earl Marischal in bringing home Queen Anne, and the lease in 1591 for fifteen years of the Customs of Aberdeen and Banff, [illegible]; the fitting out of the "Saint Nicholas," by Aberdeen, under Bailie John Collison, to bring home the wedding party from Norway, see Kennedy's *Annals*, i. [illegible]; Munro's [illegible] *Provosts*, p. 111.

The Camus legend, like the Luncarty legend of the Hays, plays a prominent part in the various poems in the Collection. The story ran that in 1010 Sueno sent Camus to Scotland, who landed at Redhead in Angus. Malcolm II. encountered him at the village of Barry, six miles from Dundee. Camus was defeated, made for the mountains and intended to reach Moray, but was slain. His slayer was a Keith. The king hastened to the spot, dipped three of his fingers in the blood of the Dane, and drew three bars or pales on the upper part of Keith's shield; having assured his soldiers before the battle of victory, he turned to those about him with the words, *Veritas Vincit*. Hence the arms and motto of the family (Nisbet's *Heraldry*, ii. p. 2; *Alma Mater*, Jan. 7, 1904). *Veritas Vincit* is on the Keith pennon, triangular in form, borne at Flodden and preserved in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. For Cut, see Longmuir's *Dunnottar Castle*, 1873, p. 45. The arms and motto are those of Peterhead (Pratt's *Buchan*, p. 115 *n*. ed. 1901).

Chalmers (*Caledonia*, ii. 518-21 (ed. Gardner, 1888)) shows that the first of the race to settle in Scotland was Hervei, son of Warin, who attached himself to David I., and obtained the manors of Keith in East Lothian, as well as Inch Keith. His son Hervei assumed the name of Keith. For the Camus legend, see Buchanan, vi. 50; on the sepulchral tumuli of the district, Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 308; Johnston's *Heroes* (1603), p. 4. The rock of Dunnottar rises 160 feet above the sea. For its geological formation, see Longmuir, pp. 27, 29. For its history, the church on it taken by Wallace about 1297; the Castle on the rock, connected with the Keiths since 1394, see Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, pp. 316, 318, *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, pp. 443, 447. The earl died at Dunnottar, attended by Dr. Dun of Marischal College, April 5, 1623, and is buried in the church of St. Bride or Bridget (portrait, after Jamesone, *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i.; *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, 57).

APOTHEOSIS GEORGII MARISCHALLI COMITIS ILLUSTRISSIMI.

[*Lachrymae Academiae Marischallanae.* 1623. Ra[illegible]]

Lutea ab Eoo procedens littore bigis
Aurora, astrifero (traheret Phoebeius axis
Cur tantas mirata moras) fulgebat Olympo.
Cynthius ipse graves versans sub pectore luctus,
Vertice sepositis radiis ostroque decoris
Vestibus, obscuris involverat ampla tenebris
Tecta; ac interea moestis mandaverat Horis
Ut volucres paterentur equos praesepibus altis
Vesci, quò liceat merito indulgere dolori.

Haec fatus, gemitus vix imo pectore duxit,
Cum subito tardis tres visae gressibus almae
Adventare deae. Sophiam, Suadamque sorores
Ex terris profugas, laniatasque unguibus ora,
Ducebat Pallas, ferales ipsa cupressus
Buxo pallidior gestans capitisque virentes
Conculcans frondes, fusis sine lege capillis.
Limina prima deae simulac tetigere, per umbras
Ad Phoebum tendunt, ubi solus vulnus alebat
Squalidus immensum tecti in penetralibus alti.
Cui prior haec Pallas lachrymis ita fatur obortis.
Haeccine firma fides? Sacras haec vota paludes
Per Stygias, Erebique domos? Sic numina fallunt?
Atque adytis, proh! Phoebe tuis cortina sacratis
Usque adeo mentes lactat divumque hominumque?
Excidit anne tibi, quoties mihi multa roganti
Dixeris, aeternos Sophiae Suadaeque patronos,
Fautoresque omnes semper fore? Nestoris annos,
Non responsa dabas, niveo et numeranda lapillo
Tempora Tithoni victuros? Quò tibi tandem
Nunc horum concessit amor? Quò fata, fidesve?
Inventum medicina tuum? Vox plura volentem
Dicere defecit languens sub faucibus imis.
Qualis cum excelsis, rapidis furit ore leaena
Trux catulis orbata suis, in montibus, omnes
Vestigans oculis sinuosos undique tractus,
Amfractusque loci, rupesque, et inhospita tesqua;
Haud secus, atroces vultu testa dolores,
Ingemuit Pallas, pressoque obmutuit ore.
Successere deae comites geminantque querelas.
Et praeit hoc Sophiae lugubri carmine Suada.
Heu nos! heu miseras! nobis nova funera siccis
An spectanda oculis totiens? totne inclyta Divûm
Munera concludi busto cernemus, et illos
Phoebe tuas, Pallasque tuas, nostrasque tuentur
Qui laudes, adolent toties altaria taedis
Qui sacris, cumulantque cadis libamina plenis?
Non alio hos, cui corda patent, discrimine habebit
Quam gravium foedâ vitiorum labe notatos?

Gloria quae superis restabit? quive minores
Reddent laude deos celebres, nobisve litabunt?
Quodsi (quod perhibent) his sint sua praemia digna,
Cur non, Phoebe pater, divis domus omnibus illa
Splendida Kethiadum (iam multis ordine lustris
Nobilitata Cami bellacis sanguine) curae?
Cur non ille, domûs (quondam ah) decus, ille suorum
Maiorum heroâ nulli virtute secundus
Heros? quid tristi pateris succumbere morti?
Regaline ideo quondam dignatus honore,
Prorex, iura dedit, flectens moderamine habenas
Regni, tot seclis et bello et pace potentis?
Aut regi accendit taedas fovitque iugales?
Praefuit aut Boreae? certis proceresve locavit
Sedibus, illustri regem cingente corona?
Tales quiqpe vices ut ferrea fata rependant.
Haec si non superos tangunt, non illa moveret
Omnis in hoc uno virtutis firma catena?
Nam quò aliis maior, tantò fuit omnibus omni
Sincera melior laude: unam namque bonorum
Hanc hominum propriam semper ratus, hac sibi solâ
Gaudia captabat quae, quippe perennia, saevus
Non ignis pelagive queant agitare procellae.
Excelsum nisi per fanum Virtutis, Honoris
Haud adeunda sacri ducebat limina templi.
Nam decori fuerit licet alto a sanguine regum
Nobilitas, praeclara, alieni haud indiga, virtus
Hunc sua tollebat supra mortalia, flamma
Vi propria ut surgit caelumque et sidera lambit.
Illecebris non hunc blandis divertere Galli,
Germanive omnes potuere aut improba turbae,
Italicis diffusae oris, contagia recto
Numinis a cultu solido et virtutis amore.
Speque Fideque alti semper confinia caeli
Spectabat, mentis flammans has ardor ad arces
Semper anhelabat, gelidas ut cervus ad undas.
Magnifica hinc illi molimina. Fraude maligna
Semota, ius fasque animi coluere recessus.
Non huic parca manus; Charitum sed gratia larga

Reddidit illustrem pariter caeloque soloque.
Clausa domus nunquam miseris, sed semper asylum
Praesens, atque inopi rebus solamen in arctis
Semper, Amaltheo promanans divite cornu.
Alloquio gnarus mulcere et flectere mentes.
Hinc animo ac vultu generoso affabilis, atque
Comis cunctorum sibi conciliavit amorem.
Quid quod opes Iuno indulsit Saturnia magnas?
Innumera et laetâ flaventia iugera messe?
Maior at his virtus fuerat quae nescia vinci,
Quaeque ipsum semper docuit praesentia cauto
Moliri, et prudenti animo curaque sagaci
Eventus rerum dubios casusque futuros
Prospicere, atque animo memori transacta referre.
Utque tuo, O Pallas, clipeo septemplici Perseus
Gorgonis horrendum stridentia colla colubris
Dissecuit, sic ille, tuo sacra tecta dicando
Praesidio, tenebras generosis dispulit atras
Horum pectoribus, qui nos et nostra per omnes
Diffudere plagas inventa, et nocte perenni
Cimmeria mersos illustrant lumine sacro.
Uraniae hinc ortus Themidisque et doctus Hygieiae
Mystarum numerus, cinxit cui tempora quondam
Haec domus aeterno lauri viridantis honore:
Quos vel Cecropiae laudent, te iudice, Athenae.
Inque dies domus haec crescit, crescetque benigno
Numine, ut arborei foetus hederaeque sequaces.
Heu deflende heros! cur te tam dura tulerunt
Saecula, cur tanti talem genuere parentes?
Anne gravi ut cippo fatis condaris iniquis
Ante diem, cum iam vegetâ et viridante senectâ
Floreres, carpenda forent cum dulcia vitae
Gaudia praeteritae, spes cum spectanda tuorum
Natorum, et nati quales nascantur ab illis?
O quam te memori deflebit postera mente
Aetas! Quanta tuis assurget gloria rebus!
His dictis, Phoebus tandem sic ora resolvit.
Altius haud vobis, Divae, sub pectore triste
Fatum quam nobis manet hoc, mentemque remordet,

Exemplo Herois careant quod ferrea tanto
Tanti secla, quibus vere vir rarior albo
Est corvo cygnove nigro prope stagna Caystri.
Anne ergo vel currum regerem lucemve referrem
Invisam mihi iam toties terraeve polove?
Ni me olim sacro, Phaeton, tuus avius error
Voto astrinxisset superis, per lurida Ditis
Regna et Tartarei latices Phlegetontis amaros.
Ne tamen immemores factorum ducite Divos
Tantorum, subeatve animum me fallere, sortes
Fatorum quoties veraci mente recludo.
Me fratrem Phoebe spernet prius, ignea ponto
Sidera tingentur, brumae miscebitur aestas,
Vivida virtutis pereat quam fama celebris.
Non animâ tellus digna est domus hospita tantâ.
Degravat erectam, frangitque ubi terrea moles
Corporis anxietasque gravis luctusque laborque.
Optima quaeque dies miseris ubi diffugit aevi
Prima, subit morbus, morbi comes inde senecta
Effoeta accumulat sibi mille subinde dolores.
Vita hominum fulvo quamvis resplendeat auro
Conspicue et gemmis, celantur quotquot Eoo
Oceano, quamvis titulos ac stemmata iactet,
Exhibet incautis alöen, infida, favique
Mellitâ mollitum animum dulcedine perdit.
Altius emergunt animae queis entheus iste
Desuper affulsit vigor, effinxitque Promethei
Dextera queis corpus modulo meliore lutoque.
Has (simulac terris inviderit Atropos occans
Licia, vitales et clauserit aetheris haustus),
Ignea vis sursum vehit, et super aethera laetae
Templa colunt, sacra templa colunt, queis Thessala Tempe
Elysiique lares, et fortunata vireta
Cedunt, ut soli tenebrae, mendacia vero.
Gaudia vera fluunt ubi plurima, qualia mentis
Angusta humanae capiat non capsula, quanta
Lyncea non acies videat, non auribus ullus
Hauriat attentis, non lingua expresserit ulla.
Haec vos spes foveat. Maeroris pellite nubes

Sollicitâ nunc mente, Deae, vultuque sereno
Ocius haec celeri mea iussa capessite gressu.
Daedaleâ domus est sublimibus alta columnis
Structa manu. crebrâque patens testudine, apertum
Prominet in pelagus late quà Mernia laeto
Uber proventu tellus, tumidumque lacessit
Desuper Oceanum sublimi a vertice montis,
Indigenis iam dicta viris Dunotria (Divûm
Atria quam vere quis dixerit); undique patrum
Effigies priscae hic decorant notissima vobis
Moenia Kethiadum. Suada comitante sorore,
Tu, Sophia, haec caelo subeas delapsa supremo.
Magnanimum hic primo natum solabere gentis
Spem clarae, et rebus dic quae sors certa futuris.
Hanc ego fatidico tibi paucis numine pandam.
Utque parentatum fuerit de more beatis
Manibus, augustam terris deducite tandem
Huc animam, quippe hinc ortam, caeloque locate.
Haec ubi dicta dedit, nitidis sua temporâ Phoebus
Accingens radiis currus deposcit equosque.
Ocius at geminae Zephyris Euroque, relictâ
Pallade, certatim tendunt properantque sorores
Unanimes, Phoebi solantes pectora dictis.
Nubila dum vero tranant terrisque propinquant,
Montes, qui quondam soliti iuga celsa sub auras
Erigere aethereas, visi sub sidere, luctu
Complentes riguas lachrymarum flumine valles.
Montibus in summis Dryadum tum turba sororum
Omnis, Hamadryadesque et Oreades undique pulchra
Pectora tundentes onerabant astra, deosque
Alternae alterna variatis voce querelis.
Nec minus elatis prodebant questibus aegros
Luctu animos, stratae passim per flumina moestae
Naiades, et tristes per florida prata Napeae.
Doris et ipsa aderat, simul Oceanitides, omnes
Nereides, pensis hyalis moerore remotis,
Et crebros alte singultus pectore anhelo
Sedibus in vitreis ducentes, funera tanti
Flevere Heroïs, fleverunt saxea Vestae

Viscera, et horrenti squalentia marmora vultu.
Divarum hic vulnus sub mente recruduit ingens.
Verum spem vultu simulantes, passibus aequis
Montem praeruptum superant maestaeque pererrant
Atria lamentis miseris resonantia. Toto
It gemitus caelo, ferit aurea sidera plangor.
Solum quem Divae voluere cubilibus altis
Inveniunt victum lachrymis luctuque gementem.
Inde prior Sophia hunc verbis compellat amicis.
Desine iam tandem, magni tu magne parentis
Nate, decus generis gentisque, O desine justos
Incusare deos, aut tristia corda dolore
Exanimare gravi nimium, patrisque beatos
Questu solicito manes excire repostos.
Usque adeone mori miserum est? Adeone dolenda
Mors, vitae melioris iter quae pandit Olympo,
Fortunae imperium caecum quae terminat, atque
Victrix ancipites curas sibi subiicit omnes,
Mortalis quâ fit superi conviva Tonantis?
Quem defles genitor, caeli nunc arce supremâ
Indigetum dapibus fruitur semperque fruetur.
Finibus in regni Pharii licet astra petentes
Pyramides pereunt, ac illa palatia celsa
Elea, et Mausolei fortuna sepulchri,
Non tamen ulla dies, donec sol ista diurna,
Nocturna aut Phoebe lustrabit lampade terras,
Extinguetve tui nomen minuetve parentis,
Quin te, invicte Heros, in caelis te quoque fata
Exspectant paria. Interea tu tramite recto
Virtutis patriae illustris, nunc alter ab illo
Incedes pressoque leges vestigia gressu.
Te duce pacato crescet gens aurea mundo.
Desinet impietas te sospite: pura meabit
Religio in mentes hominum, probitasque, fidesque.
Te duce Palladiae semper pandentur Athenae.
Naturae pergent, te Maecenate, latentes
Vires et causas iuvenes dignoscere Phoebi,
Pieridumque cohors, Sophiae quae tecta Lycaei,
Atque vireta terit Suadae, Musisque sacrata est.

Hinc tibi honos qualem non lota Galeso,
Murice vel Tyrio donarit coccina laena,
Non Lybicae dederint mensae, chrysendata, gazae
Non effossae omnes Arabum, Nabathaeaque regna.
Hinc domus atque omni imperium sine fine manebit
KETHIADUM: deeritque tuo de stemmate nunquam
Qui praesit, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum.
Dixerat, hinc Phoebi memores subiere sorores
Tecta poli, atque animam Heroïs fundamina caeli
Mirantem mensis adhibent Divûmque catervis.

Ponebat Gulielmus Wedderburnus
Abredonensis, Graecarum literarum
In Academia Marischallana Professor.

7. Horis. Daughters of Jupiter and Themis, keeping the gates of Olympus.

24. Iactat; cajoles. Ante-Class, Plaut. and Ter.

59. Prorex: Lord Lieutenant in North, 1593; High Commissioner in Parliament, 1609.

63. Marshalling the Peers to their places.

74. Marriage of John, eldest son of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland, to a sister of Robert III. (Longmuir's *Dunnottar Castle*, p. 9).

84. "As the hart panteth after the water brooks" (Psalms xlii. 1).

90. Arctis. "In *straits* a present aid" (Psalms xlvi. 1).

107. Most notably that admirable Aberdonian, Patrick Copland, in his "Study in Paget's Tribe in Sommer Ilands," founder of Henrico College, the second University of America. For this first missionary and journalist of Marischal College see *Fasti Acad. Mar.* i. pp. 162-78; *Aberd. Quater. Studies*, pp. 343, 353.

[illegible]

150. Aloe, ἀλόη, aloe. Type of bitterness.

154. Promethei. Hor. *Od.* i. 16. 13.

178. William Keith, Sixth Earl Marischal. Died 28th October, 1635.

201. Virg. *Georg.* iv. 335.

205. Vestae. Ref. not clear, unless "Vesta eadem est et Terra" (Ovid. *Fasti*, vi. 267).

219-31. Sonorous lines, worthy of Lucan.

223. Conviva Tonantis. An extraordinary tribute! The lines are borrowed from the same source from which Prior took his "Thief and Cordelier". Johnson (*Life of Prior*) tracks it in the lines of Georgius Sabinus, the friend of Luther and Melanchthon,

"Ne [illegible] *Tonantis*
Iam cum coelitibus, si modo credis, eris."

228. Elea. The Temple of Zeus, the Heraeum, etc., at Elis (Bury's *Greece*, pp. 140-42).

228. Mausolei. Reared by Artemisia.

229. Donec. "While," "as long as". Ovid. *Tr.* i. 9. 5: donec eris felix.

245. Galaeso. Hor. *Odes*, ii. 6. 10; Lybicae: Hor. *Odes*, ii. 18. 5.

246. χρυσένδετα, inlaid with gold.

247. Arabum. Hor. *Odes*, i. 29. 1.

FLORENCE WILSON.

The name of this writer, perhaps after John Vaus the earliest contributor to the volume, is uncertain. Traditionally he is styled Florence Wilson, and the earliest sketch of him is found in the works of Patrick Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in the additions to his *Poemata Sacra*, London, 1619, edited by that writer's son-in-law, Thomas Wilson, advocate (M.A. St. Andrews, 1577, "in coll. novo": *Andrew Melville*, M'Crie, p. 79 *n*.). The writer may have had personal knowledge for his statements, but the matter is complicated by the fact that, in writing to Thomas Cromwell from Paris, he styles himself Florence Voluzene. But it is not improbable, as Dr. Irving conjectures, that the name follows the French form of Vulson, borne by a Scottish family in Dauphiné, and that the name once Latinised was retained by the writer even in an English letter.

He was born, says Thomas Wilson, "parentibus ingenuis" near the river Lossie, and was educated doubtless at the Cathedral School of Elgin. His birth may be referred to 1504 or 1500, and he has left us a sketch of himself (*De An. Tran.* ed. 1751, p. 100) and his friend John Ogilvie, rector of Cruden, walking on the banks of that river. The same biographer is the sole authority for saying he was educated at King's College, then recently founded. He proceeded from Aberdeen to Paris, a step that may have been taken by the advice of the staff, entirely, or mostly educated there; or he may have availed himself of the connection existing between Paris and Moray in the Scots College, which had been founded by its bishop in 1326 to meet the educational wants of students from his diocese (Hume Brown, *History*, i. 208).

In Paris he became acquainted with the nephew, or the reputed son, of Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Wynter, Dean of Wells, to whom he acted as tutor from 1528 to 1530. Other patrons he found in the French capital, such as Cardinal Jean de Lorraine, and Jean du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, of the well-known family associated with Rabelais. In the service of Wolsey he had also made the acquaintance of Thomas Cromwell, and letters exist from Wilson to that statesman (*Bannatyne Miscellany*, 1827, vol. i. 331-36). He was in England more than once, and in 1534 he mentions his walking in the garden of his friend Antonio Bonvisi; one clue connects him curiously enough with the north. There is a letter on a fly leaf of Erasmus's *Apophthegmata* which he sent to John Ogilvie, at Cruden, asking after old friends and Hector Boece in particular. These dates fix the visit to 1534. The book has upon its title page "William Forbes of Tolquhon, 1588" (*Notes and Queries*, 10th September, 1859). It is possible he may have then revisited the north.

The divorce case of Henry VIII. was then being tried in the papal courts, and Wilson's patron Bellay interested himself in an attempt to effect a reconciliation with Pope Clement VII., in hope of averting the impending crisis in the Church. The cardinal and his party left Paris for Rome, in July, 1535, and the event is noteworthy from the fact that Rabelais formed one of the band. Wilson was left behind, starting, however, for Italy, which he had long desired to see, in September. At Avignon his means were exhausted, when he fortunately heard

of a vacancy for a teacher at Carpentras. The bishop was Jacopo Sadoleto, Apostolic Secretary under Leo X. and Clement VII. "Nothing was so much at heart with the Italian scholars as to write a Latin style, not only free from barbarism, but conformable to the standard of what is called the Augustan age. A uniform goodness of heart and love of right prevail in the epistles of Sadolet. His desire of ecclesiastical reformation in respect of morals has caused him to be suspected of a bias towards Protestantism" (Hallam, *Liter. of Europe*, ch. v. § 2 *n.*). The stranger appeared late at night in the library (Sadoleti, *Epistolae*, Lugduni, 1554, lib. vi. Ep. 3), and by his Latinity and bearing so engaged the attention of the bishop that he was at once engaged for the post, at the salary of seventy crowns a year. The whole incident is remarkable as showing the use of Latin, with the Scottish pronunciation, as the great literary language of Europe employed by scholars and men of affairs, and by the Scots abroad,

> [illegible]
> Pro speculo, non qua sceptris stat meta Britannis,
> Sed quacunque patent Latiae commercia linguae.
> —(Sir Robert Ayton, *In obitum Thomae Rhaedi*, *Del. Poet. Scot.* i. 53.)

Wilson resided in Carpentras and from time to time visited Lyons. There in 1540, Conrad Gesner of Zurich (1516-65), the well-known naturalist, met him, and describes him as *juvenili adhuc aetate*, and as one from whom the world might derive advantage. "The ancient city of Lyons," writes Besant (*Rabelais*, pp. 32, 33), "was in the first half of the sixteenth century something like what Bordeaux had been in the fourth and Edinburgh was in the eighteenth. It was a provincial centre of intellectual life which rivalled, and in some degree outshone, the capital. At Lyons the great printer, Gryphe, set up his workshop. It was Gryphe who, in 1550, published the Latin Bible—an edition remarkable, even in an age when printers' readers were scholars, for the fewness of the errors, as well as for the magnificence of the type. From this press, too, issued the great "Commentariorum Linguae Latinae" of Dolet, a two-volume folio of 1,800 columns each, with but eight errata for the whole work. Three hundred works, more than enough to make a goodly list of a great English publishing firm in the days when thousands of books are published every year, made up the works bearing the name of Gryphe. Round this great printer was gathered a Society—the Société Angelique—of scholars and poets which offered the noblest welcome and the largest liberality to a man of scholarship and of advanced opinions. That is to say, for a few years only the advanced opinions were accepted; for there very speedily came a time when those who dared to cherish ideas or hopes outside the lines of a stupid orthodoxy had to keep them unspoken and unwritten. It was during the very hey-day of the Société Angélique of Lyons that Rabelais found himself in that city, and became one of the Club—almost the earliest literary association in France." It is interesting to find Wilson in this Society, though his religious opinions were not those of such men as Dolet and Bonaventure Desperiers. Du Bellay had been the patron both of Rabelais and Wilson.

Wilson issued his book from the press of Sebastian Gryphius at Lyons. It is entitled, *De Animi Tranquillitate Dialogus, Florentio Voluseno autore, Lugduni apud Seb. Gryphium*, 1543, 4to. The dialogue, which in several ways recalls Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*, is dedicated to Francis Michaelis, patrician of Lucca, who, with the author and Demetrius Caravalla, form the interlocutors. It professes to have been held in the gardens of Michaelis, on the slope of a hill which overhangs Lyons. The scene opens in the morning. It may be suspected that Wilson had in his mind the well-known villa of Lorenzo de' Medici, in the description of which the usually restrained style of Hallam (*Liter. of Europe*, ch. iii. § 58, 59) rises to a glow. "In a

villa overhanging the towers of Florence, on [illegible] mother city, the ancient Fiesole, in gardens which Tully might have envied, with Ficino, Landino and Politian at his side, he delighted his hours of leisure with the beautiful visions of Platonic philosophy, for which the summer stillness of an Italian sky appears the most congenial accompaniment." They discuss what is, what produces and retards, peace of mind. He introduces an allegorical description of the House of Tranquillity, *Tranquillitatis Aedes.* As Bunyan in his great allegory has had recourse to familiar scenes, and drew perhaps his House Beautiful from the mansion of the Hillersdons, with its porch by Inigo Jones, it is clear that Wilson at Lyons reverts to Elgin days; and the description has been said to preserve touches of the Cathedral, the Lady Hill Chapel and the Palace of Spynie.

In 1546 Wilson resolved to revisit or to return to Scotland. He consulted Sadolet at Rome on the point, and the Cardinal recommended moderation. The opinions of Wilson clearly lean to the reformed side. It was a critical period in Scotland; Cardinal Beaton was assassinated on May 29, 1546. But the wanderer died by the way at Vienne in Dauphiné in 1546, or early in 1547. Buchanan, who knew him well, remembered him in his lines:—

> Hic musis, Volusene, iaces carissime, ripam
> Ad Rhodani, terra quam procul a patria!
> Hoc meruit virtus tua, tellus quae foret altrix
> Virtutum, ut cineres conderet illa tuos.

It is a remarkable tribute to his memory that the testimonies to him are all laudatory of his character and virtues. Besides the Dialogue, it is possible that Florence Wilson is the author of a *Latinae Grammatices Epitome,* issued without a name by Gryphius at Lyons, prefaced by some Latin lines by "Floren. Vol.". The Dialogue, issued at Lyons in 1543, was reprinted at Leyden 1637, and at the Hague 1642, by David Echlin, court physician to Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. An edition by Ruddiman appeared in 1707 at Edinburgh. The best edition is the Edinburgh reprint of 1751, issued by Principal William Wishart of Edinburgh, with a preface by Dr. John Ward, Professor in Gresham College, London.

The work of the Aberdeen alumnus was recommended to the Aberdeen honorary citizen, Dr. Samuel Johnson. "Did you ever look at a book written by Wilson, a Scotchman, under the Latin name of *Volusenus,* according to the custom of literary men at a certain period? It is entitled, *De Animi Tranquillitate.* I earnestly desire tranquillity. *Bona res quies:* but I fear I shall never attain it: for, when unoccupied, I grow gloomy, and occupation agitates me to feverishness" (Boswell to Johnson, Edinb. Jan. 8, 1778).

[See Irving, *Lives of Scottish Writers,* i. pp. 23-34; *De Animi Tranquillitate,* ed. 1751, Edinburgh; Mackenzie's *By-Ways Among Books,* Wick, 1900; *Adamsoni Poemata Sacra,* Lond. 1619; *Memoir of Florentius Volusenus,* by James Taylor, Elgin, 1861.]

I. TO THE WORTHY AND EXCELLENT ANTONIO BONVISI, PATRICIAN, OF LONDON: A PERSONIFICATION ON VIRTUE AND PRAISE.

Antonio Bonvisi, descended from an old patrician family of Lucca, belonged to a branch which apparently for some considerable time had resided in London. He was a merchant of repute as early as 1513 and amassed great wealth by trade in wool, jewels, and banking trans-

actions. He was a zealous Catholic, and a friend of Cardinal Pole and Sir Thomas More, the latter of whom, writing from the Tower, refers to Bonvisi, as more than a friend, of forty years' standing. In the religious troubles of 1550 he fled to the Continent, his house being occupied by the sheriffs of the city, and along with Cardinal Pole he was specially selected for exemption from the general pardon of 1553. He died at Louvain in 1558.

Argument.

When Virtue, unattended and unrewarded, was wandering through the City, she asked entertainment of many and found it not. Praise not long after appeared on the scene ; the City, wonderful to relate, rushed to embrace her. Virtue as before remained shut out and was again forced to seek a lonely grove. But when Praise saw the absence of her mistress, Virtue, she comes again from the ungrateful City. Both on return proceed to the house of Bonvisi. Here Virtue was admitted, Praise turned away, for he in fear of deceit says : "Begone, dangerous to honest pursuits". "In vain, Antony," she replies, "do you try and exclude me, since here Virtue has her abiding home. I follow my mistress against her will wherever she goes, and to [illegible]

AD EGREGIUM ET SINGULAREM VIRUM, ANTONIUM BONVISIUM, VIRUM PATRICIUM, LONDINENSEM, PROSOPOPOEIA, DE VIRTUTE ET LAUDE.

[*De Animi Tranquillitate*: Edinburgi, 1751, p. 166; Adamson's *Epigrammata*, p. 74, ed. Thomas Wilson. Lond. 1619.]

Dum totam erraret forte incomitata per urbem
  Virtus, nec laudum praemia iuncta forent,
Hospitium multos et supplex saepe rogavit ;
  Qui daret hospitium non tamen ullus erat.
Adfuit haud multo post laus, (res mira) repente
  Laudis in amplexus urbs furibunda ruit.
Non secus illa tamen quam dudum exclusa manebat.
  Atque iterum in solum est ire coacta nemus.
Verum ubi Laus dominam Virtutem sensit abesse,
  Ad dominam ingrata rursus ab urbe venit.
Utraque post rediens Bonvisi tendit ad aedes :
  Hic Virtus, pulsa Laude, recepta fuit.
Nam fraudem ille timens blanda sub fronte, recede
  Laus (ait) hinc, studiis insidiosa bonis.

Illa refert, frustra me, Antoni, excludere curas,
Quandoquidem Virtus hic generosa manet.
Consequor invitam dominam quocunque mearit,
Nec nisi Virtuti sum bene fida comes.

"Cum Londini agerem, animi causa versiculos illos feci, in quâ prosopopoeia quadam ostendi perpaucos inter mortales inveniri qui virtutis sint cupidi: omnes tamen certatim laudem, quae non nisi virtuti debetur, libenter amplecti" (p. 166).

1. For the constitution of *dum* and subj., a usage of Boece, see Moir's *Boece*, p. 144.

II. TO A YOUNG FRIEND FALLING INTO AMOURS, TO RESTRAIN HIMSELF.

ARGUMENT.

You that love the body, what do you love but a rotten carcass, to the neglect of the mind, though in it is placed all the honour of our nobility? The mind is wise, the mind can investigate natural causes, and though on earth soars above the stars. Nor is this praise slight which wisdom brings the mind, if you with prudence weigh the nature of things. God who guides the golden stars with every thing in his power has nothing greater than the mind.

II.

Part of a poem, which you have lately composed, properly belonging here:—

"What you see with your eyes, or touch with your hands,
All this is dust and shadow, the mere dreams of this fleeting night."

II. AD AMICUM JUVENEM, IN AMORES PROLABENTEM, UT SE CONTINERET.

[*De Animi Tranquillitate*, p. 121; Adamson's *Epigrammata*, p. 74; *Del. Poet. Scot.* ii. 544.]

Ecquid amas, qui corpus amas, nisi putre cadaver,
Quod tegit in paucos blanda figura dies?
Negligis infelix animum, licet omnis in ipso
Sit positus nostrae nobilitatis honos.
Hic sapit, hic potis est rerum cognoscere causas,
Et terris positus se super astra vehit.
Nec levis haec, quam adfert animo sapientia, laus est,
Si rerum expendas callidus ingenium.
Non habet hoc quicquam, quamvis habet omnia, maius
Aurea qui coeli dirigit astra Deus.

II.

" Carminis, quod recens composuisti, partem huc proprie pertinentem.'

Quicquid luminibus vides,
  Et quicquid manibus tangis amabile,
Cuncta haec pulvis et umbra sunt,
  Et noctis brevis huius mera somnia.

III. THE PRAISES AND ADVANTAGES OF BRITAIN, AND ON THE WOOL OF THE GREATEST EXCELLENCE AND ABUNDANCE OF THE SAME ISLAND, EXPORTED TO ALL NATIONS, WITH A WAIL FOR THE STATE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, BY WHOSE INTESTINE DISCORD THE POWER OF THE COMMON FOE IS STRENGTHENED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Libya. The polished race of old Damascus makes equal use of it, and the Cilician youth that bathes in the sparkling Cydnus. With it the Thracian covers himself, and all who recognise the tyrant of the dregs of Scythia, on whom our discord has bestowed the empire of the East. Now, to double our former folly, we again are arming and actually summoning the same tyrant to destroy us utterly, house and home, just as if one were to hand a sword to his enemy with " Plunge this into my vitals ". Careless meantime we draw the sword among ourselves and resolve to wage a more than civil war. Our common religion, the defeats of our friends, our ravaged shrines move us not. Gradually religion has been shamefully ruined and honest arts expelled. Everywhere he bears sway. How often will posterity curse the authors of this war, who failed to meet the coming danger and check the madness in its beginning! Impious, they will say, were those arms and men, and that we considered their interest too little.

III. LAUDES ET COMMODA INSULAE BRITANNIAE, DEQUE LANA EIUSDEM INSULAE QUAM OPTIMA ET PLURIMA, CUNCTIS EXPORTATA GENTIBUS, CUM DEPLORATIONE STATUS CHRISTIANISMI, CUIUS INTESTINA DISCORDIA HOSTIS PUBLICI POTENTIA OBFIRMATUR.

[illegible]

Regna foret nimium longum memorare propinqua.
Hac se vestit Arabs, et qui rigat arva quotannis
Nilus, ab excelso delapsus vertice montis:
Qui Libyam longo tractu diffindit adustam.
Utitur hac pariter veteris gens culta Damasci,
Et Cilicum pubes Cydno perfusa nitente.
Se tegit hac Thracum genus, et quicunque tyrannum
Agnoscunt Scythicae faecis, cui dudum Orientis
Imperium nostri discordia contulit orbis.
Nunc ne sit simplex dementia, rursus eundem,
Qui genus exscindat nostrum nostrosque penates,
Viribus armamus nostris ultroque vocamus,
Haud secus ac si ensem strictum quis porrigat hosti:
Protinus hoc, dicens, ferrum in mea viscera conde.
Securi interea nos inter stringimus enses,
Et placet ut bellum plus quam civile geratur.
Nec nos sacra movent communia, nec pudor ullus,
Non sociae durae clades, et funera gentis,
Non temerata Dei templa, heu cultusque; sed omnis
Christi extinctus honos; quodque est vel dicere tantum
Grande nefas, pietas misere pessumdata sensim,
Ingenuaeque artes expulsae, et praemia laudis.
Ille ubicunque fuit victor rerumque potitur.
Nec lachrymae quondam, quas iam devicta datura est
Posteritas, frustra queritans pertaesa tyranni
Crudele imperium; nec non passura, libido
Barbara quicquid erit saevi quod iusserit hostis.
Heu quotiens cupient ut belli auctoribus huius
Sit male, per quos non venienti occurrere damno
Est licitum et primi cursus fraenare furoris!
Impia tunc dicent haec arma fuisse virosque,
Nosque sibi nimium male prospexisse nepotes.

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 MMM

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TWENTY-THIRD REPORT BY COUNCIL

1909

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TWENTY-THIRD REPORT BY THE COUNCIL.

Approved at the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the New Spalding Club, held on Tuesday, 28th December, 1909, at 3 p.m.

Since the last General Meeting held on Wednesday, 23rd December, 1908, there have been issued to members :—

I.—Records of Elgin, 1234-1800. Compiled by the late William Cramond, M.A., LL.D. Vol. II. edited by the Rev. Stephen Ree, M.A., B.D. (Pp. xii + 545. With eighteen plates and maps—the gift of Sir George A. Cooper, bart.—and indexes of persons, places and subjects in Vols. I. and II. compiled by Mr. Ree.) The second volume deals mainly with the Church (Kirk Session and Presbytery) and the School. The first volume—containing Foundation Charters and Extracts from Burgh Court Books, Town Council Minutes and other Registers—was issued under Dr. Cramond's editorship in 1903.

II.—Records of Old Aberdeen, 1498-1903. Edited by Alexander Macdonald Munro, F.S.A. Scot., City Chamberlain of Aberdeen. Vol. II. (Pp. xxxii + 435. With four plates, and indexes, compiled by Miss Jean E. Kennedy, of persons and places in Vols. I. and II.) The second volume deals with the ecclesiastical portion of the Records—the Minutes and Accounts of the Kirk Session of Old Machar, the Bishops and Ministers, the Snow Parish, St. Peter's and Bishop Dunbar's Hospitals, the Epitaphs and Inscriptions in and around the Cathedral. The first volume—containing Foundation

Charters, Extracts from Minutes of Town Council, Convener Court and other bodies, together with lists of inhabitants at different dates and of honorary and other burgesses—was issued in 1899.

The Council congratulates the Club on the satisfactory completion of these two pictures of burgh life in North-Eastern Scotland, which form deserving companions to the Records of Aberdeen compiled by Dr. John Stuart for the Spalding Club and the Records of Banff ("Book of Banff") compiled by Dr. Cramond for the New Spalding Club. The Council confidently expects that the Records of Inverness noted below will form a worthy successor to the series, with perhaps a more distinctly Celtic flavour.

III.—Musa Latina Aberdonensis. Vol. III.: Poetae minores. Edited by Mr. William Keith Leask. The whole of this volume is now in type and the greater portion has been printed off. It will be issued to members early in 1910. The Council has been able to include a photogravure of Professor John Ker (author of the *Donaides* and *Frasereides*) through the courtesy of Mrs. Drummond of Strageath, the owner of the original portrait, probably by John Alexander. A photogravure of Professor William Johnston was presented some time ago by Colonel William Johnston, C.B., and the volume will also include a reproduction of the portrait of Dr. James Fraser, the benefactor of the University celebrated in *Donaides* and *Frasereides*.

IV.—House of Gordon. The general Editor, Mr. Bulloch, reports that, although no Gordon material has been issued to the Club during the past year, the work of investigation has been carried steadily on in spite of many discouragements. The account of members of the family

who were in the Naval and Military Services, to be called "The Gordons under Arms," has been really delayed by the fact that, while the work has been in progress, an enormous amount of military documents hitherto quite unavailable to the searcher, has been deposited at the Record Office, and Mrs. Skelton has had to go over them carefully. She has also, with the aid of Dr. Littlejohn, made an examination of the Gordon entries in the Commissary Records of Aberdeen. She is now engaged in co-ordinating her material, and the result will be a volume absolutely unique in the annals of military history. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, a Vice-President of the Club, takes so much interest in the progress of the work, that he has lent Mr. Bulloch some two thousand letters bearing on the raising of the four different regiments by his ancestor the fourth Duke of Gordon. These documents have never previously been examined by historians and they afford some amazingly good material.

Meantime, the results of a great amount of investigation have been put in print in a preliminary form. In addition to a volume of what may be called readable Gordonology called "The Gay Gordons," Mr. Bulloch has issued sundry pamphlets, and for the first time a family has come forward to print at its own expense the investigations among its ancestors—the Gordons of Minmore and Auchorachan. The Banffshire Field Club has printed some articles and the Buchan Field Club has one in hand. Articles on Gordons have also appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, *Aberdeen Journal*, *Aberdeen Weekly Journal*, *Huntly Express*, *Fraserburgh Herald*, *Peterhead Sentinel*, *Banffshire Journal*, *Banffshire Herald*, *Elgin Courant*, *Strathspey Herald*,

Ross-shire Journal, *Brechin Advertiser* and *Dumfries Courier*. Since 15th November, 1907, which was the last date mentioned in the Bibliography of "The House of Gordon," Vol. II., Mr. Bulloch has printed articles on over a hundred different branches of the family, including Aboyne, Achness, Aikenhead, Auchintoul, Balmuir, Banchory, Beldorney, Binhall, Bletchworth, Braco, Carnoustie, Clashtirim, Clerkhill, Culvennan, Dalchairn, Earlstoun, Ellon, Forfar, Fotherletter, Gight, Glenbucket, Glenlivet, Gordonstown, Kildrummy, Kinharvie, Kincardine, Knockespock, Laichie, Logie, Old Deer, Minmore, Wardhouse; together with Gordon transcripts from the parish registers of Aberdeen, Belhelvie, Cromdale, Dumfries, Dundurcus, Glenmuick and Crathie, Keith-hall, Knockando, Rothes. While the bulk of the material has dealt with the North of Scotland, there have been articles on Gordons in Ireland, the Continent of Europe, India and Jamaica.

The Council regrets that no machinery exists which would make members of the Club who are interested in the subject aware of these scattered articles at the time of their publication. The Council represents to the Club that Mr. Bulloch's enthusiasm and resistless energy should be encouraged in every possible way.

V.—Records of Inverness. The Editor, Mr. Mackay, reports that (with the approval of the Council) he has associated with himself in the work of preparing material Mr. Herbert C. Boyd, LL.B., Inverness. The Inverness Town Council has had the Burgh Records for the period 1556 to 1586 transcribed at full length—the copy filling eleven large volumes of manuscript. From these Mr. Boyd is selecting the portions that appear to be of greatest interest, and is having these typed in view of the preparation of the Club book.

VI.—Selections from the Records of the County of Banff. The Editor, Mr. Grant, reports that in the Seafield Correspondence from 1689 to 1710 he has found important material available for county history.

VII.—Folk Music of the North-East of Scotland. Mr. Greig, one of the co-Editors, reports that the work of collecting the older popular minstrelsy of the North-East, which has proved vastly greater than any one anticipated, is now well advanced, the editors have begun to put the materials into shape for the press.

VIII.—Records of the Scots Colleges.—The Editor, Rev. W. Forbes Leith, reports that he has accumulated a considerable amount of additional illustrative material.

IX.—Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine. The Editor, Mr. Kellas Johnstone, reports that he intends during the approaching spring to retire altogether from his professional work in London and to devote his whole time to the completion of the book, the material for which is in an advanced state of preparation.

X.—Records of the Red, White, Black and Grey Friars of Aberdeen.—Through a research grant given by the Carnegie Trust, the Secretary has been enabled to compile a Preliminary Calendar of the Friars' Writs, which has been issued as one of the series of "Aberdeen University Studies".

XI.—Records of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. The Editor, Mr. Henderson, reports that he is carrying on investigations regarding the genealogy of the earlier members.

XII.—The Rise of Natural Science in the North of Scotland. Based on the MS. Collections of David

Skene, M.D.: to be edited by Professor J. W. H. Trail, F.R.S.

Canon Paul, Braemar, has, with the approval of Bishop Chisholm, one of the vice-Presidents of the Club, brought under the notice of the Council the MS. REGISTER OF BAPTISMS IN ST. ANDREW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BRAEMAR. The two volumes of the Register extend over the period 1703-1757, and contain about 1500 entries. Canon Paul believes that the Register, if printed by the Club, would have at once a genealogical and a philological interest; most of the old families of Braemar having been Roman Catholic, and the entries embodying a mass of Gaelic names of persons and places. The Register would fill about half a Club volume of average size, and the Council is of opinion that it might advantageously be combined with a portion of the Episcopal Register of Births and Marriages in the hands of the Rector of St. Drostan's, Deer (referred to in former Reports to the Club), of which the first volume covers the period 1681-1718.

In the course of last summer the attention of the Secretary was called to the state of the Celtic Cross in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, erected in 1870 by members of the original Spalding Club in memory of Dr. Joseph Robertson. Mr. William Kelly, a Member of Council, has been so good as to visit the Cemetery, and to report on the subject as follows: "The monument, which is of freestone, has weathered a good deal. The edges of the carving are much softened, but I think if the stone were treated with some preservative that decay would be arrested. The only part of the monument really badly wasted is the raised lettering, which had always been rather thin and fragile. Nothing can be done to restore it. . . . If the New Spalding Club can afford it, I think it would be much better to insert bronze panels with raised letters. . . . I should be glad to go into the matter carefully and send you exact estimates." The Council is of opinion that the Club

should regard this restoration as a pious duty, and should gratefully accept Mr. Kelly's offer to give the necessary help.

At the last General Meeting of the Club the Rev. John Milne, LL.D., moved that application be made to the proper authorities to have the Enumeration Books of the 1841 Census of Aberdeenshire placed in the custody of some responsible body in Aberdeen; and the proposal was remitted to the Council for consideration. In compliance with this remit, inquiries were set on foot, but were met by a reply from the Registrar General: "These documents are of a confidential nature and your suggestion for the transfer of the books relating to Aberdeenshire to Aberdeen cannot be entertained."

Since the last Report was submitted by the Council nine members of the Club have died: Mr. William Brebner, Aberdeen; Mr. George Moir Byres of Tonley; Mr. James Leslie Fraser, Inverness; Captain G. D. Clayhills Henderson, Dundee; the Very Rev. Principal Lang, C.V.O., one of the vice-Presidents; Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Lumsden of Langley Park; Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., Edinburgh; Mr. Alexander Ramsay, LL.D., Banff, a member of the Council; Rev. Alexander Stewart, Murtle.

The places rendered vacant by some of these deaths have, under Rule 9, been filled by representatives of the deceased members, but other vacancies allow the admission of new members. As new members are usually desirous of securing a full set of the Club's publications, it may be stated that although the earlier issues are entirely out of print (as indicated on pp. 14-16), the volumes occasionally come into the market, and the Secretary can usually direct a new member to a source whence they may be obtained.

The Council wish to express their continued obligation to the Society of Advocates for permitting the Annual General Meeting of the Club to be held in the Society's Hall; and to the Curator of the University Library for granting the use of a room for Committee meetings.

DAVID LITTLEJOHN, *C.*

ABSTRACT.

Framed from the Annual Accounts of the Club for the period from 15th December, 1908, to 18th December, 1909.

THE CHARGE.

Assets at close of last account, . . .	£1522	4	1	
Subscriptions for year 1909, ...	363	6	[illegible]	
Subscriptions for year 1910, ...	3	3	[illegible]	
Arrears and payments by new members for back volumes, . .	5	5	[illegible]	
Paid by Sir G. A. Cooper, Bart., towards cost of "Records of Elgin," vol. II. .	50	[illegible]	0	
Interest, ...	43	10	6	
Amount of the Charge, ...				£1987 8 7

THE DISCHARGE.

I. Miscellaneous Accounts Paid.

1908.							
Dec. 24.	Mr. W. K. Leask: editing, . .	£25	0	0			
	T. & R. Annan & Sons: plates, .	22	10	0			
	Moray and Nairn Newsp. Co.: plates,	5	0	0			
1909.							
Jan. 25.	Miss M. Craig: transcribing, .	1	3	0			
	Williams Typewriter Co.: paper,	1	17	11			
Feb. 17.	Scottish Record Soc.: subscription,	1	1	0			
May 26.	Milne & Hutchison: printing, .	15	11	3			
	Aberdeen Univ. Press: printing, .	7	0	3			
June 10.	Edmond & Spark: sundries, .	2	6	8			
Nov. 22.	Edmond & Spark: binding, .	34	11	10			
	T. & R. Annan & Sons: plates, .	18	1	6			
Dec. 15.	Miss J. E. Kennedy: indexing, .	31	10	7			
,, 17.	Edmond & Spark: binding, .	31	2	10			
	Edmond & Spark: paper, . .	100	0	0			
	Taylor & Henderson: printing, .	142	15	5			
					£439	12	3

II. Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.

Secretary's Salary, 1908-1909, . . .	£26	5	0			
Secretary's Postages, 15th Dec., 1908, to date,	5	2	0			
Hon. Treasurer's sundry outlays, including Insurance on paper, etc., . . .	4	18	0			
				36	5	0

III. Assets as at 15th December, 1909.

Loan to Aberdeen School Board, . .	£350	0	0			
Loan to do. do. . .	300	0	0			
Loan to Aberdeen Town Council, . .	350	0	0			
Six Deposit Receipts with North of Scotland and Town and County Bank Ltd.,	406	11	4			
One do. do. being Compositions received from ten Life Members, who were surviving on 15th December, 1908,	105	0	0			
				1511	11	4
. Amount of the Discharge, equal to the Charge,				£1987	8	7

Note.—The Miscellaneous Disbursements are allocated as follows:—

I. "Records of Elgin," Vol. II.

[Paper: paid in 1907.]

Printing,	£15 11 3	
Illustrations,	27 10 0	
Binding,	21 13 4	
Packing and carriage,	12 18 6	
		£77 13 1

II. "Records of Old Aberdeen," Vol. II.

[Paper: paid in 1907.]

Printing,	£138 2 11	
Illustrations,	16 13 6	
Indexing,	31 10 7	
Binding,	18 9 2	
Packing and carriage,	12 13 8	
		217 9 10[1]

III. "Musa," Vol. III.

[Paper: paid in 1907.]

Editing,	£25 0 0	
Illustrations,	6 0 6	
		31 0 6

IV. "Inverness Records."

Typing paper,		1 17 11

V. Sundries.

Paper: to account,	£100 0 0	
Printing circulars, etc.,	7 0 3	
Stationery, etc.,	4 10 8	
		111 10 11
		£439 12 3

[1] Together with £48 paid in 1907, £93 3s. 7d. paid in 1908, and £5 10s., cost of additional paper used: in all £224 6s. 8d. (£50 of this defrayed by Sir G. A. Cooper, Bart.)

[2] Together with £49, cost of paper used: in all £266 9s. 10d.

[3] Cost of paper used to date, £29 15s.

RULES OF THE NEW SPALDING CLUB.

(*As approved 11th November*, 1886, *and amended 16th December*, 1886, *21st December*, 1894, *and 29th December*, 1897.

1. The objects of the New Spalding Club shall be to promote the study of the History, Topography, and Archæology of the North-eastern Counties of Scotland, and to print works illustrative thereof.

2. The Club shall consist of five hundred [16*th Dec.*, 1886] members, subscribers of one guinea annually: each subscription to be paid on or before the first day of January in each year.

3. The general management of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, at least ten Vice-Presidents, and not fewer than forty ordinary members, including a Secretary and a Treasurer: all to be chosen yearly at a General Meeting of the Club, to be held at Aberdeen, in the Month of October, or at such other time within each year as may be found convenient. At all Meetings of the Council seven members shall form a quorum.

4. Immediately after the Annual General Meeting the Council shall elect Acting Committees to carry on the work of the Club.

5. The accounts of the Club shall be audited annually, by two Auditors, to be chosen at the Annual Meeting from among the members.

6. The name of any member in arrear with his annual subscription on the first day of October in each year may be removed from the list of members.

7. Vacancies in the membership shall be filled up according to priority of application.

8. Members may, at any time, compound for all future annual subscriptions, by payment of ten guineas over and above the subscription for the current year; and it shall be in the power of the Council to exempt from subscriptions, annual or other, any member who may present to the Club a work, the printing of which, as a Club publication, has been sanctioned by the Council.

9. Every member shall receive one copy of every volume assigned by the Club to the years for which he has paid subscriptions; and the editor of each work shall receive five additional copies of his work. [The heir, executor

or representative of a member shall have no claim to volumes issued by the Club after the member's death, unless he be admitted a member of the Club in place of the deceased. *21st Dec.*, 1904.]

10. The number of copies printed in each case shall not exceed five hundred and twenty-five, and no copy of any work printed by the Club shall be offered by it for sale; [but it shall be competent for the Editorial Committee to arrange for extra copies not exceeding twenty-five, additional to the five hundred and twenty-five, of any volume considered appropriate, to be placed at the disposal of the University of Aberdeen, which shall refund to the Club the prime cost of such extra copies, and employ them, outwith the bounds of the United Kingdom, as a part of a series of inter-academical publications. *20th Dec.*, 1907.]

11. The Club shall undertake the issue of its books without the intervention of publishers or booksellers.

12. A General Meeting of the Club may be called at any time on presentation to the Secretary of a requisition signed by twenty members; and the above rules may be altered at any General Meeting, provided that the members have received from the Secretary at least fourteen days' notice of the proposed change.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE SPALDING CLUB, 1841-1871.

(*See Seventeenth Report, for 1913, pp. 12-16.*)

WORKS ISSUED BY THE NEW SPALDING CLUB, 1887.

1. MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILY OF SKENE OF SKENE, FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS, WITH OTHER ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS. Edited by William Forbes Skene, D.C.L., LL.D., Her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland. (Pp. xv + 269, with six full-page plates. First Annual Report.) 1887. [*Out of print.*]

2. CARTULARIUM ECCLESIAE SANCTI NICHOLAI ABERDONENSIS. Recognovit Jacobus Cooper, S.T.D., in Ecclesia supradicta Presbyter. Tomus prior. (Pp. xix + 278, with three plates. List of members, 11th November, 1887.) 1888. [*Out of print.*]

7. Do. do. Tomus alter. (Pp. lxvi + 496, with twelve plates, eight in colour.) 1892. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

3. LACUNAR BASILICAE SANCTI MACARII ABERDONENSIS: The Heraldic Ceiling of the Cathedral Church of St. Machar, Old Aberdeen. Described in Historical and Armorial Detail by William Duguid Geddes, LL.D., and Peter Duguid. (Pp. xix + 172, with thirty plates, twenty-four in heraldic colours. Second Annual Report.) 1888. [*Out of print.*]

4. FASTI ACADEMIAE MARISCALLANAE: Selections from the Records of the Marischal College and University, 1593-1860. Edited by Peter John Anderson, M.A., LL.B. Vol. I. Endowments. (Pp. xxxi + 577, with five plates.) 1889. [*Out of print.*]

18. Do. do. Vol. II. Officers, Graduates and Alumni. (Pp. xxii + 596, with thirteen plates.) 1898. [10*s.* 6*d.*] Fifty copies of pp. 1-77 printed on ordinary paper with separate title-page: "OFFICERS OF THE MARISCHAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1593-1860. Printed at the University Press, 1897."

19. Do. do. Vol. III. Index to Vol. II. Compiled by James F. Kellas Johnstone. (Pp. viii + 200, with three plates. Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports. List of members, 1894-98.) 1898. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

5. SELECTIONS FROM WODROW'S BIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS: Divines of the North-east of Scotland. Edited by the Rev. Robert Lippe. (Pp. lxxxv + 360, with two plates. Third Annual Report.) 1890. [*Out of print.*]

6. THE MISCELLANY OF THE NEW SPALDING CLUB. Vol. I. (Pp. lxii + 391. Fourth Annual Report. List of members, 12th December, 1890.) 1890. [*Out of print.*] This volume contains:—

i. Register of burgesses of guild and trade of the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1399-1631. Edited by Alexander M. Munro. A few copies printed with separate title-page.

ii. Inventories of ecclesiastical records of N.E. Scotland. Edited by P. J. Anderson. A few copies printed with separate title-page.

34. Do. do. Vol. II. (Pp. viii + 632.) 1908. [10*s*. 6*d*.] This volume contains :—

i. Summary of Fiars Prices in Aberdeenshire from 1603. By David Littlejohn, LL.D. Some copies printed with separate title-page.

ii. Baptism Registers of S. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, 1720-93. Edited by A. Emslie Smith.

iii. Register of Burgesses (continued from Vol. I.), 1631-1700. Edited by A. M. Munro.

8. The Annals of Banff. Compiled by William Cramond, LL.D., Schoolmaster of Cullen. Vol. I. (Pp. xv + 385, with nine plates.) 1891. [*Out of print.*]

10. Do. do. Vol. II. (Pp. xi + 498, with eleven plates. Sixth Annual Report.) 1893. [*Out of print.*]

9. Musa Latina Aberdonensis: Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. Arthur Johnston. Vol. I. The Parerga of 1637. (Pp. xxiv + 318, with six plates. Fifth Annual Report.) 1892. [*Out of print.*]

15. Do. do. Vol. II. The Epigrammata and remaining secular Poems. (Pp. lvi + 308, with nine plates. Eighth Annual Report.) 1895. [*Out of print.*] Sixteen copies of pp. xli-lvi (with alterations and additions) printed on Japanese vellum, with separate title-page: "The Bibliography and Portraits of Arthur Johnston. . . . By William Johnston, M.A., M.D. . . . Printed at the University Press, 1896." (Pp. 28.)

8vo. Hand-List of Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine. By Alexander W. Robertson, M.A. (Pp. iv + 134.) 1893. [2*s*. 6*d*.]

11. Officers and Graduates of University and King's College, Aberdeen, 1495-1860. Edited by Peter John Anderson, M.A., LL.B. (Pp. xx + 399, with four plates.) 1893. [*Out of print.*] Fifty copies of pp. 1-94 printed on ordinary paper, with separate title-page: "Lists of Officers, University and King's College, Aberdeen, 1495-1860. P. J. A. Printed at the University Press, 1893."

12. Hectoris Boetii Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitae. Edited and Translated by James Moir, M.A., LL.D., Co-Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School. (Pp. xx + 210, with two plates. Seventh Annual Report. List of members, 30th June, 1894.) 1894. [10*s*. 6*d*.]

13. The Records of Aboyne, 1230-1681. Edited by Charles, 11th Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Aboyne, etc., P.C., LL.D. (Pp. xliv + 590, with eleven plates.) 1894. [21*s*.]

14. HISTORICAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE JACOBITE PERIOD, 1699-1750. Edited by Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D. Vol. I. (Pp. l + 338, with eleven plates.) 1895. [*Out of print.*]

16. Do. do. Vol. II. (Pp. lii + 339-652, with ten plates. Ninth Annual Report.) 1896. [*Out of print.*] Fifty copies of pp. x-xxxix, 339-486 (repaged as pp. xiv-xliii, 3-150) printed on ordinary paper, with separate title-page: "PRINCE CHARLIE'S FRIENDS OR JACOBITE INDICTMENTS. Edited by D. Murray Rose. Printed for private circulation, 1896."

17. RECORDS OF THE MEETING OF THE EXERCISE OF ALFORD, 1662-88. Edited by Rev. Thomas Bell. (Pp. xlix + 439. Tenth Annual Report.) 1897. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

20. RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN, 1157-1891. Edited by Alexander M. Munro, F.S.A. Scot. Vol. I. (Pp. xxxvi + 390, with six plates.) 1899. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

36. Do. do. Vol. II. (Pp. xl. + 435, with four plates. Twenty-Second Annual Report.) 1909. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

21. THE PLACE NAMES OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE. By the late James Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot. (Pp. xxvii + 347. Thirteenth Annual Report.) 1899. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

22. THE FAMILY OF BURNETT OF LEYS WITH COLLATERAL BRANCHES. From the MSS. of the late George Burnett, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms. Edited by Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D. (Pp. xxiii + 367, with twenty-one plates. Fourteenth Annual Report.) 1901. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

23. THE RECORDS OF INVERCAULD, 1547-1828. Edited by the Rev. John Grant Michie, M.A., Minister of Dinnet. (Pp. xi + 523, with nine plates.) 1901. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

24. THE ALBEMARLE PAPERS, 1746-48. Edited by Charles Sanford Terry, M.A. Vol. I. (Pp. xxviii + 385, with five plates.) 1902. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

25. Do. do. Vol. II. (Pp. xxix-lxxxviii, 387-572, with three plates. Fifteenth Annual Report.) 1902. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

26. THE HOUSE OF GORDON. Edited by John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A. Vol. I. (Pp. lxxviii + 533 with one plate.) 1903. [10*s.* 6*d.*] This volume contains the following fasciculi; with independent paginations:—

   i. Bibliography of Gordon Genealogy. (Pp. xlv.)
   ii. The Balbithan MS. (Pp. 68.)
   iii. Abergeldie, by the Editor. (Pp. 48.)
   iv. Coclarachie, by Rev. Stephen Ree, B.D. (Pp. 48.)
   v. Gight, by the Editor. (Pp. 146.)
   vi. Lists of Gordons in Scotland. (Pp. 223.)

33. Do. do. Vol. II. (Pp. xlviii + 611, with one plate.) 1907. [10*s.* 6*d.*]

   i. Bibliography (*continued*). (Pp. xx.)
   ii. History by Ferrerius. Edited by Rev. S. Ree. (Pp. 32.)
   iii. History by Straloch. Edited by Rev. S. Ree. (Pp. 76.)
   iv. Tables by Gordonstoun. Edited by Rev. J. M. Joass. (Pp. 44.)

v. Gordons of Lesmoir, and Cadets. By Captain Wimberley and J. M. Bulloch. (Pp. 358.)

vi. Gordon Ballads. Edited by Rev. S. Ree. (Pp. 101.)

27. The Records of Elgin, 1234-1800. Compiled by William Cramond, LL.D. Vol. I. (Pp. xi + 509, with twenty-three plates.) 1903. [10s. 6*d.*]

35. Do. do. Vol. II. Edited by the Rev. Stephen Ree. (Pp. x + 545. Twenty-first Annual Report.) 1908. [10s. 6*d.*]

28. The Records of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. Edited by David Littlejohn, LL.D. Vol. I. Records prior to 1600. (Pp. xlvi + 476. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports. List of Members, 31st December, 1903.) 1904. [10s. 6*d.*]

31. Do. do. Vol. II. Records, 1598-1649. (Pp. xxxii + 541.) 1906. [10s. 6*d.*]

32. Do. do. Vol. III. Records, 1642-1660; Index. (Pp. xx + 403. Twentieth Annual Report.) 1907. [10s. 6*d.*]

24. The Blackhalls of that Ilk and Barra, Hereditary Coroners and Foresters of the Garioch. By Alexander Morison, M.D. (Pp. xvi + 180, with five plates. Eighteenth Annual Report.) 1905. [Presented by the Editor.]

30. Records of the Scots Colleges at Douai, Rome, Madrid, Valladolid and Ratisbon. Vol. I. Registers of Students. (Pp. xii + 339. Nineteenth Annual Report.) 1906. [10s. 6*d.*]

37. Musa Latina Aberdonensis. Vol. III. (*In the Press.*)

WORKS UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, BUT NOT FORMING PART OF THE SERIES.

A. Descent of the Family of Skene (Chart). Compiled by Henry John Trotter, M.P. 1888. [*Presented by the Compiler to members. Not in series.*]

B. The Armorial Ensigns of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen. By John Cruickshank. (Pp. xxv + 121, with fourteen plates.) 1888.

C. Charters and Other Writs illustrating the History of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, 1171-1804. Edited with translations by Peter John Anderson. (Pp. xxxv + 466, with five plates.) 1890.

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